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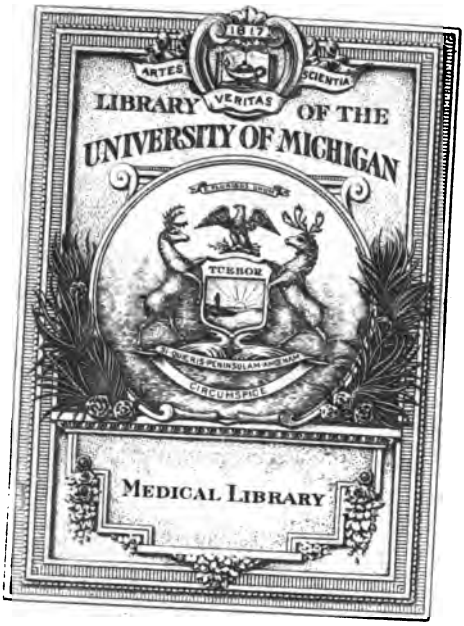

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

MEDICAL SOCIETY

OF

NEW JERSEY.

1872.

NEWARK, N. J.:
JENNINGS & HARDHAM, STEAM PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS,
153 and 155 Market Street.
1872.

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OFFICERS, 1872.

PRESIDENT.

FRANKLIN GAUNTT, ... BURLINGTON.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1ST. T. J. THOMASON, ... PERRINEVILLE.
2D. G. H. LARISON, ... LAMBERTVILLE.
3D. WM. O'GORMAN, ... NEWARK.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

WM. ELMER, JR., ... TRENTON.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

WILLIAM PIERSON, JR., ... ORANGE.

TREASURER.

H. R. BALDWIN, ... NEW BRUNSWICK.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

STEPHEN WICKES, Permanent Chairman, . . ORANGE.
J. E. CULVER, ... BERGEN.
S. C. THORNTON, ... MOORESTOWN.

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FELLOWS.

All persons who shall have been, or may hereafter be, Presidents of the Society, shall rank as Fellows, and be entitled to all the privileges of delegated members.

Act of Incorporation, Sec. 1.

Those marked thus [*] are deceased.

*Robert McKean.....1766
*William Burnett.....1767
*John Cockran.....1768
*Nathaniel Scudder.....1770
*Isaac Smith 1771
*James Newell.....1772
*Absalom Bainbridge.....1773
*Thomas Wiggins.....1774
*Hezekiah Stites..... 1775

* * * * *

*John Beatty 1782
*——— Barber.....1783
*Law Van Derveer.....1784
*Moses Bloomfield.....1785
*William Burnett.....1786
*Jonathan Elmer.....1787
*James Stratton.....1788
*Moses Scott.....1789
*John Griffith.... 1790
*Lewis Dunham.....1791
*Isaac Harris..... .1792
*James Newell.....1795
*Jonathan F. Morris.....1807
*Peter I. Stryker.....1808
*Lewis Morgan.....1809
*Lewis Condict.....1810
*Charles Smith.....1811
*Matt. H. Williamson.....1812
*Samuel Forman.... 1814
*John Van Cleve.... 1815
*Lewis Dunham.....1816
*Peter J. Stryker..... 1817
*John Van Cleve.....1818
*Lewis Condict 1819
*James Lee.....1820
*William G. Reynolds.....1821
*Augustus R. Taylor.....1822
*William B. Ewing.....1823
*Peter I. Stryker.....1824
*Gilbert S. Woodhull.....1825
*Wm. D. McKissack.....1826
*Isaac Pierson. 1827
*Jephtha B. Munn 1828
*John W. Craig.....1829
*Augustus R. Taylor.....1830
*Thomas Yarrow.....1831
*Fitz Randolph Smith.....1832
*William Forman.....1833
*Samuel Hayes.....1834
*Abm. P. Hagerman.....1835
*Henry Van Derveer.....1836
*Lyndon A. Smith.....1837

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Benj. H. Stratton.....1838	J. B. Coleman..... 1855
*Jabez G. Goble 1839	Richard M. Cooper.....1856
*Thomas P. Stewart.....1840	Thomas Ryerson.....1857
*Ferdinand S. Schenck.....1841	*Isaac P. Coleman.....1858
Zachariah Reed.....1842	Jno. R. Sickler.....1859
*Abraham Skillman.....1843	Wm. Elmer 1860
George R. Chetwood 1844	Jno. Blane.....1861
Robert S. Smith.....1845	Jno. Woolverton.....1862
*Charles Hannah.....1846	Theo. R. Varick.....1863
*Jacob T. B. Skillman.....1847	Ezra M. Hunt.....1864
Samuel H. Pennington.....1848	Abram Coles.....1865
Joseph Fithian.....1849	Benj. R. Bateman..... ...1866
*Elias J. Marsh 1850	Jno. C. Johnson.....1867
John H. Phillips.....1851	Thos. J. Corson 1868
*Othn'l H. Taylor.....1852	Wm. Pierson.....1869
Samuel Lilly.....1853	Thos. F. Cullen.....1870
*A. B. Dayton.....1854	Chas. Hasbrouck.....1871

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HONORARY MEMBERS.

*David Hosack, New York 1827
*J. W. Francis 1827
*John Condict, Orange 1830
*Noah Parsons, Rhode Island 1839
*Reuben D. Murphy, Cincinnati 1839
Alban G. Smith, New York 1839
Willard Parker, New York 1842
*Valentine Mott, New York 1845
*Jonathan Knight, New Haven 1848
*Nath'l Chapman, Philadelphia 1848
*Alex. H. Stephens, New York 1848
*Lewis C. Beck, New York 1850
*John C. Torrey, New York 1850
George B. Wood, Philadelphia 1853
H. A. Buttolph, Trenton, N. J 1854
Ashbel Woodward, Franklin, Conn 1861
*Thos. W. Blatchford, Troy, N. Y 1861
Jeremiah S. English, Manalapan, New Jersey 1867
Stephen Wickes, Orange, N. J 1868
C. O. Vanderpool, Albany, N. Y 1872
Jos. Parrish, Philadelphia 1872
Ferris Jacobs 1872
C. A. Lindsley, New Haven, Conn 1872

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MEMBERS OF MEDICAL DISTRICT SOCIETIES

REPRESENTED AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, 1872.

BERGEN COUNTY.

(District Society organized February 28, 1854.)

John J. Haring, *Pres't*,	*Tenafly.*	Wm. H. Hall,	*Carlstadt.*
Robt. Stewart, *V-Pres.*,	*Rutherf'd Park.*	John T. DeMund,	*Ridgewood.*
Chas. Hasbrouck, *Sec'y*,	*Hackensack.*	Wm. Francis,	"
T. M. Wright, *Treas.*,	*Englewood.*	J. M. Simpson,	*Schraalenburgh.*
D. A. Currie,	"	S. J. Zabriskie,	*Westwood.*
H. A. Hopper,	*Hackensack.*	H. A. Crary,	*Closter.*
A. S. Burdett,	"	A. P. Williams,	*Rutherfurd Park.*
H. C. Neer,	*Park Ridge.*		

HONORARY MEMBER.

Abm. Hopper, *Hackensack.*

No. Members, 15.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

(District Society organized May 19, 1829.)

Benjamin H. Stratton,	*Mount Holly.*	A. W. Taylor,	*Beverly.*
A. E. Budd,	"	Aaron Reid,	*Pemberton.*
Richard E. Brown,	"	Alex. Elwell,	*Vincentown.*
Franklin Gauntt,	*Burlington.*	R. H. Page,	*Columbus.*
J. Howard Pugh,	"	S. C. Thornton,	*Moorestown.*
D. B. Vanslyke,	"	George Goodell,	*Plattsburg.*
H. H. Longstreet,	*Bordentown.*	Theo. T. Price,	*Tuckerton.*
Irene D. Young,	"	Lewis Sharp,	*Medford.*

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Lewis P. Jemison,	*Bordentown.*	Enoch Hollingshead,	*New Egypt.*
Alfred C. Stokes,	"	Joseph H. Horner,	*Florence.*
Ellis P. Townsend,	*Beverly.*	Phineas Hilliard,	*Mannahawken.*

No. Members, 22. E. P. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

(Organized August 14, 1846.)

Richard M. Cooper,	*Camden.*	D. Parrish Pancoast,	*Camden.*
John V. Schenck,	"	John R. Haney,	"
Thos. F. Cullen,	"	Wm. H. Ireland,	"
H. Genet Taylor,	"	Thomas Westcott,	"
John R. Stevenson,	"	John W. Snowden,	*Waterford.*
Alexander Marcy,	"	N. B. Jennings,	*Haddonfield.*
James M. Ridge,	"	J. W. Hewlings, Jr.,	"
Alexander M. Mecray,	"	H. E. Branin,	*Blackwoodtown.*
J. Orlando White,	"	J. W. McCullough,	"
Randall W. Morgan,	"	H. A. M. Smith,	*Gloucester City.*
Richardson B. Okie,	"	George W. Boughman,	"
Isaac B. Mulford, Jr.,	"	Edwin Tomlinson,	"

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Isaac S. Mulford,	*Camden.*	Rich. C. Dean, *U. S. N.*,	*Washington.*
Joseph F. Garrison,	"	A. D. Woodruff,	*Princess Anne Co., Md.*

No. Members, 24. H. GENET TAYLOR, Secretary.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

(Organized Dec. 8, 1818.)

B. R. Bateman,	*Cedarville.*	R. W. Elmer,	*Bridgeton.*
E. E. Bateman,	"	H. W. Elmer,	"
Ephraim Bateman,	"	Geo. Tomlinson,	*Roadstown.*
R. M. Bateman,	"	W. L. Newell,	*Millville.*
William Elmer,	*Bridgeton.*	A. S. Tittsworth,	*Shiloh.*
J. Barron Potter,	"	Thos. E. Stathems,	*Greenwich.*
Jos. Sheppard,	"	S. G. Cattell,	*Deerfield.*

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Chas. H. Dare,	*Bridgeton.*	Samuel Butcher,	*Mauricetown.*
Thos. J. Smith,	"		

HONORARY MEMBER.

Enoch Fithian, *Greenwich.*

No. Members, 17. H. W. ELMER, Secretary.

ESSEX COUNTY.

(Society organized June 4, 1816.)

A. K. Baldwin,	*Newark.*	Stephen Personett,	*Verona.*
Milton Baldwin,	"	Wm. Pierson,	*Orange.*
Robert G. Brain,	*Irvington.*	Wm. Pierson, Jr.,	"
Jos. A. Corwin,	*Newark.*	J. W. Pinkham,	*Montclair.*
L. M. Crane,	*Orange.*	A. A. Ransom,	*South Orange.*
Christopher Eyrich,	*Newark.*	D. M. Skinner,	*Belleville.*
Gabriel Grant,	*New York.*	Edward D. G. Smith,	*Newark.*
Trevonion Haight,	*Newark.*	D. W. Smith,	"
Peter V. P. Hewlett,	"	Lott Southard,	"
Edgar Holden,	"	C. W. Stickney,	"
Wm. H. Holmes,	*Orange.*	Wm. Taylor,	"
H. Campbell Hendry,	*Newark.*	E. B. Thompson,	*Orange.*
Jos. B. Jackson,	"	M. H. Cash Vail,	*Newark.*
Eugene Jobs,	*Springfield.*	Arthur Ward,	"
J. B. Joyce,	*Orange.*	Ed. T. Whittingham,	*Millburn.*
Geo. R. Kent,	*Newark.*	Stephen Wickes,	*Orange.*
Chas. J. Kipp,	"	Frank Wilmarth,	*East Orange.*
C. F. J. Lehlbach,	"	Addison W. Woodhull,	*Newark.*
Jno. J. H. Love,	*Montclair.*	Chas. Young,	"
Andrew M. Mills,	*Newark.*	Chas. M. Zeh,	"
Ed. J. Nichols,	"	Jeremiah A. Cross,	"
Isaac A. Nichols.	"	Philippe Ricord,	"
Wm. O'Gorman,	"	J. W. Read,	"
Jos. D. Osborne,	"	Henry A. Kornemann,	"
Samuel H. Pennington,	"		

No. Members, 49. CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

(Society organized Dec., 1818.)

J. R. Sickler,	*Mantua.*	Wm. H. Turner,	*Mantua.*

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S. F. Fisler,	*Clayton.*	J. D. Heritage,	*Glassboro.*
Jos. Weatherby,	*Clarksboro.*	L. A. D. Allen,	*Woodstown.*
S. T. Miller,	*Paulsboro.*	C. F. Kichenor,	*Elmer.*
L. F. Halsey,	*Swedesboro.*	A. G. MacPherson,	*Clayton.*
J. Fisler,	*Harrisonville.*	G. C. Laws,	*Paulsboro.*
J. H. Ashcraft,	*Mullica Hill.*		

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Jos. Fithian,	*Woodbury.*	Chas. Garrison,	*Swedesboro.*

No. Members, 14. WM. H. TURNER, Secretary.

HUDSON COUNTY.

(Society organized Oct. 1, 1851.)

Hugh H. Abernethy,	*Jersey City.*	Jas. F. Morgan,	*Jersey City.*
B. A. Andrew,	"	T. F. Morris,	"
A. G. Avery,	"	F. E. Noble,	"
J. Q. Bird,	"	T. C. O'Callaghan,	"
E. P. Buffett,	"	F. W. Pettigrew,	"
J. B. Burdett,	"	J. J. Pendergast,	"
E. W. Buck,	"	D. L. Reeve,	"
W. Burrows,	"	F. C. Selnon,	"
C. H. Case,	"	S. V. W. Stout,	"
J. H. Comfort,	"	J. W. Van Houten,	"
J. M. Cornelison,	"	T. R. Varick,	"
Jas. Craig,	"	C. O. Viers,	"
J. E. Culver,	"	J. H. Vondy,	"
S. R. Forman,	"	B. A. Watson,	"
A. Freeman,	"	J. Wilkinson,	"
H. S. Gardiner,	"	T. F. Wolfe,	"
B. Gilman,	"	David Benson,	*Hoboken.*
D. S. Hardenberg,	"	R. F. Chabert,	"
T. J. Hayes,		L. W. Elder,	"
J. W. Hunt,	*Jersey City.*	Jos. F. Finn,	*Greenville.*
A. A. Lutkins,	"	J. F. Field,	*Salterville.*
J. D. McGill,	"	F. G. Payn,	*Bergen Point.*
T. J. McLaughlin,	"	G. W. Talson,	*West Hoboken.*

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M. A. Miller,	*Jersey City.*	J. A. Blake,	*Town of Union.*
Henry Mitchell,	"		

HONORARY MEMBER.

Ferris Jacobs, *Delhi, N. Y.*

No. Members, 49. JNO. D. MCGILL, Secretary.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

(Society organized June 12, 1821.)

Samuel Lilly,	*Lambertville.*	N. B. Boileau,	*Perryville.*
G. H. Larison,	"	John Blane,	"
T. H. Studdiford,	"	Wm. Knight,	*Annandale.*
M. Abel,	*Quakertown.*	J. S. Cramer,	*Sergeantsville.*
C. W. Larison,	*Ringoes.*	A. S. Pittenger,	*Clover Hill.*
C. H. Thompson,	*Stockton.*	A. W. Armitage,	*Woodsville.*
O. H. Sproul,	"	C. M. Lee,	*Baptisttown.*
Wm. S. Creveling,	*Stanton.*		

HONORARY MEMBERS.

J. R. Ludlow,	John McKelway,
John F. Schenck,	Henry S. Harris.
John Blane,	

No. Members, 15. O. H. SPROUL, Secretary.

MERCER COUNTY.

(Society organized .)

J. B. Coleman,	*Trenton.*	W. H. Coleman,	*Trenton.*
J. L. Taylor,	"	W. Green,	"
J. Woolverton,	"	E. H. Reed,	"
W. W. L. Phillips,	"	C. F. Deshler,	*Hightstown.*
T. J. Corson,	"	J. I. B. Ribble,	*Trenton.*
C. Skelton,	"	W. Elmer,	"
C. Hodge,	"	H. Schaefer,	"
O. H. Bartine,	*Princeton.*	G. S. Meeser,	*Titusville.*
R. R. Rogers,	*Trenton.*	L. Leavitt,	*Trenton.*
C. Shepherd,	"	T. H. McKenzie,	"
D. Warman,	"	J. W. Ward,	*Asylum, Mercer Co.*
J. L. Bodine,	"	W. S. Lalor,	*Trenton.*

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J. B. James,	*Trenton.*	J. Quick,	*Trenton.*
J. H. Wykoff,	*Princeton.*		

No. Members, 27. J. B. JAMES, Secretary.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

(Society organized June 13, 1817.)

D. C. English,	*New Brunswick.*	D. Stephens,	*New Brunswick.*
Rush Van Dyke,	"	E. B. Freeman,	*Woodbridge.*
John Helm,	"	A. Treganowan,	*South Amboy.*
Chas. Dunham,	"	S. V. D. Clark,	*Perth Amboy.*
C. H. Vorhees,	"	C. McK. Smith,	"
H. R. Baldwin,	"	Geo. E. Blackham,	"
N. Williamson,	"	C. M. Slack,	*Dayton.*
J. W. Meeker,	"	Geo. J. Janeway,	*New Brunswick.*
C. Morragh,	"	W. E. Mattison,	"
N. Kaemmerer,	"	Ezra M. Hunt,	*Metuchin.*

No. Members, 20. D. STEPHENS, Secretary.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

(Society organized July 24, 1816.)

Wm. A. Newell,	*Allentown.*	J. E. Arrowsmith,	*Keyport.*
A. A. Howell,	"	T. J. Thomason,	*Perrineville.*
John Vought,	*Freehold.*	Jos. B. Goodenough,	*Blue Ball.*
S. M. Disbrow,	*Squankum.*	Isaac S. Long,	*Englishtown.*
Henry G. Cooke,	*Holmdel.*	Asher T. Applegate,	"
John Cooke,	*Englishtown.*	A. K. Travers,	*Mattewan.*
James S. Conover,	*Freehold.*	P. B. Pumyea,	*Imlaystown.*
D. McLean Forman,	"	S. H. Hunt,	*Eatontown.*
Robert Laird,	*Squan Village.*	C. C. Vanderbeck,	*Allentown.*
Robert R. Conover,	*Red Bank.*	A. A. Higgins,	*Squan Village.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

S. S. English,	*Manalopan.*	Edward Taylor,	*Middletown.*
A. V. Conover,	*Long Branch.*		

No. Members, 20. JOHN VOUGHT, Secretary.

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PASSAIC COUNTY.

(Society organized Jan. 16, 1844.)

A. W. Rodgers,	*Paterson.*	G. H. Balleray,	*Paterson.*
R. Kent,	"	L. Burr,	"
R. J. Whitely,	"	H. W. Reisberg,	"
S. R. Merrill,	"	O. V. Garnett,	"
Wm. Blundell,	"	R. D. Bogert,	"
M. Moss,	"	Patrick Cahill,	"
C. S. Van Riper,	"	John Quinn,	"
O. Barnes,	"	G. Terhune,	*Passaic.*
O. Warner,	"	R. A. Terhune,	"
E. J. Marsh,	"	C. Van Riper,	"
J. R. Leal,	"	A. R. Randall,	"
H. C. Van Gieson,	"	J. C. Herrick,	"
G. W. Terryberry,	"		

No. Members, 25. G. H. BALLERAY, Secretary.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

(Society organized .)

Robert S. Smith,	John C. Sutphen,
A. P. Hunt,	J. Suydam Knox,
H. F. Vanderveer,	W. H. Merrell,
William B. Ribble,	D. C. Van Dearsen,
H. G. Wagoner,	Chas. H. Horton.
J. F. Berg,	

No. Members, 11. H. F. VANDERVEER, Secretary.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

(Society organized Aug. 22, 1829.)

T. H. Andress,	*Sparta.*	L. D. Miller,	*Newton.*
J. Linn Allen,	*Lafayette.*	E. W. Maines,	*Flatbrookville.*
Carlos Allen,	*Vernon.*	C. R. Nelden,	*Stanhope.*
J. B. Boss,	*Sparta.*	Thomas Roe,	*Walpack Centre.*
F. M. Cannon,	*Deckertown.*	Thomas Ryerson,	*Newton.*
J. P. Couse,	*Franklin Furnace.*	J. R. Stuart,	"
C. K. Davison,	*Andover.*	D. M. Sayre,	"

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Joseph Hedges,	*Branchville.*	Franklin Smith,	*Newton.*
Jonathan Havens,	*Newton.*	Eugene Schumo,	*Layton's P. O.*
P. N. Jacobus,	*Montague.*	E. J. Westfall,	*Beemerville.*
W. H. Linn,	*Hamburg.*	Jacob Whitaker,	*Deckertown.*
C. V. Moore,	*Stillwater.*	H. N. Crane,	*Branchville.*
John Moore,	*Deckertown.*	D. L. Duncan,	*Newton.*
John Miller,	*Andover.*		

HONORARY MEMBER.

John Titsworth, *Deckertown.*

No. Members, 27. JONATHAN HAVENS, Secretary.

UNION COUNTY.

(Society organized June 7, 1869.)

J. S. Crane, *Pres't,*	*Elizabeth.*	J. Ackerman Coles,	*Scotch Plains.*
L. W. Oakley,	"	Sherman Cooper,	*Westfield.*
Jas. S. Green,	"	Samuel Abernethy,	*Rahway.*
J. Otis Pinneo,	"	D. W. C. Hough,	"
Ph. H. Grier,	"	H. H. James,	"
S. E. Arms,	"	E. B. Silvers,	"
Joseph H. Grier,	"	W. U. Selover,	"
Alonzo Pettit,	"	H. C. Pierson,	*Roselle.*
Thos. Terrill, Jr.,	"	J. K. McConnell,	*Cranford.*
Robt. Westcott,	"	F. A. Kinch,	*Westfield.*
Wm. M. Whitehead,	"	Wm. Gale,	"
Joseph S. Martin,	*Elizabethport.*	C. H. Stillman,	*Plainfield.*
John S. Brosnan,	"	J. B. Probasco,	"
Louis Braun,	"	T. H. Tomlinson,	"
Thos. L. Hough,	"	Wm. K. Gray,	*Summit.*
T. N. McLean,	*Elizabeth.*	A. M. Cory,	*New Providence.*
H. P. Geib,	"		

No. Members, 33. H. P. GEIB, Secretary.

WARREN COUNTY.

(Society organized Feb. 15, 1826.)

P. F. Brakeley,	*Belvidere.*	George S. Dearborn,	*Oxford.*
S. S. Clark,	"	E. T. Blackwell,	*Hackettstown.*
John C. Johnson,	*Blairstown.*	Wm. M. Hartpence,	*Oxford.*

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P. F. Hulshizer,	*Stewartsville.*	J. Marshal Paul, Jr.,	*Belvidere.*
S. C. Osmun, Jr.,	*Delaware.*	D. D. Dildine,	*Hope.*
Theodore Crane,	*Hackettstown.*	John A. Raub,	*Belvidere.*
Samuel S. Kennedy,	*Stewartsville.*		

HONORARY MEMBERS.

James C. Fitch,	*Hope.*	Roderick Byington,	*Belvidere.*

No. Members, 13. P. F. BRAKELEY, Secretary.

SUMMARY.

Bergen	15	Middlesex	20
Burlington	22	Monmouth	20
Camden	24	Passaic	25
Cumberland	17	Somerset	11
Essex	49	Sussex	27
Gloucester	14	Union	33
Hunterdon	15	Warren	13
Hudson	49		
Mercer	27	Total	381

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Medical Society of New Jersey assembled at Paterson on Tuesday, May 28, 1872, in the Court-house, at seven and a half o'clock, P. M. The President, Dr. Charles Hasbrouck, in the chair. All the other officers of the Society were present.

The Committee on Organization reported the following as duly accredited delegates (Dr. C. S. Van Riper acting on the Committee by appointment of the President):

Bergen—John J. Haring, Robert Stewart, John L. DeMund, Wm. H. Hall. Members, 15.

Burlington—E. P. Townsend, H. H. Longstreet,* George Goodell, Richard E. Brown, Lewis Sharp. Members, 22.

Camden—James M. Ridge, John V. Schenck, H. Genet Taylor, Isaac B. Mulford, Alex. Marcey. Members, 24.

Cumberland—H. W. Elmer, Eph. Bateman, S. G. Cattell,* J. B. Potter.* Members, 17.

Essex—A. D. Woodhull, I. A. Nichols, E. P. Nichols, J. A. Cross, C. M. Zeh, J. J. H. Love, E. T. Whittingham,* P. V. P. Hewlett. Members, 49.

Gloucester—Wm. H. Turner, L. F. Halsey,* J. D. Heritage,* J. F. Fisler.* Members, 13.

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Hudson—B. A. Watson, Henry Mitchell, J. D. McGill, F. G. Payn, J. H. Comfort, T. F. Morris, H. H. Abernethy. Members, 49.

Hunterdon—T. H. Studdiford, Isaac S. Cramer, O. H. Sproul,* A. S. Pittenger. Members, 15.

Mercer—Jos. L. Bodine, O. H. Bartine,* Charles Hodge, C. F. Deshler, W. H. Coleman. Members, 27.

Middlesex—D. C. English, Rush Van Dyke,* C. H. Vorhees, J. W. Meeker, Charles Dunham.* Members, 19.

Monmouth—S. M. Disbrow,* A. A. Higgins,* S. H. Hunt,* J E. Arrowsmith. Members, 20.

Passaic—A. W. Rogers, R. J. Whitely, C. S. Van Riper, Wm. Blundell, John Quinn. Members, 25.

Somerset—H. G. Wagoner,* D. C. Van Dearsen,* John C. Sutphen,* A. P. Hunt. Members, 11.

Sussex—John Miller, T. H. Andruss, J. Linn Allen, Eugene Schumo,* E. J. Westfall. Members, 27.

Union—Lewis W. Oakley, P. H. Grier,* Sherman Cooper,* J. A. Coles, Charles Stillman. Members, 33.

Warren.—L. C. Osmun, George S. Dearborn,* P. F. Brakeley, S. S. Clark.* Members, 13.

The Reporters and Fellows present were:

Reporters—S. C. Thornton, E. J. Marsh, F. Wilmarth, George W. Larison.

Fellows—B. H. Stratton, Samuel H. Pennington, Samuel Lilly, Thomas Ryerson, Wm. Elmer, John Blane, John Woolverton, T. R. Varick, E. M. Hunt, Abram Coles, T. J. Corson, William Pierson, Sr., T. F. Cullen.

Drs. Wickes and English, honorary members, were also present.

Drs. Gurdon Buck, Robert Newman and J. Blanch Smith, delegates from the Medical Society of New York, and Prof. Charles A. Lindsley, from the Medical Society of Connecticut, were present, and were, on motion, invited to seats as corresponding members of the Society.

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* Absent.

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The Minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Dunn, of the Methodist Church, Paterson.

On motion of Dr. Lilly, an invitation was extended to all regular physicians who may be in town, to be present during the session of the Society.

The following persons availed themselves of the invitation: R. Kent, G. H. Balleray, H. C. Van Gieson, M. Moss, G. W. Terriberry, O. Warner, O. Barnes, O. V. Garnett, S. R. Merrill, J. R. Leal, P. Cahill, C. Van Riper, J. C. Herrick, R. A. Terhune, G. Terhune, A. R. Randall.

The President read the annual address, the subject of which was, "The Popularizing of Medical Knowledge as a Means of Correcting the popular tendency to quackery in Medicine."

On motion of Dr. Blane, it was voted, that the thanks of this Society be tendered to the President, for his able, eloquent and interesting address—with a request that he furnish the Standing Committee with a copy for publication.

The President announced the following committees:

Committee on Treasurer's Account—Drs. Watson, Schenck and Wickes.

Committee on Unfinished Business—Drs. Ryerson, Terriberry and Woolverton.

Committee on Nominating Officers—B. A. Watson, R. Stewart, E. P. Townsend, A. Marcy, E. Bateman, J. A. Cross, W. H. Turner, T. H. Studdiford, J. L. Bodine, C. H. Voorhees, J. Arrowsmith, C. S. Van Riper, A. P. Hunt, T. H. Andruss, L. W. Oakley, L. C. Asmun.

The Committee of Arrangements, by their Chairman, Dr. Rogers, reported that they had been requested by the members of the Medical Society of the County of Passaic, to extend an invitation to this Society, to meet the Society at a social re-union at the Franklin House this evening.

The invitation was accepted.

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The Society, on motion, adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

MORNING SESSION.

NINE O'CLOCK, A. M. The Society convened, President Hasbrouck in the Chair.

The report of the Standing Committee being the order of business, Dr. Wickes, the Chairman of the Committee, reported, that there were six hundred copies of the Transactions issued last year; that they have been distributed in accordance with the by-laws; that the delay in the publishing of the same—which was three months later than usual—was attributable to the delay of authors of papers in returning their proofs. They also reported that the Gloucester Medical Society had failed to send a delegation to this Society for three successive years, which is a violation of the by-laws, but as they have a delegation present this year, they recommend that it be received, and that the following preamble and resolution be adopted:

Whereas, The District Medical Society of Gloucester County has for three successive years been unrepresented in the meetings of the State Society; and

Whereas, The total arrearages cannot be collected, owing to the removal, superannuation and non-attendance of members;

Resolved, That on the payment of thirty dollars the said District Society be restored to its connection with the State Society.

The report was received, and the recommendations adopted.

The regular annual report was then read, which, on motion, was referred to Committee on Publication.

On motion, the resident clergy were invited to be present during the session of the Society.

The Committee on Unfinished business reported:

The Committee on Unfinished Business beg leave to report the following

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items: Inquiry into the position of this Society in regard to compliance with the request of the American Medical Association, relative to an annual register of regular practitioners. Also, relative to the proposed appointment of Boards of Examiners for the several States.

Reports are due from the following Committees: Committee to revise the fee-bill; Committee to consider the appeal of Dr. Bird; Committee to memorialize the Legislature upon the subject of the great prevalence of criminal abortion. Also, amendments to by-laws.

THOMAS RYERSON,
JOHN WOOLVERTON, } *Committee.*

The report was received, and the business reported as unfinished, was referred to the regular order of business.

The Committee on appeal of Dr. J. Q. Bird, by Dr. Oakley, Chairman, reported as follows:

The Committee, to whom was referred the "Appeal of Dr. Jno. Q. Bird to the State Medical Society, from the decision of the District Medical Society of the county of Hudson," would respectfully beg leave to make the following report:

It will be well to state that Dr. Bird is now a member of the Hudson County Medical Society, in good standing, entitled to all its privileges, and to those of the State Society.

The evidence, upon the admission of Dr. Bird to the Society, seems to prove, conclusively, that he obtained his admission thereto upon the given assurance that he would not consult with a rejected applicant, and admits that without this promise he would not have been elected to membership.

Charges were preferred against Dr. Bird for serving upon the staff of the Hudson County Hospital, which was under the control of medical officers not members of the Hudson County Medical Society, and consulting with an irregular practitioner. These charges were preferred by a committee of the Society appointed for that purpose, and read October 4, 1870. These charges were sustained by a majority vote, but not by a vote even requisite to censure, three-fourths being required. We are, therefore, of the opinion that Dr. Bird was not proved guilty. Your Committee find that these charges were not preferred in a legal way, in that they were not signed by the individual members of the Committee appointed to prepare them. To sustain this point, we would quote Article VI. of their Constitution: "Any

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member of this Society who shall be accused of immoral or unprofessional behavior, specified in a written communication, signed with the name of the accuser in his own hand-writing, shall forthwith be summoned to appear before the next regular meeting to answer the charges so preferred. If, after ample opportunity for defence, he be found guilty, he may be censured, suspended or expelled, by a concurrent vote of three-fourths of all the members present." Dr. Bird requests the State Society to dismiss these charges on the ground of their unconstitutionality.

On this point your Committee would make no recommendation. Owing to the uncertainty which now exists as to the rights belonging to regular practitioners of medicine, not members of the District Societies, and as to our duties to them, we would submit the following propositions:

1st. Is the rejection of a candidate by a District Medical Society, satisfactory evidence that the rejected candidate is an irregular or dishonorable practitioner?

2d. Has a District Medical Society the right to censure its members for consulting with a rejected candidate?

3d. When the members of the District Medical Society in the district in which a practitioner resides are not agreed as to the regular or irregular standing of such practitioner, will the decision of the majority, against the views of a respectable minority, settle the question that said practitioner is irregular?

4. Will such decision make it unlawful or unprofessional to associate with such practitioner?

L. W. OAKLEY,
JOHN WOOLVERVON,
J. A. CROSS,
} *Committee.*

The report was received and referred to eleventh order of business.

The Committee on Criminal Abortion, reported by Dr. Warman, Chairman:

Your Committee on Criminal Abortion, beg leave to respectfully report, that they had a conference during the session of the late legislature, and drafted the following bill, which passed the legislature without amendment, and is now the law of the State:

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CCCXXXVII.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES."

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That if any person or persons maliciously, or without lawful justification, with intent to cause and procure the miscarriage of a woman then pregnant with child, shall administer to her, prescribe for her, or advise or direct her to take or swallow any poison, drug, medicine, or noxious thing, and if any person or persons maliciously, and without lawful justification, shall use any instrument or means whatever with the like intent, shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor; and if the woman or child die in consequence thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than ten years; and in case the woman or child do not die in consequence thereof, such offender, on conviction thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than two years.

2. *And be it enacted*, That any person offending against either of the provisions of this act shall be competent witness against any other person so offending, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any magistrate, grand jury, or in any court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given shall not be used in prosecution or proceeding, civil and criminal, against the person so testifying.

3. *And be it enacted*, That section one hundred and three of the supplement of the act to which this is a further supplement, be and the same is hereby repealed.

4. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 26, 1872.

D. WARMAN,
C. HODGE,
B. A. WATSON, } *Committee.*

The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

Dr. Hodge, Chairman of the Committee to revise the Fee-bill, made a written report, which was received.

The Treasurer reported as follows:

NEW BRUNSWICK, MAY 20th, 1872.

Gentlemen of the New Jersey State Medical Society:

The Treasurer, in presenting his annual report, would call attention to two facts. 1st. That during the past year we have reduced the annual assessment on members of District Societies, the practical working of which will appear in this report; 2d. That a failure in the case of certain Societies to send delegates to our annual meeting, is generally attended with a failure

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to respond to the demands of the treasury. The 2d point is presented for such action as your wisdom may dictate.

The Treasurer has the pleasure to report that at the last meeting, held at Flemington, a cash balance of the previous year remained in his hands, amounting to $190 33

Also, that he received at Flemington, dues from District Societies, as follows:

Hudson County	$114 00	
Middlesex "	40 00	
Passaic "	42 00	
Bergen "	22 00	
Hunterdon "	30 00	
Camden "	42 00	
Mercer "	50 00	
Union "	58 00	
Burlington "	40 00	
Cumberland "	32 00	
Essex "	90 00	
Monmouth "	38 00	
Somerset "	20 00	
		$618 00
Total		$808 33

Disbursements have been as follows:

Bill of Chairman Standing Committee	$11 93
J. M. Reuck	3 00
W. Pierson, Jr	4 10
W. Elmer	4 78
Printing Transactions	599 57
G. F. Carter, for invited guests	3 00
Newark Daily Advertiser	2 00
Balance on hand	179 95
Total	$808 33

Assets (Newark Savings Institution)	$1000 00
Cash on hand	179 95
	$1179 95

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From the above report it will be seen that the assessment of one dollar per member upon District Societies, has failed to meet the current expenses and cost of printing Transactions by ten dollars and thirty-eight cents. The investment in the funds of the Newark Savings Institution has necessarily been delayed, as the full expense of printing Transactions was not ascertained until the 19th of April, 1872. The Treasurer, in estimating for the coming year, suggests that unless some plan be adopted to secure the annual dues from all the District Medical Societies, it will be necessary to make the annual assessment one dollar and fifty cents per year, instead of one dollar per member, as was ordered last year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY R. BALDWIN, *Treasurer.*

The report was received and referred to Committee on Treasurer's accounts, which Committee subsequently reported as follows:

The Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's account, report that they have examined the same and find it correct. The Committee recommend the assessment upon the District Societies for the coming year at $1.50.

B. A. WATSON,
STEPHEN WICKES,
JNO. F. SCHENCK, } *Committee.*

The report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

The Corresponding Secretary reported as follows:

The Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey State Medical Society would respectfully offer the following report:

Copies of the Transactions for 1871 were received from the Chairman of the Standing Committee, and forwarded to the Honorary Members and to several of the prominent Medical journals of the country; a few remaining still in his hands for distribution.

Since the last annual meeting a list of the regular practicing physicians of Union County has been received from the Secretary, Dr. Terrill, Jr. Three counties—Hudson, Mercer and Union—have sent in their returns, in compliance with the request made last year, for the preparation of an "Annual Register." No others have thus far been heard from.

A communication has been received from Dr. John Curwen, Secretary of

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the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, embodying a series of resolutions passed by that body at their late meeting, and adopted by the Medical Society of Pennsylvania in June, 1871.

These resolutions are herewith submitted, and recommended to the favorable consideration of this Society:

Resolved, That in view of the frequency of mental disorders among all classes and descriptions of people, and in recognition of the fact that the first care of nearly all these cases necessarily devolves upon physicians engaged in general practice, and this at a period when sound views of the disease and judicious modes of treatment are specially important,—it is the unanimous opinion of this Association that in every school conferring medical degrees, there should be delivered, by competent professors, a complete course of lectures on insanity and on medical jurisprudence, as connected with disorders of the mind.

Resolved, That these courses of lectures should be delivered before all the students attending these schools; and that no one should be allowed to graduate without as thorough an examination on these subjects as on the other branches taught in the schools.

Resolved, That in connection with these lectures, whenever practicable, there should be clinical instruction, so arranged that, while giving the student practical illustrations of the different forms of insanity and the effects of treatment, should in no way be detrimental to the patients.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the Secretary to the American Medical Association, the Dominion Association and Ontario Association of Canada, to each State Medical Society, and each Medical College in the United States and British Provinces.

Extract from the minutes.

JOHN CURWEN,

Secretary of Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane.

Received Nov. 23d, 1871.

W. ELMER, JR.

Corresponding Secretary.

The report was accepted.

Dr. Lilly, in behalf of the delegation to the American Medical Association, read the following report:

To the Medical Society of New Jersey:

The undersigned, your delegates to the American Medical Association, respectfully report—

That we attended the last meeting of that body, the sessions of which

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were held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of the present month.

The meeting was the most numerous ever held by the Association, over seven hundred and twenty delegates and permanent members were present, and registered their names.

So far as numbers, and social and professional standing and worth were concerned, the meeting was a grand success; so far as the progress and advancement of the cause of science and the elevation of the profession are concerned, various opinions are entertained, which we do not propose to discuss here. We believe that more care should be exercised by the Association as to conditions of membership, and that delegates from local medical bodies should at least be endorsed by the State Societies of the respective States.

The Association was welcomed to the city of Philadelphia by Prof. R. E. Rogers, of the University of Pennsylvania, in an earnest and eloquent address, followed by Dr. E. Hartshorne, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, setting forth the programme adopted for the accommodation of the Association during its business hours, and the entertainment and amusement of the delegates and members during their hours of leisure.

To say that these arrangements were ample, well considered, and admirably carried out, would convey but a feeble description of their reality.

The address of the President, Dr. D. W. Yandell, of Kentucky, was a most able and finished production. In the language of the editor of the *New York Medical Record*, published in that periodical of the 15th inst., it was "an address whose every sentence proclaims the elegant scholar;" to which may be justly added — the eloquent orator, and the accomplished physician and surgeon.

As any analysis or abstract would fail to do justice to this splendid effort, and it having been placed within the reach of all through the columns of the medical and newspaper press of the day, we refer to them for further particulars.

The most exciting question, perhaps, which engaged the attention of the Association, was that of the admission of delegates from several organizations located in the District of Columbia.

Delegates from these bodies had been refused admission to the Association in 1870 and 1871, but *nil desperandum*, they applied again. It was evident to most of those present, that these applicants were playing the role of "injured innocence," and endeavoring to excite sympathy by alleging that

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their rejection was owing to their admitting into their organizations, and sending as representatives, colored physicians, but the Committee on Ethics, selected from all parts of the United States, to whom the matter was referred, reported unanimously that the question of color was not involved, and did not enter into the discussion, but that these would-be delegates, and the bodies they desired to represent, were in open violation of the laws of the land, and of the Code of Ethics established by the American Medical Association. This report, which recommended their exclusion, was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

At the meeting of the Association in New Orleans, in 1869, the following was adopted:

"WHEREAS, the contract system is contrary to Medical Ethics,

"*Resolved*, That all contract physicians, as well as those guilty of bidding for practice, at less rates than those established by a majority of regular graduates of the same locality, are irregular practitioners."

In view of this resolution, Dr. Findley, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution which recited that this action was misunderstood, and asked that the Committee on Ethics be instructed to define the true signification of the term "contract physicians." Dr. F.'s resolution was referred to that committee, who reported the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That members of the profession hired by the month or year for definite wages, by families, railroads, manufacturing incorporations, or any money-making institution whatever, for ordinary surgical or medical practice, always excepting eleemosynary and charitable institutions and hospitals, are to be classed as irregular practitioners, and therefore disqualified for membership in this Association, or in State or County Societies."

After an animated debate, the question was referred back to the State Societies. Subsequently a motion that everything relating to this subject be rescinded, or stricken from the ordinances of the Association, was promptly tabled by an almost unanimous vote, thus retaining in force the resolution of 1869. We have been thus minute, as this subject is of much importance to many of the members of this Society and of the County District Societies.

A correspondence between two or three of the physicians residing at Hightstown, Mercer County, found its way into the public papers, a short time since, which reflected great honor on the physicians concerned. This correspondence showed that the public authorities in some localities are in the practice of advertising for and receiving competitive bids for medical attendance upon paupers and others; but the gentlemen alluded to indig-

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nantly spurned the offer, and some homœpath, or other irregular, was employed. We trust the subject will challenge the attention it deserves at the hands of this Society.

A resolution was adopted, which originated in the College of Physicians, of Philadelphia, recommending all druggists to place all external remedies in rough, colored bottles, labelled "Poison," in order to prevent accidents by appealing to the sight and touch, in addition to the usual precautions. Would it not be well for this Society to endorse and reiterate the resolution? (See 13½ and 13¾.)

A number of interesting subjects were brought to the attention of the Association, which do not call for a notice. The employment of medical experts in criminal cases before Courts, was brought before the Association in a series of resolutions offered by Dr. Henry Hartshorne, of Philadelphia. After a discussion in the section on Chemistry and Materia Medica, they were reported to and adopted by the Association. First reciting that the appointment of such experts by the Court to act as their advisers, and thus prevent the antagonism which experience shows is caused by the summoning of them by the opposing parties, whereby the cause of justice is wronged, the resolution advises "the State Societies to bring the matter to the notice of the State Legislatures." This having been the subject of the address of our late President, Dr. Cullen, and forcibly brought to the notice of the profession and the public by a recent exciting trial for murder at Annapolis, Md., would seem to call for your earnest attention in a report like the present, but will be printed in detail in the transactions of the Association, shortly to be published.

The meetings of the sections, before whom the various scientific and other interesting papers were read and discussed, were well attended, and the results reported to the Association for publication. These reports will be published with the transactions, and thus placed within the reach of all who desire to see them. A further analysis is therefore deemed unnecessary.

As stated at the beginning of this report, the arrangements for the entertainment and amusement of the delegates and members, were carried out in the most liberal manner. The exhibition of instruments, apparatus, chemicals, drugs, &c., at the hall of the College of Physicians, was a grand one. The reception by the Microscopical and Biological sections of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, where, in addition to a promenade concert in the main hall, where the Association met, a magnificent display of microscopes and spectroscopes was exhibited in the upper hall, and

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attracted universal attention by the beauty of the instruments and the specimens of life forms, as well as the delicate analysis of the latter. The skill and attentions of the committee under whose management the entertainment was gotten up, elicited the encomiums of all present. The several lectures and demonstrations by Profs. Rogers, Noyes and Cohen, were highly entertaining and instructive, and warmly appreciated by the large audience of both sexes assembled to witness them. The receptions and entertainments given by Drs. Hodge and Pancoast, and Col. Thos. A. Scott, were magnificent. None of those who partook of the hospitality of those distinguished Philadelphians, will soon forget the pleasure enjoyed.

The whole ended with a grand excursion to Fairmount Park, coupled with a banquet at Belmont Cottage, to which it is needless to say the numerous guests did ample justice. Taken altogether, the meeting of the American Medical Association in 1872 was a grand success; and if not all was done that could be wished, certainly enough was accomplished for us to say in all sincerity, "May many such occur in the future, and we be there to see."

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL LILLY,
GEO. R. SULLIVAN,
G. W. TERRIBERRY,
B. A. WATSON, M. D.

May 28, 1872.

Dr. Pennington, delegate to the Connecticut Medical Society, made a verbal report. He had attended the meeting, and had received a cordial welcome. He was pleased with one feature of their transactions, viz., that all the routine business of the society is disposed of on the first day of the session, and the second day is entirely devoted to matters of exclusively professional interest.

Dr. Hunt, delegate to the Medical Society of New York, reports.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the New Jersey State Medical Society:

As one of your representatives in the delegation appointed to attend the meeting of the New York State Medical Society in 1872, I beg leave to report, that I was present on the second day and evening of their meeting (February 7) the sixty-sixth anniversary of that Society.

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As your delegate I was most kindly received and cordially welcomed. All parts of the great State of New York were represented, and also Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, each by a delegation.

Several papers, interesting and instructive, were read and discussed. The proposed law, entitled "An act to protect the people against quackery and crime," prepared by the Medico-legal Society of New York City—then in the hands of the Legislature—was brought before the Society for approval, or otherwise. It was explained by Dr. Rogers of New York, and after some discussion as to the propriety of encouraging legislative action in behalf of the medical profession, a resolution was adopted *disapproving* of such legislation, and the proposed law;—the same conclusion to which this Society arrived, some years ago.

The report of the committee on Medical Education, and resolutions submitted and adopted relating to that subject, seem to me a step in the right direction, and I would suggest that we follow the example of our sister Society in that particular.

On the subject of Discipline, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

"*Whereas*, The Code of Ethics to which this Society and the various county societies acknowledge allegiance, provides appropriate and sufficient means for obtaining redress in all matters of difference between physicians;

"*Resolved*, That any physician preferring charges, or against whom charges may have been preferred, who shall resort to courts of law or any legal process, shall be considered unworthy of membership in medical societies, and if a member, he shall be declared expelled by the President at a stated meeting of the Society to which the offender may belong."

Knowing as I do a District Medical Society (Hudson) that has been subjected to annoyance by members who have appealed to the courts, when charges have been preferred against them, I deem it important that similar action should be taken by this Society.

In the evening the address by the President, Dr. Wm. C. Wey, of Elmira, delivered in the Assembly Chamber, on "Medical Responsibility and Malpractice," was listened to with profound attention, and appreciated, as it deserved to be, by a crowded audience.

After the address, a splendid entertainment at the Delavan House was enjoyed by the Society, delegates and invited guests.

The entertainment was informal, and given by Drs. Hun, Quackenbush, Swinburne, Bailey, and a few other gentlemen of Albany, whom I, in com-

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mon with many others, have to thank for an evening of social professional enjoyment rarely equalled.

Respectfully submitted. J. W. HUNT.

The delegates to the Medical Society of Pennsylvania had been unable to attend the meeting.

They were, on motion, excused.

The Corresponding Secretary formally presented Drs. G. Buck, R. Newman, and J. B. Smith, delegates from the Medical Society of New York. Each duly responded.

The Secretary also announced that Prof. Lindsley, of the Medical Society of Connecticut, had been obliged to return home.

The President arose and said:

It is with great pleasure, gentlemen, that I would welcome you here to-day as representatives of our sister Society of New York.

New Jersey is a small State, sandwiched between two great ones, and has been so long compressed and hid away between her overgrown sisters, that it has been denied that she had a separate place as a State in the Union. Being wedged in between the two greatest cities of the Union—New York and Philadelphia—she has been likened to a cider-barrel, tapped at both ends. But, fortunately, her powers of nutrition have always proved equal to the emergencies of her position. She has already gained by absorption more than she has lost by leakage. Indeed, within the last decade she has added to her population sufficient to increase her congressional delegation from five to seven members. And in view of these evidences of her growth and prosperity, we indulge the hope that her place as sister in the Union will ultimately be recognized. But whether our hopes in this respect be realized or not, of one thing we are sure, your presence here to-day indicates with entire certainty that in this great union and brotherhood of the profession, the physicians of New Jersey have a place, and are recognized as [illegible] by their brethren of other States. Permit me again to welcome you to our State, and also to participate in our transactions.

Dr. G. Buck, by invitation of the Society, made an address on Reparative Surgery, which was well received, and, on

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motion of Dr. Ryerson, the thanks of the Society were voted to him for the same.

Drs. C. C. Vanderpool, Joseph Parrish, Ferris Jacobs, and C. A. Lindsley, having been previously proposed, were duly elected honorary members of this Society.

The honorary degree of M. D. was conferred upon Dr. Wm. Pierson, Sr., by the unanimous vote of the Society. At the suggestion of Dr. Lilly, the vote was taken by the members standing, as a mark of respect to Dr. Pierson.

Dr. Larison, third Vice-President, read his essay, the subject of which was "Diseases Prevalent in the Valley of the Delaware."

On motion of Dr. Hunt, the thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Larison for his essay, and a copy requested for publication with the Transactions.

Dr. W. W. L. Phillips read a report of an interesting case of malignant tumor within the pelvis, in lieu of an essay.

The miscellaneous order of business having been reached, the report of the Committee on Appeal of Dr. Bird was taken from the table, and after much discussion, which was participated in by Drs. E. M. Hunt, Oakley, Watson, Cross, Culver and Varick, the following resolutions in reference to the same were adopted:

Resolved, That the State Society decides that, by reason of irregularity of presentation, no charges are or have been legally before the Hudson County Medical Society against Dr. J. Q. Bird.

Resolved, That the rejection of a physician by a District Medical Society is evidence of disqualification from consultation with regular practitioners; *i. e.*, that the decision of a District Society is final, provided that the Society, in its action towards the physician, has conformed to its constitution.

Resolved, That where the members of the Medical Society are not agreed as to the regularity of any practitioner who is not a member of the District Society, and have made no formal expression as to him on their minutes, it

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shall not be considered ground of action against a member for consultation with him, if he has a diploma from a college recognized by the State Medical Society of New Jersey.

Dr. E. M. Hunt offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee shall be a Committee on Medical Ethics and Judicial Business, to whom the State Society may refer all appeals from County Medical Societies requiring adjudication, and their report, after examination in any case, shall be considered final, unless at its regular meeting, two-thirds of the Society resolve to take up the case for general discussion, and for the action of the Society as a whole.

Dr. Lilly introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That any member of a District Medical Society, against whom any charge is made in such Society, who shall arrest the action of said Society by an appeal to the courts, shall be considered in contempt of the laws governing the profession, and, *ipso facto*, is to be deemed expelled from such Society.

On motion of Dr. E. M. Hunt, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed to inquire into the form and method of membership in the American Medical Association, and to confer with similar committees of any other State Medical Society, and report at the next regular meeting of this Society.

The President appointed Drs. E. M. Hunt, S. Lilly and C. Hodge on the Committee.

On motion of the Secretary, the following persons were appointed a Committee to revise the By-laws: Wm. Pierson, Jr., S. Wickes and S. H. Pennington.

Dr. Hodge's report on the proposed fee-bill was, after some discussion, referred to the Committee on revision of the By-laws.

The amendment of By-laws, proposed at the last annual meeting, was referred to the above Committee.

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Dr. E. P. Townsend offered the following proposed amendment to the By-laws:

SEC. 3, Chapter 1. Any physician who has been a member of any District Medical Society of this State for a period of not less than five years, and during said period acted as a delegate to this Society, may, upon a recommendation in writing, signed by the President and Secretary of the Society to which he belongs, be elected a permanent member of this Association, and entitled to all the privileges therefrom accruing, by the consent of a majority of the members present at any annual meeting.

Also proposed to change the numbering of the succeeding articles of the By-laws.

Dr. McGill offered the following:

Whereas, In order to increase the usefulness and secure a greater interest among the professional men of the State, in the Medical Society of New Jersey, be it

Resolved, That the representation in the State Medical Society hereafter be as follows: Three delegates at large for each District Society, whose membership numbers over thirty; two delegates at large for each of said District Societies whose membership numbers over twenty; and one delegate at large for each of the said District Societies whose membership numbers over ten. Also two delegates from each of the said Societies. Any delegate who shall attend two consecutive meetings, shall be eligible to election as permanent members.

This communication and Dr. Townsend's were referred to the Special Committee to revise the By-laws.

The following was received:

To the President, Officers and Members of the Medical Society of New Jersey, at the annual meeting as now assembled in the city of Paterson, this 28th of May, 1872:

We, the undersigned, being a Committee for that purpose, appointed by the District Medical Society of the county of Hunterdon, herewith present your honorable body with the "History of the District Medical Society for the County of Hunterdon, from its organization in 1821 to 1871, together

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with the Medical History of the county (as its boundaries now exist) from its first settlement to the present time," for such action as your honorable body shall see fit to adopt in the case. The Committee reserving the right to have returned to their historian all papers herewith laid before you, either when the same shall be published or otherwise disposed of their use by your honorable body.

JOHN BLANE,
SAMUEL LILLY,
H. B. NIGHTINGALE, } *Committee.*

The history was, on motion, accepted, and referred to Standing Committee for publication with the Transactions of this Society.

Dr. Quinn, in behalf of the medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, invited the Society to visit the institution.

The invitation was accepted.

The Nominating Committee reported as follows:

Mr. President and Members of the New Jersey Medical Society:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Nominations would respectfully report that they have unanimously agreed upon the following:

Place of next meeting, Mount Holly.

President—F. Gauntt.
First Vice-President—T. J. Thomason.
Second " —George H. Larison.
Third " —William O'Gorman.
Corresponding Secretary—William Elmer, Jr.
Recording Secretary—William Pierson, Jr.
Treasurer—H. R. Baldwin.
Standing Committee—Stephen Wickes, J. E. Culver, S. C. Thornton.

Delegates to American Medical Association—Samuel Lilly, L. W. Oakley, J. F. Schenck of Camden, J. A. Cross, Thomas Ryerson, Jos. F. Finn, A. W. Woodhull, I. A. Nichols, George Goodell, R. S. Smith, A. P. Hunt, Chas. Hasbrouck, Wm. Elmer, F. G. Paine, O. Barnes, B. A. Watson, Thos. F. Cullen, P. F. Brakeley.

Delegates to Medical Society of Connecticut—B. A. Watson, J. E. Culver, C. S. Van Riper.

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Delegates to Medical Society of New York—E. M. Hunt, J. A. Cross, J. J. H. Love.

Delegates to Medical Society of Massachusetts—A. W. Woodhull, Stephen Wickes, J. S. Crane.

Delegates to Medical Society of Pennsylvania—L. C. Osmond, E. P. Townsend, Thomas F. Cullen.

Delegates to Medical Society of Maine—W. H. Hall, S. H. Pennington, Dr. Comfort.

T. H. STUDDIFORD, *Secretary.*

The report was accepted, and the place for the next annual meeting of this Society, as recommended by the Committee, was agreed to by the Society.

The delegates for the respective Societies, as named by the Committee, were duly appointed by the Society.

An opportunity having been given for the members to make other nominations, a ballot was taken, when the gentlemen named by the Committee for the respective offices were declared duly elected; Drs. Elmer and Hodge acting as tellers.

The President announced Dr. T. H. Studdiford as Essayist for the next anuual meeting.

It was voted, that the hour for the next meeting be 7.30 o'clock, P. M.

It was voted, that 550 or 600 copies of the Transactions be published, as may be deemed expedient by the Committee.

It was voted, that the Secretary be instructed to procure a programme for the next annual meeting of the Society.

The following bills were presented and ordered to be paid:

Newark Daily, ...	$1 90
Wm. Pierson, Jr., ...	4 00
Wm. Elmer, ...	4 50
Committee of Arrangements, . .	5 00

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Drs. Stratton, Budd, Thornton and Hodge were appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the next meeting.

On motion of Dr. Woodhull, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Medical Society of New Jersey be tendered to the Committee of Arrangements, and to the Medical Society of Passaic County for their generous entertainment, and for the ample provision made for the transaction of the business of the Society; also to the Board of Freeholders for the use of the court-room.

Dr. Rogers, in behalf of the members of the Passaic County Medical Society, expressed their appreciation of the honor and pleasure conferred upon them by the assembling of this Society in their county.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

WM. PIERSON, JR.,
Recording Secretary.

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ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN: It is my great privilege to meet with you this evening to exchange gratulations and fraternal greetings upon this auspicious return of our anniversary season.

To those of us who are accustomed to participate in these annual reunions, this is a season hallowed by its associations and sacred memories, and pregnant with most hopeful anticipations,—a holyday set apart to commemorate the catholic and enlightened action of our fathers in medicine, in establishing this *Medical Society of New Jersey*;—a professional sabbath-day, upon which we are permitted to retire, for a time, from the ordinary labors of professional life; to rest our tired energies in the enjoyments of social intercourse; to take counsel together for the advancement of our loved science, and for the promotion of the interests and the honor of the whole profession to which we have pledged our affections and dedicated our lives.

To a participation in these high privileges, gentlemen, I am happy in being permitted to bid you welcome.

On entering upon the duties which you have assigned to me, as your presiding officer on this occasion, while I am profoundly grateful for this renewed expression of your confidence and regard, I confess that I am at the same time almost painfully conscious of my very limited acquaintance with parliamentary proceedings, and my entire inexperience

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in parliamentary practice. But as we are all of us equally interested in sustaining the dignity and promoting the objects of our organization, I shall rely with entire confidence upon your co-operation and generous forbearance while I shall direct your proceedings, as far as I am able, in accordance with the rules of order which the Society itself has adopted for the transaction of its business. From our reiterated experience at some of the former meetings of the Society, it must, I think, be obvious to all of us, that it is only by a strict observance of our regular order of proceeding, and by the rigid and impartial enforcement of the rules that govern all deliberative assemblies, that the business of the Society can be transacted with credit to ourselves, or with advantage to the cause of medical progress.

In addressing you this evening, in accordance with the uniform practice of my predecessors, the discussion of some medical topic of popular as well as professional interest, would seem to be peculiarly appropriate to the occasion.

Our duties as physicians are not confined to the simple routine of attendance upon the sick. The protection of the health of our clients, from whatever cause it may be threatened, is really a more important part of our legitimate functions than the cure of their diseases. Nor are our professional responsibilities limited to the narrow circle of private practice. The relations which we sustain to the communities in which we live, and to the State of which we form a part, impose upon us a wider range of obligations in connection with the public welfare. As we have met this evening in public convention, as the representatives of the profession of the State, it is proper, I think, that these public responsibilities —the duties growing out of our relations to the community —should receive at least a portion of our attention. I beg leave, therefore, to offer for your consideration a topic that is

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intimately connected with both our public and our professional relations, viz:

Popular ignorance of medicine: its relations to quackery; and our responsibilities and duties in connection with it.

I know that there are those in the profession who regard the discussion of quackery, or anything in relation to it, as simply a waste of time; as entirely barren of all practical good results. I am also aware that there are others who deprecate such discussion as being beneath the dignity of the profession, and actually mischievous in its tendencies. It is possible, therefore, that the announcement of my subject may be met by some with an impatient "*cui bono?*" or a peevish and dissatisfied "*pooh, pooh!*"

But if my faith in scientific medicine be not altogether a delusion; if, indeed, medicine be a science, incompletely developed, perhaps, and imperfectly understood, but yet so far as it is developed and understood, *a science*—a system of positive facts and their ascertained relations—and not a mere jumble of crude dogmas and vague theories and conjectures; and if, as I believe, it is a science which deals with the elements of man's highest *spiritual* as well as *material* interests; and which lies at the foundation of his intellectual and moral and religious, as well as his physical well-being, then surely, nothing which tends so much as quackery to impair its usefulness, and to hinder its success, can at any time be beneath our notice, or unworthy of our careful consideration and discussion.

In presenting this subject, however, it is not my intention to read to you an essay upon quackery; nor shall I enter into any discussion of its evils; nor of the various forms in which it shows itself in medicine. Before an audience of educated and practicing physicians, such discussion must surely be

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superfluous. It is my purpose simply to direct your attention to our own personal relations to quackery—to inquire *how far through our traditional prejudices against the popularizing of medical knowledge, we may ourselves be responsible for its presence and perpetuation in medicine; and what are the duties, growing out of that responsibility, which are required of us, individually, and as a profession.*

In the first place, gentlemen, I would observe, that quackery is by no means an evil of modern origin; nor can it rightfully claim a medical parentage. On the contrary, it had its birth in Eden, when the serpent whispered into the ears of Eve, "*Ye shall not surely die;*" and the sad story

> "Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
> Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste
> Brought death into the world and all our woes,"

is the earliest authentic record of its terribly pernicious results. It is one of the many forms in which, since that eventful day, human depravity crops out into human action—one of the manifestations of *unbelief* in the hearts of men—one of the outgrowths of the same spirit of *infidelity* that questions the authenticity of the sacred records.

We see it not only in medicine, but also at the Bar, or even on the Bench, "selling judgments for a price," and poisoning the stream of justice at its source. We see it in the Teacher's chair, casting its baleful influence over the schoolroom, dwarfing the intellects, corrupting the consciences, blighting the affections, and degrading all the generous emotions and aspirations of the young. We see it in the Pulpit, blatant with affected zeal for God's glory and man's redemption, and prostituting the functions of the sacred office to the basest purposes of selfishness and rascality. We see it in politics, in business, in religion, in the benevolent enterprises

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and philanthropic schemes of the day. In short, everywhere around us, wherever cunning and duplicity find a field for their profitable exercise, there we find it preying upon society, in the assumed garb of patriotism, or philanthropy, or religion, as may best suit its selfish and sinister designs.

Now such being the origin and character of quackery, it cannot of course be expected that our profession should escape its pollutions. Indeed, it must perhaps be admitted, that it prevails to a greater extent in medicine, than in any other professional or business pursuit.

The reason of this, I take it, is sufficiently obvious, and is found in the fact that there is no other branch of human inquiry, in which mankind have so much and such direct personal interest, of which they are, at the same time, so generally and so profoundly ignorant;—no other department of human industry, in which popular ignorance and credulity offer so rich a field for the practice of fraud and deception.

Deception, imposition, fraud, is an important element of quackery,—its very essence, indeed,—and for the successful practice of deception, ignorance on the part of the dupe is absolutely necessary. *One cannot be deceived in matters of which one has positive knowledge.* No one, for example, can be quacked into the belief that two and two are six. On the other hand, mankind are naturally credulous, prone to believe that which they wish to be true, and very easily deceived in matters of which they are ignorant.

We see this constantly illustrated in the history of popular humbugs. Take modern spiritualism as an example—a subject upon which we all are necessarily ignorant, because it is one upon which it is impossible, in the very nature of things, to acquire any positive knowledge.

All knowledge is acquired by the exercise of the senses: but the very idea of a spirit implies its immateriality, or the

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absence of those very qualities of which alone the senses take cognizance. Whether there be spirits or not, therefore, and if so, what are their qualities, relations to mankind, modes of manifestation, etc., are questions of which we know absolutely nothing, and of which, in the very nature of things nothing can be known. And yet we daily see men of robust intellect, whose minds have been cultivated to the highest point of development and efficiency; who are competent and accustomed to investigate, analyze, compare and classify evidence—practical experts in "the balancing of probabilities, the science of judges;" and upon whose opinion in matters pertaining to their own professions we are accustomed to rely with implicit confidence; who nevertheless become the helpless and hopeless dupes of spiritualistic charlatans.

Now, if the existence of spirits, their qualities, relations, manifestations, etc., were matters upon which it were possible to acquire positive knowledge; or were susceptible of being known and demonstrated by the ordinary methods of knowing and demonstrating scientific facts, do you suppose it to be possible that such men could thus be deceived by the miserable mummeries of pretended spiritual media?

Now what is true of spiritualism, is also true of every other form of quackery, and notably so of quackery in medicine;—its successful practice is dependent in a great measure, upon the popular credulity that is begotten or fostered by popular ignorance.

But it is sometimes said, and perhaps truly, that quackery in medicine derives its principal support, not from the ignorant and illiterate, but from the educated and more intelligent portions of the community, and therefore, it is argued, education, in point of fact, affords no protection against fraud and deception in medical practice.

This inference, however, is not strictly warranted by the

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premise. In every community, educated intellect, other circumstances being the same, will always exert a controlling influence in shaping and directing public opinion. That this influence is sometimes exerted in favor of quackery in medicine, is unfortunately true. But this result, I take it, is due, not to the superior intelligence of the educated classes, but to their total lack of *medical* education—their entire want of correct or reliable information upon professional topics. For it must be remembered that this popular ignorance of medicine is not confined to the uneducated, but is as general as it is profound. There are, it is true, a few members of the legal profession who have made medical jurisprudence a specialty, and who have taken pains to inform themselves, from regular professional sources, as to the exact status of the medical sciences;—and these, by the way, are not apt to patronize quackery. But with this exception, even our best educated citizens are just as ignorant of medicine and the science of life, and therefore just as liable to errors of medical opinion, and just as likely to be misled by the deceptions of quackery in medicine, as the most illiterate boor in the country. The only difference between them is in the kinds of error to which their ignorance tends, and the forms of quackery by which they are respectively most readily deceived.

Persons of ordinary intelligence and refinement, of course, are not apt to place confidence in the medical potency of filth in such revolting compounds as "*swallow's nest poultices*," "*angling-worm syrup*," and the like; nor are men of scientific culture at all likely to be misled by the vulgar absurdities of "*Thompsonianism*," or the pretended mysteries of "*Clairvoyance.*" These, and such as these, are the errors of vulgar and uncultivated minds; of those who are naturally inclined to the marvellous in belief, and who instinctively seek in mysterious and supernatural agencies an explanation of the simplest

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natural phenomena. Hence, we always find them to be firm believers in the monstrous pretensions of "*natural bone-setters*," "*Indian herb doctors*," and the like; and the fortunate accident of being born a "*seventh son*,"—particularly if the miraculous powers thus conferred be still farther intensified by transmission through the blood of a "seventh daughter,"—is regarded by them as more satisfactory presumptive evidence of medical competency and skill, than the hard-earned diplomas of our best medical schools, or than years of patient study and careful clinical observation.

Persons of general culture, particularly those who have received a scientific education, are not apt to fall into these vulgar forms of error, nor to be misled by such gross exhibitions of ignorance. With them the tendency is to the opposite extreme of regarding medicine as an *exact* science; and to an equally irrational confidence in the value of positive medication in the treatment of diseases. Being familiar with what may be called the philosophy of science, and accustomed to trace all physical phenomena, however complicated or obscure, to the operation of natural causes acting in harmony with definite laws, they naturally infer that medicine, if it be a science, must be equally definite in its facts and principles; and that the phenomena of life, both in health and disease, must be equally susceptible of rational explanation. The very prejudices of their education, therefore, in connection with their ignorance of medicine itself, incline them to regard with confidence any system of quackery in medicine, which professes to be built upon a scientific basis.

This, no doubt, is one of the reasons why so many of our better informed citizens are misled by the pretensions of Homeopathy—the most irrational, but at the same time, the most fashionable form of quackery at present prevalent in the community. Being cut off from all reliable sources of med-

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ical knowledge and entirely dependent upon irregular and irresponsible pretenders for their information upon medical topics, they are necessarily ignorant of everything pertaining to regular or scientific medicine, and incapable of discriminating between truth and error, facts and falsehoods, in medical teaching. Moreover, being ignorant of the fact that the claims of Homeopathy, and of every other exclusive system of practice, have been repeatedly subjected by us to the test of thorough investigation and careful clinical experiment; and assuming as they do the honesty of homeopathic practice, the truthfulness of homeopathic statements, and the genuineness of pretended homeopathic facts; it is by no means singular that they should imbibe the most monstrous and exaggerated ideas as to the vagueness and uncertainty of our therapeutics; or that they should learn to regard "*similia similibus curantur*" as the expression of a genuine, therapeutic law, based upon actual and universal observation. And with all the prejudices of their education prompting them to seek in medicine for the same positiveness and certainty which they are accustomed to find in the exact sciences, it is not at all strange that they should look with favor upon any dogma that professes to obviate all uncertainty in medical practice, and to reduce the treatment of diseases to the definiteness and simplicity of fixed, invariable law.

But admitting the influence of this popular ignorance in the promotion and perpetuation of quackery in medicine, the evil, it is sometimes argued, is practically without remedy; that from the comprehensiveness and extent of the medical sciences, and the difficulty attending the investigation of vital facts and phenomena; the *thorough* medical education of the public is impossible; and that in medicine, more than in any other department of science, it is especially true, that

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,"

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tending to the development of inordinate self-confidence, and to the misapplication, or abuse, of imperfect knowledge.

Medicine is a term that embraces several allied, but distinct, sciences, neither of which can be inferred or deduced from the others, but all of which must be learned by separate or distinct processes of observation or study. For example, a knowledge of anatomy does not imply a corresponding knowledge of physiology. The physiological functions of the organism cannot be inferred *a priori* from its anatomical structure. These are two distinct sciences, and must be learned by distinct processes of investigation. So, also, although a knowledge of anatomy and physiology is essential to a comprehension of the pathological changes to which the organism it liable, yet these changes cannot be deduced from such knowledge by any process of inductive reasoning. Pathology is a distinct science, and must also be learned by direct observation at the bed-side and in the dead-house. The same is, if possible, still more strikingly true of therapeutics, or the science of practical medicine. The best anatomist and physiologist, the most accomplished pathologist and diagnostician, may yet be entirely ignorant of the therapeutic action and effects of medicinal agents, or the relations of medicines to diseased conditions. This is still another distinct system of facts and their relations, and can only be learned by patient clinical observation and experiment.

And besides the vast extent and comprehensiveness of the medical sciences, the difficulties attending the investigation of vital facts and phenomena in health and disease, and the obstacles to their comparison and correct classification are so great as necessarily to impart to our generalizations an element of uncertainty that does not pertain to our knowledge of the exact sciences. And in view of these facts, it must be admitted that the thorough medical education of the public

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is simply impracticable. But I am not willing to admit that such thoroughness of education is at all essential as a protection against quackery in medicine. Indeed, upon careful analysis, we will find that the objection possesses no real weight.

All human learning is partial, imperfect. There is no subject of human inquiry of which it can be said that our knowledge is complete. The utmost capacity of the human mind is not sufficient to embrace all that is to be known. Every forward step in our educational progress reveals more distinctly the interminable length of the journey before us. The highest attainments of the human intellect serve but as standpoints, from which we may discover still higher peaks beyond, yet unreached and unexplored. As expressed in Byron's "Manfred," science itself is

> "But an exchange of ignorance for that
> Which is another kind of ignorance;"

And even Sir Isaac Newton, in contemplating the results of a life-time spent in the successful investigation of natural facts and phenomena, is said to have expressed himself as feeling like a little child on the sea-shore, who had only succeeded in gathering together a few shells from the exhaustless treasures before him.

The argument, then, however specious it may be, has no real value. If applicable to medicine, it applies with equal force to every other department of science; and if followed to its legitimate conclusion, it must inevitably lead to the abandonment of all educational efforts, and reduce the world to the darkness and hopelessness of helpless ignorance forever.

In point of fact, however, all genuine knowledge is valuable, and to some extent, "a defence." However limited it may be, it is conservative in its influence and tendencies,

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protecting its possessor, in proportion to its extent, against both his own ignorance and self-conceit and the ignorance and pretensions of others. In medicine, as in every other department of learning, it is false information—the counterfeit of real knowledge—that misleads the mind, and tends to arrogant self-reliance. But as even the insignificant light of a taper intensifies and renders more apparent the circle of darkness by which it is surrounded, so all genuine knowledge, even if it be limited to the rudiments of the science, serves to reveal the exceeding vastness of the unknown, teaches us humility and self-distrust, and exposes the utter worthlessness of all claims to superior skill, that are not based upon thorough medical education and large clinical experience.

Compared with a thorough medical education, I have no doubt that

"A little learning *is* a dangerous thing."

The danger, however, lies not in the *learning*, but in the *little*. But the question before us is, not as to the relative value of much and little learning, but of a *little* learning and *none at all*. "Drinking deeply" of the "Pierian spring" will no doubt sober a brain already intoxicated with ignorance and self-conceit. But I have yet to learn that this sort of intoxication is more likely to result from "shallow draughts," than from total abstinence from the sobering fountain of truth.

Admitting, then, the impracticability of the thorough medical education of the people, I deny that such thoroughness of education is at all necessary as a protection against quackery in medicine, any more than in other professional or scientific or business pursuits.

A *thorough* acquaintance with the mechanic arts is not necessary to distinguish the skilled workman from the bungling cobbler. One need not be *thoroughly* learned in *belles-lettres* to

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detect the pretensions of the literary mountebank. A *thorough* knowledge of the principles and details of the law, is not required to protect ourself from the practices of the "*shyster*," or legal quack. No more is a *thorough* or complete medical education necessary to discriminate between the conscientious and accomplished physician and the irregular and pretentious charlatan.

The popular ignorance of which we complain as tending to the promotion of quackery in medicine, is not the want of a *thorough* acquaintance with the principles of medicine as a science and its details as an art; this can no more be expected than the thorough education of the masses in astronomy or engineering. But it is the absolute and profound popular ignorance of everything relating to medicine and the science of life; ignorance not only of what is positively known, but also ignorance of the fact that there is much in medicine that is not known; much that is doubtful, or upon which our information but approximates to the truth; much that is beyond the reach of our present means and methods of investigation; much that in our present ignorance of the vital forces, is beyond the scope of our comprehension. And for this condition of general and profound popular ignorance, I do insist, that *we, as a profession, are to a very great extent responsible.*

There is in the human mind a strong instinctive desire to acquire knowledge; but in nothing, perhaps, is this disposition so strikingly manifested, as in the eagerness with which the people read, and even file away for future reference, everything relating to medicine that comes within their reach—even to the filthy advertisements with which our newspapers are crowded, and the miserable trash that finds its way into our houses, in the shape of advertising circulars, announcing some pretended discovery in pathology or therapeutics, or extolling the wonderful virtues of some worthless nostrum.

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Now this quality of the human mind is certainly as favorable to the reception of truth as of error in medical teaching. And if it were met by us as a profession, in an enlightened and truly conservative spirit, it offers the most favorable opportunities for inculcating correct views of medicine, and for so educating the people as to secure their intelligent appreciation of the character and claims of the profession, instead of that blind and unreasoning confidence which is begotten of ignorance, and which is now bestowed alike, and without discrimination, upon both merit and pretension—upon the unscrupulous and illiterate charlatan, as well as the educated and conscientious physician.

But, unfortunately, in medicine as in matters pertaining to our spiritual interests, "the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light." And while those who are devoted to other professions, and to other scientific and business pursuits, embrace every opportunity, and employ every means within their reach to spread abroad among the people a knowledge of their respective specialties, medicine alone, of all the professions, has sedulously kept itself aloof from the popular mind, enveloped itself in an atmosphere of mystery, and permitted the popular estimate of its merits to be based exclusively upon the false teachings of traveling mountebanks, and the lying circulars of advertising quacks.

In the language of Dr. Shrady, of the New York *Medical Record*, "Like unto a thoroughly ancient and respectable order, we have become so accustomed to treasure up our own legends, to hand down our watchwords, to nurse our old prejudices, to wrap ourselves so much within ourselves, that we seem utterly oblivious to the changes that have been wrought around us. * * * * * * In every other department of science, the public have been educated to discriminate between true and

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false doctrines, but in respect of such knowledge of medicine, we as a body stand to them in the same relation as we did a hundred years ago."

Now, under these circumstances, gentlemen, we surely have no reason to complain of the errors and absurdities of popular medical belief; and more than this, we have only ourselves to blame for the facility with which even our best informed citizens are duped by the various forms of quackery which prevail in the community.

Admitting, then, the influence of this popular ignorance in the promotion of quackery in medicine, and the necessity of a more general diffusion of medical knowledge among the people, as a means of correcting the evil, the question arises: By what means may this result be most judiciously accomplished?

It is not my present purpose to enter into the discussion of this part of my subject, except so far as the duties required of us as physicians may be especially involved in its consideration. And in view of our own responsibility for the existing state of popular ignorance upon matters pertaining to our profession, I would, in the first place, remark, that it is our first and most important duty to rid ourselves of those intense professional prejudices, and that exaggerated spirit of professional exclusiveness which have so long controlled our policy, crippled our energies, and restricted our sphere of professional usefulness.

We live in times of tremendous mental as well as physical activity. In the achievements of intellect, and in scientific progress, with all their supplemental influences upon the social relations and the habits of popular thought and feeling, the changes of centuries are now compressed within decades. The cheapening of intelligence, and its rapid and general diffusion among the people, by the steam-press and electric tele-

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graph, have opened up new channels of popular thought, and developed a spirit of inquiry among the masses which is no longer satisfied with naked assertion, or the dogmatic statement of results, but which, with the pertinacity that was so offensive to the fat knight, obstinately demands to know the *reasons why.*

Now the relations which the profession sustains to the public, have necessarily been very materially modified by these changes in the public mind and character. The traditional snuff-box and gold-headed cane, the conspicuous equipage, the stilted pomposity of language and deportment, and the affectation of profound mystery, which a century ago constituted so large a portion of the physician's stock in trade, no longer pass current as evidences of learning and skill, except with the very ignorant. However mortifying it may be to our vanity, or however much it may conflict with our prejudices, or shock our notions of professional dignity, it nevertheless remains a fact, that with the more intelligent masses of the community, medicine to-day stands upon precisely the same footing as any other legitimate business pursuit, and is just as dependent upon the popular appreciation and favor, both for its means of support, and also for the opportunities for fulfilling its benevolent and humanitarian mission. As with every other business calling, mankind will exercise their undoubted right of discussing its merits, and canvassing its claims to their confidence and patronage. And whether their judgment shall be intelligent or otherwise, depends upon whether their opinions shall be based upon authentic medical facts, and reliable information derived from the profession itself, or upon the false statements and reckless assumptions of unprincipled and irresponsible pretenders.

In view of these facts, gentlemen, the question arises—shall we continue to nurse our old prejudices that were begot-

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ten centuries ago, when medicine was held in exaggerated and superstitious reverence by an ignorant populace as one of the awful mysteries pertaining to the functions of the priesthood? Under the absurd notion that an increase of knowledge among the people will lead to its abuse, shall we continue to close up every avenue to correct information upon medical topics? Or, shall we place ourselves fully in harmony with the spirit of our own times; become ourselves the teachers of medicine among the people, and by appealing to the intellect and conscience of the Nineteenth Century, enlist its tremendous energies in behalf of the truths that we have so long and so sedulously guarded from popular encroachments?

To my mind, the proper answer to these questions is not at all doubtful. I can conceive of no good reason why we should yield to irresponsible and medically uneducated pretenders, the advantages which they now possess in their assumed character of medical reformers. On the contrary, it seems to me that the dictates of sound policy, as well as the higher considerations of moral obligation, impose upon us the duty of asserting our just prerogatives in this respect, and of assuming our own proper place as teachers of medicine, as well as students and practitioners—as the only authentic expositors of what is really known of the science of life. As a profession, we surely have no mysteries to conceal; no fraudulent practices to hide from the public eye. We do not doubt the facts and principles upon which our doctrines and practice are founded. By thorough investigation, and careful clinical experiments, we have repeatedly proved the worthlessness of opposing systems, and the falsity of the dogmas upon which they profess to be based. Why then should we continue to hoard up within ourselves our accumulated wealth of professional knowledge, or to hide it away from the popular appre-

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ciation under the impenetrable garb of ponderous technicalities?

For my part, gentlemen, I have no sympathy with that spirit of exclusiveness, or that impracticable sort of ultra-conservatism, that would confine the knowledge of medicine to the profession itself, or that would prohibit the public discussion of purely professional topics. I know that there are those in the profession who deprecate such discussion, as being undignified and unprofessional; and who object to all such attempts to establish the claims of medicine to the public confidence, as degrading the profession to a position of apparent rivalry with irregular practitioners and irregular systems of practice. But I have too much respect for the popular intelligence, and too much confidence in medicine itself, to believe that its hold upon popular favor can in any way be impaired by the public exposition of its facts and principles, or by the frank and full public statement of its character and merits. On the contrary, in this age of general education, it is only by such public discussion that its claims can be thoroughly understood or properly established. I believe in medicine as Milton did in matters of religious faith, that "whatever winds of doctrine be let loose to play upon the world, so truth be in the field, we do injuriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to misdoubt her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple, for whoever yet knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"

It is but recently that the attention of the profession has been directed to the popularizing of medical knowledge, as a means of correcting the popular tendency to quackery; and the subject has not yet received the consideration its importance merits. In 1868, it was first brought before the American Medical Association by Dr. Palmer, of Michigan, in his report as Chairman of the Committee on Medical Education; and the general feeling of the profession, at that time, may be

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inferred from the fact that no action whatever was taken upon it. Since then, however, the subject has been discussed to some extent in some of the medical journals, and the time, I think, is not far distant, when we shall be constrained to take some definite action upon it.

In discussing this question, I apprehend that we are too apt to regard it exclusively from a professional stand-point, and without sufficient reference to the mutual relations of interest and dependence, which do exist between the profession and the public.

That the interests and welfare of the community are indissolubly bound up with those of the profession, we are all ready to admit. But we are not all so prompt to recognize, nor to accept the fact, that medicine, as a profession or a business, is just as dependent upon an intelligent popular appreciation of its character and claims. Without this, we are entirely helpless for good, and it therefore becomes our duty, as well as our interest, to convince the popular judgment, in order to secure the popular co-operation and support.

In presenting this subject to the American Medical Association, Dr. Palmer, in the report above alluded to, in reference to this point, remarks: "In monarchies, whose genius it is to maintain right by force, and where the privileges of physicians and the protection of the community are secured by rigid laws, physicians may stand aloof from the people, addressing themselves upon professional subjects exclusively to their class. But in this country, and at the present time, *no profession can do its full work except upon the principle of educating the people, and appealing to them as umpires.* They are the judges as to patronage and support; why not prepare them to judge? Here we have no legal protection against stupidity and pretensions, and if these are to be overcome, it must be by the power of truth."

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Now this dependence of every profession upon enlightened public opinion, is in entire harmony with the whole theory of our government—the direct and necessary result of the principles upon which all our institutions are based. And in view of the liberal and eminently practical tendency of the medical mind, it is amazing that ours is the only profession that has failed to recognize the fact, or to accept the necessity that it imposes—that ours is the only legitimate professional calling that still continues to shroud itself in mystery, and practically insists that its own *ipse dixit* shall be accepted as the unquestioned rule of the popular faith.

This extreme exclusiveness of the regularly educated profession, by the way, is beginning to be regarded with amazement, even by the general or non-professional public, the better informed portions of whom do not hesitate to fling it into our faces as a sufficient if not satisfactory apology for the popular tendency to patronize quackery. In this connection, I beg leave to read to you a few pertinent suggestions that were recently addressed to the profession by an educated and most intelligent layman, at the graduating exercises of one of our most prominent medical colleges.

Referring to this intensity of the professional feeling as one of the inevitable outgrowths of the close and constant study that is necessary to master the almost infinite details of the medical sciences, the gentleman alluded to remarks:—"This reticence is natural, therefore, and in part unavoidable. But I want to show you that it is one of those limitations of your science which is to be struggled against, not fostered. The specialization of knowledge for purposes of investigation, must be reconciled with the great cause of the diffusion of knowledge, which is the education of the world.

"Now this can be done, for it has been done in other branches of sciences. Here is a layman's experience. When

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we meet an engineer, an inventor, a naturalist, we find him eager to tell us all he can of his art. The foremost of these men stand in popular lecture-rooms, giving the broad outlines of their knowledge to the public. Your mystery is the only one on which a popular lecture is unheard of, and would be monstrous. It is the least communicative, and the least in contact with public opinion, of all the professions. It is said that any attempt to spread medical knowledge abroad would be but to multiply quackery, and would lead men rashly to practice on themselves and others that vague half-knowledge which is the worst form of ignorance. I answer that it is ignorance that is your obstacle now; it is ignorance that makes the vulgar mind run to quacks and pretenders, and to distrust true science; and is your remedy to be, more ignorance? To cure darkness by excluding light; to cure folly by shutting out wisdom is a shining instance of homœopathic practice. The state of the popular mind shows the results. Law is studied in schools, and freely discussed everywhere, and the public understand it well enough not to practice it. Listen to the people's proverbs. They say, 'A man who tries his own cause has a fool for his client.' If they understood medicine as well, they would feel and say, as they do *not* now, 'The man who doctors himself has a fool for his patient.' But what they do say now is to disparage your skill, and tell usabsurdly that 'every man at forty is a fool or a physician.'

"The same atmosphere of professional exclusiveness once surrounded all learning, but it has now passed away from most branches. The astrologer dealt in signs and wonders; but the great truths of astronomy have become part of the common-stock of school-boy learning and popular literature. Yet the people in general know they cannot predict eclipses or discover asteroids, nor do they listen to ignorant pretend-

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ers with new and wild theories. The better any science is known to the public mind, the more that mind clings to the real masters of the science. * * * * *

"Your profession has already made most splendid contributions to the common stock of intelligence, and has acted powerfully on the general mind; but it has done so in spite of the professional spirit, and not by its direct influence. * * * The precious store the physicians carry down the ages, leaks out on every side, and filters through thought and custom, transforming our lives. The single discovery of Jenner, taught and practiced by enlightened physicians until it is a social law, has doubtless saved more lives, and contributed more to the wealth and happiness of mankind than all the direct treatment of diseases by all the physicians that ever lived.

"So it is with the triumphs that await medicine in the future. Why are these sects and schools in this community, which claim to rival scientific medicine in popular favor, and even to drive it from the field? It is because of the very ignorance among the people which your professional exclusiveness fosters. You withhold from them the very means of judging your claims, and understanding your value. I have heard within two weeks, in a large company of intelligent people, a serious discussion of the pretended curative power in the will of a quack, applied by manipulations of diseased organs. Such a fact seems to me to be a reproach to the physicians of the community. If they had done their full duty in the education of the people, we should hear no more of mesmeric doctors, vegetable eclectics, dilute potencies and patented panaceas. These things would have gone to their own place in the limbo of amulets, horoscopes and witchcraft. To drive all these superstitions from the world is a worthy task for a noble science; but it must

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be done by diffusing knowledge, not by wrapping it up in mystery."*

Gentlemen, it is a good thing sometimes

"To see oursels as ithers see us."

And the above criticisms and suggestions may safely be accepted by us as a truthful expression of the feelings excited in the minds of the non-professional public by this strange *idiosyncrasy* of our professional character—"this exaggerated development of the professional spirit in scientific medicine." Coming, as they do, from one who is a warm friend of the profession, as well as an active advocate of reform, they are certainly entitled to our respectful attention; and in the hope that they may

"——— frae monie a blunder free us,
And foolish notions,"

I would most earnestly commend them to your thoughtful consideration.

In view of the exclusively practical and progressive tendencies of the medical mind, it is scarcely necessary for me to take up your time in suggesting the methods, or specific means by which this evil of popular ignorance may be most efficiently corrected.

Medicine is the most progressive of all the professions. Its instincts are more intensely democratic, and, except in matters purely ethical, it has less reverence for authority, and is less bound by precedent, than any other. And if it could but divest itself of its prejudices of education, and its traditional habits of feeling upon the subject of its ethical relations to the community, I have no doubt that it would

* Address to the graduating class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, March 1, 1871. By CHARLTON T. LEWIS.

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almost intuitively glide into that channel of policy which is best adapted to secure the results desired. Indeed, for this purpose, we have but to follow the example already set for us by the sister professions, and to impress into our own service the instrumentalities already within our reach.

In this connection I would remark, in passing, that whatever is worth knowing is also worth being learned early in life; and there are some branches of medical science that may with great propriety be taught to our children at school. Such is especially the case with those branches which, in the certainty of their facts and principles, have obtained somewhat to the position of positive sciences. Anatomy, physiology, hygiene, etc., for example, although not exhaustively developed, perhaps, have yet attained a good degree of definiteness in their facts and relations. They are also sciences, a knowledge of which is essential to the intelligent and satisfactory discharge of our duties as citizens; and they are branches of study which are within the comprehension even of children, and which can scarcely fail to excite their interest and attention. As exercises for the development of mind, therefore,—for the cultivation of the observing and reflective intellect,—they possess a value but little, if any, inferior to that of the exact sciences. There is, therefore, no good reason why they should not be introduced into our schools as a necessary part of common-school education. And if the foundations thus laid in our primary schools were still farther built upon and strengthened in the academies and colleges of the country, I believe that it would result in the erection of a more certain barrier of defence against the impositions of quackery in medicine, than all the special legislation that was ever devised for the protection of the community against this evil.

But of all the modern agencies for the correction of popu-

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lar errors and the diffusion of knowledge among the people, there is none, in this country at least, that can compare in power and efficiency with the popular periodical press. To this instrumentality, more than to any other, perhaps, is the world indebted for the extraordinary advances that have been made during the last generation in our knowledge of the sciences and the arts, and of everything which tends to the progress and welfare of the race.

In common with other professions, medicine has impressed this tremendous power into its own service. But, unlike every other, it has been careful to restrict its operation and influence to the profession itself—to the education of its own members. While every other profession has made use of the periodical press, both popular and professional, for the enlightenment of the public upon their respective callings, any such employment of this agency on our part, is condemned by the general sentiment of the profession, if not by the exact letter of our code of ethics.

Now this, it seems to me, is a great mistake; and it is one of which the enemies of scientific medicine have not been slow to take advantage. The non-professional public, of course, cannot appreciate the motives of our reticence; and, in the absence of all effort on our part to correct the misstatements of pretenders to the doctorate, their false teachings, as found in the secular press, are accepted by the masses as genuine expositions of medical science and reform.

This is a mistake, however, which I think will ultimately be corrected by the general employment of the periodical press as the medium of communication between the profession and the public. Indeed, I believe that even now the publication of popular medical journals, under the auspices and authority of the profession, and devoted to the discussion, in language adapted to the popular comprehension, of the

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facts and principles of medicine, its history, ethics, and every thing relating to professional matters, would prove to be one of the most efficient of all agencies for the education of the public, the suppression of quackery, and the elevation of the profession in the popular confidence and favor.

I am aware that these suggestions are exceedingly radical; and I submit them, therefore, with great hesitancy. But we know that these results do follow the popularising of professional knowledge in other specialties;—and why not in ours? For example: the proceedings of the courts, the arguments of counsel upon intricate questions of law, and the decisions of judges, with the principles and precedents upon which they are based, are now regarded as a necessary portion of the contents of the daily journals; and as the results of this practice, we see that the people have learned that the law is an intricate and profound science; that they avoid a pettifogger as they would a pestilence; and place their confidence alone in those who are masters of the science;—and for the life of me, I cannot comprehend why the same results should not follow the operation of the same causes in our own profession.

But while very much may thus be accomplished by us in the way of reform; yet after all it is not so much by the concerted or associated action of the profession, as through the direct, personal efforts and agency of individual members within their respective spheres of duty, that the power and influence of the profession over the popular mind and character may be most efficiently brought to bear.

It is not necessary for me, before an audience of practical physicians like this, to do more than simply refer to the exceedingly intimate and confidential relations which physicians sustain to their patients and patrons, to indicate the tremendous influence they are able to exert, in shaping public

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opinion, and in moulding the habits of popular feeling and thought. As a matter of fact, this influence *is* wielded, either for good or for evil, by every physician in actual practice. Whether he know it or not; whether he intend it or not, his manners, his language, his example, his opinions, whether wisely or carelessly expressed, like seed scattered upon the waters, will find their proper bed in the prolific soil beneath; and whether they be tares or wheat, they will ultimately produce of their kind a most abundant harvest. And it is precisely this subtle personal influence of the physician, within the sphere of his associations and relations, that I would most earnestly invoke in behalf of the popular enlightenment, and for the correction of the popular tendency to quackery.

If it be asked, how may this personal influence be most efficiently exerted to this end? I answer,—not by occasional spasmodic efforts, or by a few popular lectures designed for the amusement of a winter's evening. Not by dogmatic self-assertion, or the pooh-poohing of popular errors and mistakes. Not by ridicule, nor sarcasm, nor wit: but by patient persevering endeavor to inform the popular understanding and enlighten the public conscience; by the conscientious exposure of the frauds perpetrated upon the ignorance of the community by unscrupulous charlatans; and by the simple power and dignity of truthfulness and sincerity, in all our intercourse and associations with our patients and the public.

I know that the main supporters of quackery and purchasers of quack nostrums are the ignorant and superstitious, and that but little can be expected from appeals to the understandings of such. But the ignorant masses of the people, after all, are patronizers of quackery because they are sustained and encouraged by the example of those to whom they are accustomed to look for counsel and direction.

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In every community there are always a few prominent, educated and influential men—clergymen, members of the Bar, and leading business men of different callings—by whom public opinion is, in a great measure directed; whose influence permeates the whole community; and whose example is felt even in the minutest details of social life. These generally are energetic men, of robust common sense, whose opinions are based upon what seems to them to be reliable evidence, and whose convictions cannot be shaken by ridicule alone.

In common with the rest of the non-professional public, these men are necessarily ignorant of everything relating to scientific medicine, and therefore are occasionally misled by the pretentious impositions of Homœopathy, or of other systems of quackery. Deriving all their information upon medical topics from irregular and irresponsible sources—from those who are the enemies of scientific medicine—they will talk to us about "the old system of practice," or "the old school of medicine;" honestly believing, no doubt, that we do practice after some especial system based upon some exclusive dogma, to which they have been taught that we are so wedded that we refuse to examine into the merits of what they conceive to be "new systems," or to subject the claims of such to the test of actual clinical experiment.

Now, it is to the enlightenment of this more intelligent portion of the community that our personal influence should be especially directed. We know that medicine is not exclusive in its doctrines nor practice. On the contrary, it is the most progressive of all the professions—truly *eclectic* in its habits—trying all things—even to the vagaries of Hahneman—but holding fast *only* to that which is good. Of these facts it surely cannot be difficult to convince the better informed and more thoughtful portion of our citizens. But it must be

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done, not by dogmatic self-assertion, nor by the hasty ridiculing of their errors and mistakes, but by the patient, faithful, and conscientious presentation of the truth.

Another mode in which this personal influence of the profession may be efficiently brought to bear upon the popular mind and conscience, is by *the force of correct teaching and example in the sick-room; by the perfect rectitude of our own lives; and by the careful avoidance of everything like quackery in our own conduct and character.*

I do not now refer to the thousand and one vulgar forms in which the spirit of quackery will sometimes show itself in the sick-room. We all know, for example, that some practitioners *appear* to be so unfortunate as *always* to have an excessively large proportion of grave cases—diphtheria, typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, etc., etc., being as common in their practice, as diarrheas and common colds are in the practice of others. And yet we do not hear of more than the average number of funerals among their patients. The inference is obvious: their skill in treatment must be extraordinary.

So also we occasionally meet with practitioners who are always so oppressed with business as scarcely to find time to eat or sleep. And yet they seem to be very wakeful, and have considerable license for gossip and Mrs. Grundy, and certainly appear to be well nourished. I recollect an instance in which a country practitioner of this class failed to keep a consultation appointment for 12 o'clock, M., and on arriving one hour later, apologized by saying that he had left home in the morning with the intention of visiting *only twelve* patients, but when he arrived in the neighborhood in which these patients lived—some miles from his own home, by the way—he had been obliged to visit eight others whom he had not expected to see; thus making a total of twenty patients in twenty families, that he had visited and prescribed for on a

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single morning, in a country district, and several miles away from his own residence! Indeed, to me it has always been a source of astonishment, how easy practitioners of this class find it to visit forty, sixty, or even a hundred patients in a day, while for the life of me, in the same time, and over the same roads, and the same district of country, I never could get through with more than half of the smallest of these numbers, and do justice either to myself or my patients.

These, however, and other similar modes in which the spirit of quackery sometimes shows itself, are so exceedingly petty and vulgar, that I need not do more than merely refer to them here. But there are other directions in which even conscientious physicians are sometimes liable to err without knowing it themselves—other modes in which our influence, however unintentionally, may yet tend to the encouragement of quackery in the community. To a few of these I beg leave to refer.

The origin of most popular errors in medicine may be traced to similar errors in the profession itself, at the time when medicine consisted of little else than crude dogmas and uncertain theories. Even at the present time, notwithstanding the extraordinary advances which have been made in the science and the art during the last quarter of a century, the popular credulity that leads into quackery too often has its starting-point in a similar credulity that still shows itself in medical practice.

For example: the constant and undue reliance that people generally place upon drugs in their sickness, is but an outgrowth of the same false estimates that physicians *appear* to place in the value of positive medication in the treatment of diseases.

So also the popular error that every disease has a distinct personal identity, or separate individual existence, requiring some special antidote, or specific treatment, to eradicate it

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from the system, is the legitimate result of the "*post hoc, ergo propter hoc*" mode of reasoning which, even at the present time, is too often adopted by us in actual practice.

Then, again, the popular tendency to run after new remedies, or new theories of treatment, or so-called "new systems of practice," is fully warranted by the same tendency in the profession itself.

We need not go back a hundred years to the time of "Perkins' Metallic Tractors," nor even seventy-five years to the time when Hahneman made the astonishing discovery that all diseases arise from "latent itch" in the system, and proposed to cure them all by infinitismal doses of the thirtieth dilutions duly potentiated by downward shakes, for examples of this tendency in the profession to run into certain fashions of medicine, or to accept conclusions upon very insufficient evidence. Any one who has made the history of medicine for the last fifty years his study, must have seen abundant proofs of this disposition, even in the best informed and most conscientious physicians. Who of the elder brethren among us does not remember when "liver complaint" was the great bugbear of his life, and when mercury to salivation was regarded as the only agent that could cast this devil out? Who even of the middle-aged of our members does not recollect when "spinal irritation" offered a ready and sufficient explanation of most of the aches and pains of our invalid population, and when blisters and croton oil were in constant demand as spinal counter-irritants? The time is within my own recollection when "prolapsus uteri" bore all the blame for nearly all female weaknesses, and when physicians purchased "supporters" by the dozen, to hold the uterus *up* by pressing the bowels *down* by means of a pad placed over the hypogastrium. And how long is it, I would ask, since induration and hypertrophy of the cervix uteri and ulceration of the os, usurped

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the place of prolapsus, and when physicians visited their patients with speculum and porte caustique in hand, and always ready for use? For my part, I confess that I look back with regret to the time, soon after the publication of Bennet's work on the uterus, when, notwithstanding the conservatism of my disposition, I could scarcely find a healthy womb even among the hardy women of an extensive country practice.

This tendency in the profession to run into certain fashions in medicine, or to attach undue importance to certain measures or methods of treatment, or to certain symptoms, or groups of symptoms, is one of the evils growing out of the present progressive or transition state of our science. Nevertheless *it is an evil*, and must be corrected in ourselves, if we would hope to correct the same tendency in the popular mind.

Now, for the correction of the popular errors already referred to, and others to which it is not necessary for me to direct your especial attention, our personal influence as physicians, within our respective spheres of labor, may be most efficiently brought to bear. In our daily intercourse with our patrons we should be teachers of medicine, as well as practitioners. Our patients should be our pupils. The sick-room should be our school-room, in which, by precept and example, we should labor patiently and conscientiously to enlighten and convince those with whom we are brought into association. And there is every reason to hope that our efforts in this direction would be followed by an encouraging degree of success.

We know, for example, that diseases are not personal entities, but simply derangements of the vital actions, resulting in morbid changes in the structure and functions of the organism. We know that these derangements and changes are usually self-limited, and for the most part remediable by

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the natural recuperative powers, provided we can place our patients in harmony with the natural hygienic conditions. We know that our measures of treatment are adopted, not because of any specific relations existing between our remedies and the disease itself, but simply for the correction of those general or local statis, which interfere with or obstruct the "*vis medicatrix naturæ*" in its healthful activity. And knowing these facts ourselves, it cannot surely be difficult to teach them to our patients.

I know that it is objected that we cannot make our patients or nurses comprehend the *rationale* of our therapeutics—the philosophy of our measures of treatment—but I do not believe it. If we can arrive at a diagnosis *satisfactory to ourselves*, and adopt a line of treatment that will meet the indications of the case *to our own satisfaction;* I apprehend that we will have but little difficulty in making others comprehend the why and wherefore of our prescriptions. And in those cases—by no means rare—in which we cannot reach a satisfactory diagnosis, or are in doubt as to the indications of treatment, while we watch the developments of the case, and confine ourselves to the treatment of symptoms as they arise, is it not *wiser* as well as more truthful, frankly to acknowledge the fact, rather than to deceive our patients by the administration of *placebos*, or to claim or accept for ourselves, the credit of results which are due to the natural operations of the vital forces, over which we have exerted no control whatever?

For my part I have no doubt of it. Even as a simple matter of policy, and independently of the higher question of right or morality, I have entire confidence in the efficacy of sincerity and truthfulness in our professional as well as our social intercourse with our patients. For, unless properly informed, people always regard every change that occurs in the progress of diseases, as the direct result of the specific

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action of the drugs employed, and are necessarily incompetent to form any just conception of the learning and skill that are necessary to adapt our measures of treatment to the actual conditions of our patients—to know not only when and what to do, but also what and when to abstain from doing. They can, therefore, only give the practitioners credit for the mere routine knowledge required to apply specific medicines to specific diseases. And can you be satisfied with this, gentlemen? Are you willing to be judged by the same standard of merit by which the Brandredths and Moffits, and Townsends and Thompsons of quackery have become famous and rich? Is not this the same credulity, and the same "*post hoc, propter hoc*" mode of reasoning that we condemn in the followers of Hahneman? And so long as we are content to accept for ourselves the credit of cures that are effected by the "*vis medicatrix naturæ*," can we consistently ridicule their credulous belief in dilute potencies, or in the curative powers of infinitessimal doses of the thirtieth dilutions of sulphur or oyster shells?"

As a mere matter of interest or credit, therefore, I believe that physicians lose a great deal by their arbitrary and dogmatic manner of prescribing for their patients. I believe that we would all of us be able to attain a greater degree of success in our practice, and secure a stronger hold upon the confidence of our patrons and the public, if instead of an abrupt and arrogant "*do this*," and "*do that*," we were to be more patient and considerate in explaining to those who are under our care, as far as possible their symptoms and conditions, and the *rationale* of our measures and means of treatment. Besides, in this way, and without any sacrifice of dignity or propriety, we would soon teach our nurses and attendants upon the sick to become active, intelligent, interested and watchful co-laborers with ourselves in the work of cure,

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instead of their being, as now, mere automatic machines for the regular administering of drugs. Moreover, we could scarcely fail, in this way, to impress upon the minds of those with whom we are brought into contact, the fact that medicine is of all the sciences the most difficult and obscure, requiring in its followers not only the highest order of observing and reasoning intellect, but also the utmost thoroughness of preparatory culture.

And finally, gentlemen, it is scarcely necessary to say to you, that it is only by maintaining for ourselves the highest possible standard of education and morality, that we can any of us hope to exert any influence whatever upon the public mind for good, either in the suppression of quackery and the elevation of the profession in the public confidence, or even in retaining for it its present position in the popular regard.

This necessity is so obvious as to need no extended remark, and with the constant increase of knowledge among the people, is daily becoming more and more positive and urgent. An ignorant practitioner is always, and under all circumstances, a disgrace to his profession; and in an intelligent community he is sure ultimately to become an object of contempt. But in view of the sacred character of the relations that he sustains to his patients and patrons, the physician who does not at all times recognize the supremacy of conscience, is simply a moral monstrosity.

We cannot all become eminent in our profession, perhaps, nor leaders in the work of medical progress and reform. Talent is a natural endowment; and there is a limit to mental development in every person, beyond which he cannot go. But we may all of us at least become earnest, industrious, and conscientious students and co-laborers in the field. Above all, we may all of us be the masters of our own morals. We

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may all of us make truth our aim, and the love of truth the guiding principle of our lives. And "under its direction," to borrow the language of one of our eldest and most honored Fellows, "the humblest mental powers will be often led to right intellectual apprehensions: without it, the most brilliant genius will as often, by its own inspirations, be seduced into dangerous error."*

* S. H. Pennington, M. D., Annual Address before the Society, May 8th, 1849.

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ESSAY.

Diseases Prevalent in the Valley of the Delaware.

BY G. H. LARISON.

"Diseases Prevalent in the Valley of the Delaware" is the subject I have selected for this occasion. My theme belongs to that department of the science of Medicine that treats of the manner, and endeavors to investigate the conditions under which diseases in general are distributed, but more especially as they are confined to certain districts. Plants and animals vary in their physiological conditions according to different degrees of latitude, or with the difference of equal temperature and moisture north and south of the equator. So do the pathological characters of disease differ among the different races of men, as they are distributed over the earth.

The geographical limits of particular diseases are to an extent explained by meteorology and climatology, and their distribution regulated according to atmospheric temperature, and moisture, the electricity, and density of the air, and the vegetation with which they are surrounded. These causes aid to determine some of the laws by which diseases may be geographically distributed; but the special diseases of countries have other concurrent causes which also must be taken into account: such as the geological structure and elevation of the soil, the topographical situation, and condition of veg-

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etation, or what is termed *physical climate*, by the habits of the people, their personal hygiene and general sanitary arrangements—all of which aid to stamp the diseases of certain countries or localities with a special character, and facilitate or retard their rise and progress.

Hygeology, practical medicine, natural science and political economy, all have their basis constituted as embraced in these topics—a knowledge of which is of inestimable value to man as he migrates to a country or locality in which he intends to reside.

The field of my observation here is the Valley of the Delaware, from the head of tide-water at Trenton to the great cut through the Blue Ridge or Delaware Water-Gap, a distance of over seventy-five miles, embracing one of the finest valleys coursed by a river on the Continent.

The course of the river from the Gap in the Blue Ridge to tide-water is southeast, with few slight variations. There are several tributaries flowing into the Delaware between the two points above mentioned, principally into the upper half. The largest and most important are the Lehigh, Paulinskill, Pequest, Pohatcong, Musconnetcong and Tohickon. From the entrance of the latter to the tide, a distance of thirty miles, the streams terminating are all small, as the tributaries of the Raritan and Neshomong, on either side of the Valley, drain the country a distance of from four to seven miles of the Delaware.

Along the line of the river on each side, the elevations begin either immediate or at varied distances, from a few rods to a mile, rising gradually, except at hilly points, and stretching away from one to three miles to a corresponding height with the level of the surface of the surrounding country. At Trenton, the average is about eighty feet, and uniformly increases in a distance of eleven miles above, to double that

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amount, where, on account of a range of hills running at right-angles with the river, the mean elevation takes such proportions as to overlook the country to the south, and increasing north, so that in a distance of five miles further, in the vicinity of Lambertville, the mean average of the surroundings is four hundred and fifteen feet, at a distance from one to three miles from the river, and like proportions to this place, characterize quite all the upper part of the valley.

The geological formations found in this valley are of the Azoic, Pelezoic and Triassic ages. The two former include the upper portion of the valley, from the Blue Ridge to the Musconnetcong Creek, where the country abounds in iron ore, limestone, &c., while the lower part of the valley is of a later formation, and is underlaid by the red sandstone and trap rocks that are common to the central part of the State.

The soil throughout the extent of the valley is nearly all arable, save a few abrupt endings of hills, as they would seem to cross the river at right angles. Along the bed of the river, in many places, is deposited a recent formation of drift, affording some of the finest farming land. In the northern portion of the valley, the hills that range up from the river contain a fine quality of limestone and much good land, and in the southern portion, the red shale soils, all of which are in a high state of cultivation, afford bountiful crops to the owners, while to the traveler it presents a constant succession of pleasing, and in many places, beautiful scenery.

The population embraced within the limits of this field is quite as dense as any other possessing similar advantages, and is quite equally distributed throughout. Leaving out of the computation the cities and towns, it will average ninety four inhabitants to the square mile, and with that of the cities and towns added, would much more than double the number,

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and compute over two hundred inhabitants to every square mile embraced.

The cities of Trenton, Lambertville, Easton and Phillipsburg contain within their limits alone over fifty thousand inhabitants, while the towns of Morrisville, Yardleyville, New Hope, Stockton, Frenchtown, Milford and Belvidere will average each over one thousand population. The occupation of the rural inhabitants is principally agriculture, and in the cities manufactures.

Among the improvements in this valley is the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from Easton down the Delaware to Bristol, and on the opposite side of the river, from Bool's Island to Trenton, a distance of twenty-five miles, is the feeder, and a part of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, not omitting that the Morris Canal, with the Lehigh, each have their terminations respectively at Easton and Phillipsburg. The Delaware-Belvidere Railroad, connecting Philadelphia with the Lakes and Canada, runs direct through this valley, while at other points several railroads connecting New York with the west, cross the river at right angles.

In order to more fully understand diseases as they prevail in this important valley, I have thought best to divide or classify them as follows: zymoses, phlegmesiæ, cachexiæ, neuroses and ataxiæ, and to give the important prevailing diseases of each class as they have come to notice, omitting the more trival, of less frequent occurrence.

The first in order will be those classed under the head of zymotic diseases, or such as are produced by morbid poison, a small quantity of which entering the blood produces in that fluid a peculiar change, which is analogous to that of fermentation. These poisons may have their origin either in a vegetable or animal source, and are distinguished by their mode of incubation and development, having a period of latency

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peculiar to each form, between the exposure to the poison, and accession of the disease.

These diseases are generally endemic or epidemic, eruptive contagious, and contagious not eruptive; and under these heads will be noticed the forms of each disease as they have occurred.

The "malarial endemic:" Intermittent and remittent fevers; the generally epidemic: typhoid, typhus, cerebro-spinal and puerpural fevers; erysipelas, cholera, dysentery, influenza and diphtheria. The eruptive contagious: variola, varioloid, varicella, measles, and scarlatina; and the non-eruptive contagious are parotitis and pertussis.

Intermittent fever has appeared in one or more localities in this valley about every year, but as the forests are fast being removed, swamps and marshes drained, and the soil worked to a high state of cultivation, this disease has appeared, in proportion, less frequent, and in a milder form. For the past fifteen years it has seldom been found, except in particular localities, and then readily traced to its usual prevailing causes, many of which are being annually removed. The years 1858, 1862–65–70 gave rise to more cases than usual, all of a mild form, yielding readily to treatment.

The localities in which this disease has been found to prevail the most the last ten years, are Morrisville, Yardleyville, Greensburg, the banks of the Pequest and Paulinskill, and nearly all along the line of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal. The first three named places have their low grounds and marshes; the two streams running into the Delaware run through large tracts containing thousands of acres of slough and meadow-land, and, of course, after a heavy rain, which causes them to overflow their banks, by means of which malarial sediment is brought down from these meadows, and a portion deposited along the banks, where the light, heat

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and moisture of summer and autumnal months aid in preparing this pernicious material to do the effectual work in supplying morbid poison for the blood.

In this canal the current of water is so sluggish that it resembles a stagnant pool, containing not only the material common to the water that supplies it, but the refuse of the many thousands that either inhabit its boats as a floating population, or of the filthy that live on its banks. The inhabitants of the cities, towns, and of the greater portion of the valley, save those mentioned, are almost wholly exempt from this disease, and the causes that give rise to it.

"One remedy in this disease overshadows all others, cinchonism." By this is meant the production of the constitutional impression of cinchonia bark, or one of its essential constituents, and rarely fails in producing the desired effect.

Remittent fever, in its forms, is found in the valley in about the same places, and traced to like causes as intermittent, and seems to have been controlled in its prevalence by the continued improvements in removing the malarial causes. Prior to constructing the canals which extend through the lower portion of the valley, on either side of the river, this disease raged to a fearful extent, and even at the time of the excavation, and for some time after, but since has almost yearly grown less. Dr. J. C. Johnson, of Blairstown, in his report to this Society for the year 1865, gives an interesting account of this disease as it prevailed in the upper portion of the valley and along the tributaries of the Delaware in that region. Dr. Samuel S. Clark, of Belvidere, informs me that since 1865 this disease in this locality has scarcely appeared. The same year, a number of cases were treated in the vicinity of Frenchtown, and a few at Lambertville and New Hope, as had been two years previous. In the vicinity of Greensburg, Yardleyville and Morrisville, this fever occurs as the autumnal disease,

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though to no great extent, even in severity of form. A few cases are found along the line of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal nearly every autumn. In Trenton there are few cases found. Dr. A. W. Armitage, of Woodsville, whose practice extends over a portion of the line of the Mercer and Somerset Railroad, now in course of construction, from the Delaware River to Millstone, gives an account of a number of cases that he treated near the excavations made for that road the year previous. He says, during the months of August, September and October last, remittent fever prevailed to the southeast of Woodsville, in the vicinity of Hopewell, and in several families from one to four persons fell victims to the disease. The remedies used were stimulants, tonics and anti-periodics, as the symptoms were of a typhoid type, and nearly all recovering after a course of three or four weeks.

There have been found a few cases at times that seemed to be of the so-called typho-malarial form, but I am not aware that sufficient evidence has been brought forward to substantiate the fact, as this disease is described by Surgeon J. J. Woodward, U. S. A., in some of his writings on malarial fevers. In the treatment of remittent fever we have found no certain specific, but invariably treat symptoms, which generally call for tonics and anti-periodics. Hydg. chlord. mit., in many cases at the outbreak, where the liver and other glands seem torpid, is well borne with good results; and quinia. sulph., or some of the barks, is not by any means to be over-looked.

Typhoid fever, or that form of disease bearing its symptoms, having about as many names as the number of localities in which it prevails, has made its casual appearance through the valley, and for years past has not been epidemic. Some cases have been treated in the malarial regions of the Paulinskill and Pequest, when other fevers were rife.

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In the autumn of 1865, about a dozen cases were treated in Lambertville, of a grave type, five of which died about the fifteenth day after the attack. It slightly appeared here again the next season, but in a milder form. Since then there have been but few cases, perhaps three or four treated in a population of over eight thousand in this place and vicinity. At Greensburg it is an annual visitor, and, like the other fevers that have a malarial origin, promises to continue as long as the marsh and other stagnant waters common to the cause of producing malaria, are left undrained, as these are the sources from which health is impaired, and, too often, life lost.

Typhus fever, or a disease having all its peculiarities, appeared in the lower part of the valley in the winter and spring of 1865, among the negroes, and with them seemed to propagate itself by infection, as many of their number, who were acting as nurses, took the ailment, which in nearly every case proved fatal. I know of no cases occurring among the white population, and give as a reason for its not attacking them, that they kept away from the disease as much as possible. Seven cases came under my immediate charge, with symptoms which appeared to run the same course, and terminating in death from the sixth to the ninth day.

The symptoms and course of this disease, as far as I saw it, were lassitude, prostration, drowsiness, dry brown furred tongue, almost from the outset, followed by coma, pulse 120 to 140, very feeble, with intense fever, and by the end of the fourth day, inability to protrude the tongue, or even swallow. In Lambertville and vicinity, more than half of the adult colored population were carried away by this disease, as it seemed disposed to attack the robust and middle aged.

For the encouragement of the opposite sex, it is safe to say that in this valley puerpural fever is almost unknown; a few practitioners have seldom met with it, and the disease does

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not seem disposed to propagate itself by ordinary transmission.

Cerebro-spinal fever, or meningitis, sometimes called spotted fever, or malignant purpuric fever, has in a few places shown itself in its varied forms. A few cases appeared in Lambertville in 1865, which came under my charge, with one death in forty hours after the attack. There have been a few scattering cases from time to time, of a sporadic character, some of which were fatal very early in their course; one of which I will give as an illustration. I was called to see the case in consultation about four weeks since, patient male, aged 23 years, full habits, taken with chill, pain in the head, extending to the back of the neck, nausea and vomiting followed by delirium and tetanic spasms of the muscles of the back and even limbs, sight and hearing seemed to be deficient, tongue rather white and moist, bowels natural, pulse accelerated, skin dry, fixed in an opisthotonic condition with considerable subsultus tendinum. This being the fourth day after the attack, nearly the whole region of the spine having been blistered, tonic and anti-periodic remedies given, but all of no account, as he died at the end of the next twenty-four hours, or the fifth day after the attack.

In examining the locality, which was in Upper Wakefield Township, Bucks County, Pa., I found the house situated near the bank of a small creek three miles from its entrance into the Delaware; the country all around is beautiful and rolling, and underlaid with red sandstone of the Triassic age, which time has here reduced on its surface to the finest and most productive red shale soil. I learned after inquiry that the neighborhood was generally healthy, except the families that lived along the creek where typhoid fever had visited them in former years. This was the only marked case of cerebro-spinal fever in that locality.

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Cholera in its travels has not omitted to pass us by without visitation, but happily its stay was not of long duration. Since 1832 it has appeared but twice; the latter attack was severe, appearing first at Black's Eddy with many fatal cases. It took its course down the valley, and several fell victims to it at Lambertville and Trenton, many of whom recovered after early and prompt treatment.

Erysipelas prevails elsewhere much more than in this valley, as we learn from our neighboring practitioners, on both sides of the valley, on the head waters of the Raritan and Neshaminy, who admit an average of more and severer cases than we are called to treat, some of which I have seen in consultation. There is no place in the valley exempt from it, nor any locality that has been severely attacked, and the few isolated cases that usually appear, if at all, are generally found in the winter and spring months.

Dysentery, in all its forms, has been at times found in the more malarial portions of the valley, of which no real epidemic occurred. The nearest approach to it was an outbreak of several cases in Frenchtown and vicinity, in June, July and August last. Says Dr. E. K. Deemy of that place: "I had a number of cases in my practice, three of which proved fatal from the tenth to the fifteenth day after the attack: two males and one female, all past middle age. In these fatal cases the inflammation at once invaded the small intestines and stomach. The treatment I found to be most beneficial was opium, sub-nit. bismuth, ipecac, stimulants, counter irritants and a nourishing diet; and in the favorable cases convalescence commenced from the fourteenth to the twenty-first day."

A few cases were treated at Stockton in August and September, 1865, some of which proved fatal about the tenth day.

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Strange as it may seem, epidemics have prevailed fearfully, each side of the valley, while in it scarcely a case was seen, even in a mild form. In the year 1865 an epidemic broke out in July and continued until frost in the vicinity of New Market, where appeared over fifty cases, of which about one-third were fatal. It seemed to be endemic, of the asthenic type. Several neighboring physicians were called in consultation, and even to take charge of new cases—two of which fell to my lot; one recovering after the fifteenth day, and the other, past seventy years of age, proved fatal. As a whole we seemed to exhaust the materia medica for remedies, but the grave cases were almost sure to result in death. This locality is six miles east of Lambertville, and four hundred feet above the level of the Delaware, and is drained by one of the branches of the Raritan, in which is an old mill-pond, a dilapidated tannery and vats, generating malaria, which in my opinion was a slaughter-house of sufficient magnitude to have killed the whole settlement, had light heat and moisture continued until Christmas.

Dr. Lloyd, of Yardleyville, whose practice takes in Greensburg, which is quite as much given to malaria as any locality in the valley, says but few cases appear in his practice, while at Newtown, five miles west on one of the branches of the Neshaminy, about 270 feet above the level of the Delaware, it has within the last few years raged fearfully.

Influenza, or epidemic catarrh, is not found here as severe as in some other localities, though we are not exempt from it. Few have suffered with it severely; and less have proved fatal.

Diphtheria made its first noted appearance in the valley in 1860, where it continued from August until the next March. No one place suffered from it more than another, except Lambertville, where about forty-five cases were treated, one-third

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of which were fatal. The type of the disease was disposed to be malignant; more diseases occurring among females than males, whose ages averaged from five to fifteen years. The fatal cases terminated from the fourth to the ninth day of the attack.

In 1862 it again appeared at Trenton, and more marked as an epidemic. At Yardleyville, when in the malignant form, it prevailed to a fearful extent. In some families, as in the case of Dr. Lloyd, all the children were lost.

Dr. L. attribufes the prevalence of the disease in that locality to malaria, generated from the sediment deposited by the freshet of June, 1862, as the Delaware for a few miles along by this place runs slow and deep, giving all possible opportunity for precipitation of the refuse that is usually carried in its current from above. Isolated cases have been treated occasionally since, with a few deaths; but lately this disease seems to have disappeared.

Of the eruptive contagious diseases we have our share, as facilities of travel are direct with Philadelphia and New York.

Small-pox appeared early in January, 1864, but was confined principally to Trenton, Lambertville, Easton and Phillipsburg. In Lambertville and vicinity there were about 170 cases, of which I treated the first case January 15, and made my last visit to the last case April 15, 1865, a period of fifteen months, during which time I treated ninety-nine cases; and at no time during the fifteen months was I for two weeks without one or more cases under treatment. Forty-three were genuine small-pox; twenty-two confluent, three malignant, and the remaining thirty were modified or varioloid; four of this whole number were fatal. This was about an average of the disease in the above-named places during the same time. From then until last August scarcely a case was seen in the

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valley; but since it has been diffused from Trenton, and still continues to exist, and is also of a more malignant type than in 1864–65.

Varicella is common to all the children, but mild in its form.

Measles made their appearance for the first time in seven years past, in December, 1863, and as there were many young yet unprotected, it swept over the field in its usual form—save a few complicated cases—with pneumonia, of which nearly half died. Since then it has appeared occasionally, and even the past winter became quite prevalent in the lower part of the valley; more particularly at Titusville, and in the neighborhood of Pennington.

Scarlatina, the most fearful of the contagious diseases, spread over the lower part of this field in 1864. It seemed to be epidemic, confined to children from three to seven years old. In my practice I treated over fifty cases, in all its forms, with but one death, an adult. The sequel of many cases was dropsy, about the end of the second week, from convalescence. As it appeared in my practice, I reported the following year to this Society.

At Frenchtown there have been three slight epidemics within the last six years. The disease also prevailed to a more or less extent at Milford. And at present several cases have appeared of the simpler form. Dr. C. H. Sproul, of Stockton, reports the same of the disease in that place. This ailment appeared in Lambertville in December last, and still goes on, but is now somewhat abated. It is principally confined to the upper portion of the city—in the upper half of the Second Ward—while in the First and Third Wards rarely a case is seen. Dr. T. H. Studdiford and myself have treated over three hundred cases in about four months past, out of a population of 1,300, and nearly all in this locality. It seems

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to be greatly infectious in its character, as nurses and those who are more closely in contact with the worst cases, are quite sure to take it in from four to six days, without respect to age. It is principally of the anginose form, with suppurating tonsils, covered by pseudo-membranous deposit of a white or gray color, sometimes brown. A few cases were malignant, and death followed the attack either on the second, third or fourth day.

I would here say, in connection with this locality, that other diseases have been more frequent in occurrence, graver in their nature, and more fatal in this place, than in any other part of the city or its surroundings. The situation is on a level with the other part of the city, except a gradual rise of from one to ten feet, and is generally admitted to be the preferred part of the place; insomuch that about thirteen years ago it was laid out into lots, put into market, and since built up with good houses of wood and brick, with slate roofs and cisterns of brick, from which the inhabitants get principally their supply of drinking water. The soil, like the other part of the city, is a deposit of drift, about twenty feet deep, on red sandstone of the Triassic formation; and my investigations lead me to conclude that drinking cistern water in the sickly district, and well water from the red sandstone below in the more healthy districts, is a cause in part for the difference. As to this disease in the upper part of the valley, Dr. Samuel S. Clark, of Belvidere, says he has not known ten cases of scarlatina to have prevailed in that place for ten years, and the surroundings quite as free from it.

Contagious, not eruptive, diseases, such as parotitis and pertussis, are almost annual visitors.

Having given an account of the prevalence of zymotic diseases which have prevailed here, I will next notice briefly such as have appeared under the head of Phlegmasia, and as

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such, first, Laryngitis, which I am happy to say is not common to this field. Acute cases have been treated successfully, and a very few become chronic, with ulceration, ending in phthisis.

Tracheitis (croup) an acute cynanche or angina is found as sporadic. It may happen that a practitioner may go a year without seeing a case, and in a short time may have to treat half a dozen or more. It is usually found in the winter months, in its mild form, and no locality is really exempt from it. A few of the cases are membranous, nearly half of which recover if treated heroically at the outset.

Bronchitis, more or less severe in its character, prevails, being generally distributed. It yields usually to calomel, antimony, ipecac, carb. ammon., and quinin. sulph. In the predisposed a few cases become chronic and form phthisis. Pneumonia is general throughout the valley—less from Easton up through Belvidere to the Water Gap. In the winter of 1862–63 it was rather epidemic in Trenton, Yardleyville, New Hope, Lambertville, Frenchtown, with several cases at Phillipsburg and Easton, in both the minor and adult population. It was generally single, confined to one lobe, reaching its height from the fifth to the seventh day; yielding to antimony, ipecac, verat viride and blisters, with care in selecting stimulants and tonics, and even antiperiodics in cases requiring it.

Yardleyville was given over to it annually in the winter months, for six successive years after the June freshet of 1862, in quite an epidemic form.

I find no more nor severer cases in the valley than on the hills four hundred feet above, and generally if I have a case, either high or low, I am very apt to have others in the same neighborhood. From the typhoid form we are quite exempt. The disease appears almost every year at one time or another,

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and at different places; severe, but usually terminating favorably.

Pleurisy, like the last-mentioned disease, visits the same localities, but is seen less frequent in a milder form. Altitude seems to have no influence upon it, as I have found it in the same proportion either high or low. When the practitioner is called in early he can often "nip it in the bud." Calomel, tartar emetic, cups, leeches, blistering and the lancet must not be lost sight of when the case requires.

Endo and Peri-carditis are not so much inclined to annoy us as our neighbors, where the drainage of the soil is less.

Tonsilitis is not unfrequent, but is principally confined to the predisposed, and yields readily to simple remedies.

We find occasionally cases of Gastritis; but in the acute form is very rare. The most common form is "idiopathic" gastric inflammation, gastro-hepatic catarrh, or a bilious attack, in which the stomach, duodenum and liver are all somewhat involved.

Peritonitis is among the rare diseases of this valley, though a few cases have been treated of a grave form, and even resulting in death.

Idiopathic-emeto-catharsis, better known as cholera-morbus, goes its rounds with the careless in warm weather, and is often looked upon as an uncalled-for ailment, and a reminder to correct habits of eating and drinking.

Cholera-infantum is more particularly confined to our cities, and is not a disease that finds our surroundings in its favor. It is usually mild, and yields readily to treatment. At Trenton, and even as far up as Lambertville, it is seen in its season. But few real cases appear further up the valley.

Diseases under the head of Cachexia will be briefly noticed as they have appeared;—the first of which is rheumatism in its acute and chronic form. In the acute form it is oftener

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seen in the spring months, and few cases appear at any other season, but my experience is, that a greater number of cases occur yearly with those out of the valley.

On the east side of my practice, at the head-waters of the Raritan, in altitude of over 300 feet, Dr. C. W. Larison of Ringoes, finds annually, in the months of February and March, four times as many cases of this disease, out of the same number on the sick list with myself, or any other practitioner in the valley; and the same proportion will hold good as far as I have investigated with all my neighbors above.

As to Gout nothing need be said. The habits and disposition of our population are above suspicion, and the distant invalid sufferer often finds relief by spending his summer months in this refreshing locality.

Bright's disease, Lithiasis and Diabetes, Insipidus and Mellitus, are not common to us, though a few cases are treated.

Phthisis Pulmonalis is found here as well as elsewhere. After passing up the valley, above the lower third, a few cases are seen, and many invalids find a healthful resort in this section; especially on the heights up from the valley, particularly in the upper third, from Phillipsburg and Easton to the Water-Gap.

Strange as it may seem, there has been over thirty cases of this disease in Lambertville during the past three years, but at this time I know of no cases as in former years. It has created in the minds of some a disposition to believe that there was a cause in the locality, but investigation proved that many had contracted the disease elsewhere, and others with its hereditary taint, is proof that it was in the individual and not in the place. A group of isolated cases, at a given time only, will not establish the fact that a place is given over to a malady;—the same of which was said of Bethlehem,

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Pa., a few years since, where the disease is now seldom seen.

Other diseases under the head of Cachexia, such as cancer, goitre, cysts and tumors, with other degenerations, are found among the predisposed and careless.

Neurosis, or nervous diseases, are found in common with the aged and infirm. Paralysis in the palsied forms remains as a reserve force to extinguish life in the aged, who have not fallen victims to premature death by other maladies; and with it few suffer here before their time.

Under the head of Neurosis are a catalogue of names; but suffice to say, we have no more than our share: and with precaution escape with less.

Ataxæ (unclassified diseases), such as hemorrhages, acites, jaundice, dyspepsia, colic, diarrhea and worms, are all afflictions that some fall heir to, and it would be worse than useless for me in this short essay to burthen your attention with a detailed account of minor diseases, of which others loathe to suffer.

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HISTORY

OF THE

DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY

FOR THE COUNTY OF HUNTERDON,

From its Organization in 1821 *to the Annual Meeting in* 1871;

TOGETHER WITH

THE MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY,

(As its Boundaries now exist), from its first settlement to the present time, 1872,

BY JOHN BLANE, M. D.,

HISTORIAN TO SAID SOCIETY, FELLOW OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY, AND MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

To the District Medical Society for the County of Hunterdon:

In my endeavors to comply with your wishes in the appointment made two years ago, I hereby REPORT: That I was right in soliciting you to appoint some one younger and abler to perform the duties of your historian, as the lateness of this report, although made at as early an hour as my feeble health would admit of, proves. Besides, having a little foretaste of such work, I, as you know, took hold of the work very reluctantly, and only upon your promise to aid and assist me individually in reclaiming from oblivion the memory of our former brethren in the profession. About my experience in such matters, many of you will recollect that when we were about to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the Medical Society of New Jersey, the standing committee issued circulars soliciting "any historical facts which might prove inter-

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esting in this centennial report,"—one of which was addressed to me,—and in endeavoring to fulfil what was asked of me, I wrote as my share of that report what may be found in the transactions of that year, from page 233 to page 246, inclusive,—much of it from my own knowledge, but in regard to the older members of the profession, I had to rely for some things on others. I sought what I then considered the best authority living, and embodied their information in my report, some of which proves not to be as reported—to my chagrin and mortification, every time I read or think of it. As I will never have a better opportunity of correcting the errors there so inadvertently committed than now, turn to page 241, instead of what is there said about Dr. Campbell, read that he lived in Kingwood and died in 1818; and instead of Dr. McGill dying in 1818 his tomb says 1815 (and I now believe they are good authorities on dates); and as regards what is said about Dr. Harris: instead of his being dead, he is still living in Belvidere in good health, and is, as you all know, one of our honorary members.

These facts opened my eyes to the difficulty of the undertaking, and I determined not to be caught so again.

History is only valuable for the truth it tells, and I shall endeavor to make it reliable, although I am fully aware of the difficulties of the task. Had this been begun some years ago, many facts might have been gathered up and saved that are now wasted, and the remainder growing less every day.

"We have no lease of life."

I therefore hasten to my task without delay.

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THE HISTORY

OF THE

DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY

FOR THE COUNTY OF HUNTERDON.

In reply to a letter written by me to Dr. William Pierson, Jr., recording Secretary of the Medical Society of New Jersey, I received the following:

JOHN BLANE, M. D.

Dear Doctor: In reply to yours, received this evening, I would say, that in the record of the annual meeting of the Medical Society of New Jersey, held at New Brunswick May the 3d, 1821, I find the following minute:

"On application for authority to form a Medical Society in the County of Hunterdon:

Resolved, That Nicholas Belville, Jno. McKelway, James T. Clark, Joseph Phillips, Wm. Johnson, Henry Poole, Wm. P. Clark, John Bowne, Wm. Geary, Henry S. Harris, Jno. A. Kendry, Henry H. Schenck and E. Porter be authorized to meet at Flemington on the 2d Tuesday of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and there to organize a District Medical Society, according to the act of incorporation, and that the recording Secretary furnish, when organized, the said society with twenty-five copies of the By-laws of this Society."

Yours, respectfully,

WM. PIERSON, JR.

Agreeably to the foregoing authority, ten of those therein named appeared and took their seats in the meeting held in Flemington, on the 12th day of June, 1821, namely: Doctors John McKelway, J. T. Clark, Joseph Phillips, Wm. Johnson,

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Henry B. Poole, Wm. P. Clark, John Bowne, Henry S. Harris, Henry H. Schenck, and Edmund Porter (leaving absent three, namely, Doctors Nicholas Belville, William Geary, and John A. Kendry), who, having fulfilled the requirements of the commission and organized pro tempore, proceeded to the admission of Doctors John Sloan, John Lilly, Oliver W. Ogden, William Barnett, Isaac Ogden, and Henry Holcombe, who were then present,

And proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Doctors Nicholas Belville, *President.*
William Johnson, *Vice-President.*
Henry B. Poole, *Secretary.*
John Bowne, *Treasurer.*

The following constituted the committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the Society, namely:

Doctors Wm. P. Clark, Doctors John Lilly,
John McKelway, John Sloan,
John Bowne, Henry B. Poole.

Which duty having been performed by them, this Society took its place as the youngest one of the sisterhood, with nineteen members, among the district societies, which at that time consisted of those of Essex, formed in 1816; Monmouth, in 1816; Middlesex, in 1817; Cumberland, in 1818; Gloucester in 1818; Morris, ; and Somerset, in 1816.

The new Society appears to have been cordially received by the parent Society, and the next year (1822) one of the members (Henry B. Poole) was elected their third vice-president, and in 1823 Wm. Johnson, of Whitehouse, was elected third vice-president of that Society. His name appears as Jacob Johnson, being a mistake. The parent Society ap-

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pointed boards of censors who acted regularly. The first was Drs. John McKelway, John Lilly, Wm. P. Clark, and Henry B. Poole, who, at the semi-annual meeting on 22d October, received their first application in the person of John B. Price (a student of Dr. Johnson's) for examination, which was satisfactory, and certificate granted accordingly: he afterward becoming a member, May, 1823.

The Society progressed favorably until the semi-annual meeting of 1828, admitting members 23d October, 1823, John F. Schenck; 4th May, 1824, Israel L. Coriell, and same time W. A. A. Hunt, by certificate, from District Medical Society of Somerset County; 3d May, 1825, G. W. Case; 2d May, 1826, David P. Hunt; 1st May, 1827, John Honeyman; and 27th April, 1828, Merrill Whitney Williams;—when your historian (having removed into the county in January, 1828, and entered into business with his friend Dr. W. A. A. Hunt, of Clarksville), carrying with him a letter of introduction from Dr. Hunt, and a proposition for membership, came before the Society 21st October, 1828, being its semi-annual meeting, when no quorum appeared they adjourned, and called an extra meeting, 29th October, 1828, when a bare quorum was present, namely, Doctors John Honeyman, President, Morrill Whitney Williams, Vice-President, Henry Holcombe, Treasurer, John F. Schenck, Secretary, one other member present, Dr. John Bowne—who merely called the roll, read the minutes of the last annual meeting: Dr. Henry Holcombe appointed to read a dissertation at the next *stated* meeting, and on motion made and seconded, the Society adjourned to meet at the house of Thomas Alexander, in Flemington, on *Tuesday, 28th October*, 1829; thus completely ignoring the by-laws and constitution of the Society, which required an annual meeting: and if no annual meeting, why a semi-annual one? If there be no principal there can be no accessory;

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thus, so far as their action went, completely paralyzing the Society; and that, too, at a time when it was in such prosperous condition, having in what constitutes our present county at the time, eighteen practitioners of medicine, namely, Doctors William Johnson, John Bowne, John Lilly, O. W. Ogden, William Geary, Henry Holcombe, J. F. Schenck, Israel L. Coriell, W. A. A. Hunt, John Honeyman, Merrill W. Williams and Henry S. Harris, who were members of the Society, and Hugh Hughes, John McGloughen, John Manners, Josiah Quinby, Charles B. Ferguson, and John Blane, the youngest one in the profession, not members of the Society, but the last one named knocking at the door for admittance. Two-thirds of the active members of the profession belonging to the Society is as large or better proportion as existed in most of our district Societies at that time, and will compare very favorably with the several district societies of our State at any time. But notwithstanding all these favoring circumstances, it retired to the shade—was bushed, as harvesters used to say—much to the chagrin of some of its members, the writer particularly, and remained so, notwithstanding many public printed invitations to them to resume their duties, until A.D. 1835, when Drs. John Blane, John Honeyman, William Johnson, John F. Schenck and John Lilly applied for a commission to renew or reorganize it, which was granted at the semi-annual meeting of the Medical Society of New Jersey at Trenton, 10th November, A. D. 1835. And the commission, under the hand of Dr. Abm. P. Hageman, President, and William Pierson, Jr., Secretary of the Medical Society of New Jersey, sent to that effect—notice of which was given in public newspapers of the county.

On 3d May, 1836, the Society woke up organized anew, with Doctors William Johnson, President, John F. Schenck, Vice-President, L. R. Needham, Secretary, and John Lilly

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Treasurer, and Jacob Hedges, Henry Field, J, A. Landis, Joseph Welling, John Manners, Cicero Hunt and George P. Rex were admitted. Society elected delegates to the next meeting of the Medical Society of New Jersey, Jacob Hedges, John F. Schenck, Cicero Hunt and John Blane; and passed the following: "Resolved, that the Secretary write out the by-laws at full length, and transmit the same, together with the organization of this Society and the proceedings of this meeting to the Recording Secretary of the Medical Society of New Jersey," It was likewise "Resolved, that the Secretary issue and sign certificates to be above-mentioned delegates as soon as practicable, and that they be notified to attend the next annual meeting of the Medical Society of New Jersey"—all of which was scrupulously carried out, except the attendance of the delegates. There was but one (the writer) who attended, armed with all the documents above-mentioned, which were placed in the proper hands and referred to the standing committee, which consisted of Drs. Hays, Goble and Congar, to report on the same. Other matters occupying the time of the committee and Society, report was not made that day, and I believe never has been made.

Our Society took the shady bush again, and in defiance of all intercessions and notices to meet, remained so until 1846.

All prescriptions failing, we again applied for a charter, which was granted 12th May, 1846, at the annual meeting at New Brunswick, under the hand of Robert T. Smith, President, and William Pierson, Jr., Secretary, of the Medical Society of New Jersey, to Doctors John F. Schenck, John Lilly, John Blane, Henry Southard and Benjamin Davidson, all of whom (except Dr. Davidson, and he by Dr. John Bowne) met at Flemington 14th July, 1846, and again organized by electing Dr. John Bowne, President, Dr. John Lilly, Vice-President, John F. Schenck, Treasurer, and Henry

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Southard, Secretary,—since which time the Society has gone on in a progressive manner.

The roll contains ninety-four names, who have been admitted as members of the Society since its first institution, namely:

1821 June 12.. 1 Nicholas Belville.
" .. 2 John McKelway.
" .. 3 James T. Clark.
" .. 4 Joseph Phillips.
" .. 5 Wm. Johnson.
" .. 6 Henry B. Poole.
" .. 7 Wm. P. Clark.
" .. 8 John Bowne.
" .. 9 Wm. Geary.
" ..10 Henry S. Harris.
" ..11 John A. Hendry.
" ..12 Henry H. Schenck.
" ..13 Edmond Porter.
" ..14 John Slean.
" ..15 John Lilly.
" ..16 O. W. Ogden.
" ..17 Wm. Barnet.
" ..18 Isaac Ogden.
" ..19 Henry Holcomb.
1823 May 6..20 John B. Price.
Oct. 28..21 John F. Schenck.
1824 May 4..22 Israel L. Coriell.
" ..23 W. A. A. Hunt.
1825 May 3..24 G. W. Case.
1826 May 2..25 David P. Hunt.
1827 May 1..26 John Honeyman.
1828 Apr. 29..27 Merrill W. Williams
1836 May 3..28 John Blane.
" ..29 Jacob Hedges.
" ..30 Wm. Duryea.
" ..31 Lewis R. Needham.
" ..32 Henry Field.
1836 May 3..33 Joseph A. Landis.
" ..34 Joseph Welling.
" ..35 John Manners.
" ..36 Cicero Hunt.
" ..37 George P. Rex.
1846 July 14..38 Henry Southard.
" ..39 Benj'n Davidson.
1847 May 3..40 Josiah Quinby.
" ..41 Samuel Lilly.
" ..42 John H. Philips.
" ..43 Thomas E. Hunt.
Oct. 26..44 Wm. R. Hand.
1848 Oct. 24..45 Henry Race.
1849 May 1..46 Albert S. Clark.
Nov. 15..47 James Pyatt.
1850 Oct. 22..48 Justus Lessey.
1851 May 6..49 Jacob R. Ludlow.
" ..50 Abm. T. B. Van Doren.
Oct. 28..51 Wm. S. Creveling.
1852 May 4..52 Willard F. Combs.
" ..53 Henry Smith.
1853 May 3..54 Charles Bartolette.
" ..55 A. J. McKelway.
" ..56 Jas. Riley of Lambertville.
1854 May 9..57 A. H. Koon.
Oct. 25..58 I. S. Creamer.
" ..59 Simeon T. Dana.
1855 May 8..60 John Leavett.
" ..61 J. Alfred Gray.
" ..62 Henry Wagoner.

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1836 May 3..63 D. W. C. Hough.
1857 Oct. 20..64 Matthias Abel.
1859 May 10..65 John Grandin.
" ..66 N. B. Boileau.
1860 May 8..67 Geo. H. Larison.
" ..68 Henry B. Nightingale.
" ..69 Alexander Barclay
1861 Oct. 29..70 John Linaberry.
1862 May 13..71 Moses D. Knight.
" ..72 Thos. M. Bartolette.
" ..73 Beriah A. Watson.
Oct. 28..74 Wm. Rice.
1864 May 10..75 C. W. Larison.
Oct. 25..76 James Hervey Studdiford.
1865 May 9..77 Irenus R. Glen.
1865 Oct. 24..78 Levi Farrow.
1865 Oct. 24..79 Geo. R. Sullivan.
1866 Oct. 23..80 Geo. T. Ribble.
" ..81 Asher Riley.
" ..82 John R. Todd.
1867 May 14..83 B. B. Matthews.
1867 Oct. 22..84 Theodore H. Studdiford.
" ..85 Obadiah Herbert Sproul.
" ..86 Charles R. Cowdie.
1868 May 12..87 George B. Young.
1869 Apl. 15..88 John Q. Bird.
1869 Oct. 19..89 Jeremiah O. Hoff.
" ..90 Charles Thompson.
" ..91 Richard Ludlow.
" ..92 Nathan Case.
1870 Apl. 19..93 Aus'n W. Armitage
1870 Oct. 18..94 A. S. Pitinger.

Of these 94, the following named have acted as Presidents and Vice-Presidents:

	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Date of Election.
1	Nicholas Belville	Wm. Johnson	1821 June 12.
2	John Bowne	Wm. Johnson	1822 May 7.
3	Isaac Ogden	John Lilly	1823 May 6.
4	Wm. Johnson.	John McKelway	1824 May 4.
5	John Lilly	John Bowne	1825 May 3.
6	John McKelway	Henry B. Poole	1826 May 2.
7	Israel L. Coriell	John Honeyman	1827 May 1.
8	John Honeyman	Merrill W. Williams	1828 April 29.
9	William Johnson	John F. Schenck	1836 May 3.
10	John Bowne	John Lilly	1846 July 14.
11	John Lilly	John Blane	1847 May 3.
12	John Blane	William Johnson	1848 May 2.
13	Wm. Johnson	Wm. A. A. Hunt	1849 May 1.
14	W. A. A. Hunt	Albert S. Clark	1850 May 7.
15	Albert S. Clark	James Pyatt	1851 May 6.
16	Samuel Lilly	Thomas Edgar Hunt	1852 May 4.

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	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Date of Election.
17	Thomas E. Hunt	Justus Lessey	1853 May 8.
18	Justus Lessey	A. J. McKelway	1854 May 9.
19	John Blane	Albert S. Clark	1855 May 8.
20	A. S. Clark	William Johnson	1856 May 13.
21	Wm. Johnson	John F. Schenck	1857 May 12.
22	John F. Schenck	John Leavett	1859 May 10.
23	John Leavett	William S. Creveling	1860 May 8.
24	Wm. S. Creveling	H. B. Nightingale	1861 May 7.
25	H. B. Nightingale	Matthias Abel	1862 May 13.
26	Matthias Abel	Isaac S. Cramer	1863 May 12.
27	Isaac S. Cramer	J. Alfred Gray	1864 May 10.
28	J. Alfred Gray	Charles Bartolette	1865 May 9.
29	N. B. Boileau	James Hervey Studdiford	1866 May 8.
30	Jas. Hervey Studdiford	Irenus B. Glen	1867 May 7.
31	Irenus R. Glen	1st. Samuel Lilly	1868 May 12.
		2d. Cornelius W. Larison.	
32	Samuel Lilly	1st. Cornelius W. Larison	1869 April 15.
		2d. Matthias Abel	
33	Cornelius W. Larison	1st. Matthias Abel	1870 April 19.
		2d. Wm. S. Creveling	
34	Matthias Abel	1st. Wm. S. Creveling	1871 April 18.
		2d. Moses D. Knight	

And the following have acted as Secretaries:

The first Secretary was Henry B. Poole, a very efficient officer, elected 21 June, 1821, who acted until the election of (2d) John F. Schenck, 2d May, 1826. The next was (3d) Lewis R. Needham, elected 3d May, 1836; then (4th) Henry Southard, elected 14th July, 1846. It then fell to (5th) Samuel Lilly, elected 3d May, 1847. Then (6th) J. R. Ludlow, elected 6th May, 1851, who, removing from the county, was succeeded by (7th) Willard F. Combs, 4th May, 1852, who dying while in office, left the choice to (8th) J. Alfred Gray, elected 8th May, 1855. (9th) I. S. Cramer succeeded him, elected 10th May, 1859. (10th) H. B. Nightingale was elected 12th May, 1863. (11th) George H. Larison was elected 10th May, 1864; and lastly, (12th) Obadiah Herbert Sproul, elected 18th April, 1871.

Of Treasurers we have had:

(1st) John Bowne, elected 12th June, 1821; (2d) Wm. P. Clark, 7th May, 1822; (3d) Henry Holcombe, elected 4th May, 1824; (4th) John Lilly, elect-

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ed 3d May, 1836; (5th) John F. Schenck, elected 14th July, 1846; (6th) George P. Rex, elected 7th May, 1850; (7th) John F. Schenck, elected 8th May, 1855; and the eighth and present one, John Blane, elected 10th May, 1859.

Of Boards of Censors we have had:

1821 John Bowne, John Lilly, H. B. Poole, H. S. Harris.
1822 John McKelway, John Lilly, William P. Clark, H. B. Poole.
1823 John McKelway, J. Lilly, H. B. Poole, William Johnson.
1824 John Bowné, J. McKelway, H. B. Poole, John Lilly.
1825 John Bowne, Henry B. Poole, John A. Hendry, H. Holcombe.
1826 John McKelway, H. B. Poole, Wm. Johnson, John Bowne, J. Lilly.
1827 J. Bowne, J. Lilly, Wm. Johnson, J. F. Schenck, Israel L. Corriell.
1828 J. Bowne, J. Lilly, Wm. Johnson, J. F. Schenck.
1847 J. Lilly, Wm. Johnson, John Blane, Henry Southard.
1848 J. Lilly, Wm. Johnson, J. F. Schenck, G. P. Rex.
1849 Samuel Lilly, G. P. Rex, J. F. Schenck, J. Blane—to whom were added by the Society, J. H. Phillips of Mercer, and H. Southard of Somerset.
1850 Samuel Lilly, G. P. Rex, John Blane, A. S. Clark.
1851 Wm. Johnson, J. Blane, G. P. Rex, S. Lilly, and by invitation, J. R. Ludlow, of Somerset.
1852 Wm. Johnson, G. P. Rex, John Blane, Samuel Lilly.
1853 J. Blane, G. P. Rex, A. S. Clark, S. Lilly, to whom were added by the Society, Henry Smith of Somerset, and William Johnson.
1854 Wm. Johnson, Charles Bartolette, Wm. S. Creveling, John Blane.
1855 A. S. Clark, Wm. S. Creveling, I. S. Cramer, J. Blane.
1856 J. A. Gray, Wm. Johnson, J. Blane, A. H. Koon.
1857 J. A. Gray, Wm. Johnson, J. Blane, S. Lilly.
1858 Wm. Johnson, J. F. Schenck, J. A. Gray, J. Blane.
1859 Wm. Johnson, J. A. Gray, I. S. Cramer, Wm. S. Creveling.
1860 J. Blane, John Leavett, I. S. Cramer, J. F. Schenck.
1861 J. Blane, Wm. Johnson, Wm. S. Creveling, John F. Schenck.
1862 H. B. Nightingale, N. B. Boileau, J. Blane, Matthias Abel.
1863 G. H. Larison, I. S. Cramer, Wm. S. Creveling, John S. Linaberry.
1864 N. B. Boileau, M. Abel, Wm. Johnson, J. Blane.
1865 N. B. Boileau, M. Abel, Wm. Johnson, J. Blane—who, in the performance of their duties, rejected several, their examinations not proving satisfactory.

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The examinations of the following gentlemen being had, namely—

1	John B. Price, pupil of Dr. Wm. Johnson	22d October,	1822
2	George Green, M. D., University Penn. (1820)	6th May,	1823
3	Stewart Kennedy, M. D., University of Penn	"	"
4	David P. Hunt, pupil of Dr. W. A. A. Hunt	4th May,	1824
5	Wm. Coryell, M. D., University of Penn	2d May,	1826
6	Lewis Springer, M. D., University of Penn	23d October,	1827
7	George B. Morton	29th April,	1828
8	Francis A Ewing, M. D., University of Penn	"	"
9	Joseph Welling, M. D., Jefferson Medical College, 1828	"	"
10	Samuel Lilly, M. D., University of Penn., 1837	3d May,	1847
11	John H. Phillips, M. D., University of Penn., 1837	"	"
12	Thomas Edgar Hunt, M. D., University of New York.	"	"
13	Azariah P. Hunt, M. D., University of Penn	2d May,	1848
14	John B. Petherbridge, M. D., University of Penn., 1847	"	"
15	Henry Race, M. D., University of Penn	"	"
16	Wm. H. Schenck, M. D., University of New York	1st May,	1849
17	Sylvester Van Syckel, M. D., University of New York.	"	"
18	George M. Burgess, pupil of Dr. Wm. D. McKissack	6th May,	1851
19	Willard F. Combs, pupil of Dr. A. S. Combs	"	"
20	Henry Smith, M. D., of Yale College	4th May,	1852
21	A. H. Koon, of Lambertville	25th October,	1853

And the Censors "being well satisfied with their attainments in the various branches of medical and surgical science, and of their moral character," did recommend them severally to the President of the Medical Society of New Jersey, as proper persons to receive a license to practice physic and surgery throughout the State of New Jersey.

Of the above-named, ten joined the Society, namely:

John B. Price, David P. Hunt, Joseph Welling, Samuel Lilly, John H. Phillips, Thomas E. Hunt, Henry Race, Willard F. Combs, Henry Smith and A. H. Koon.

Doctor George Green settled in Belvidere, remaining till 1848, when he left for some time, and afterward returned and died there.

Doctor Stewart Kennedy located at "The Straw," near two miles from Stewartville; practiced there with a very growing reputation about ten

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years, when he removed to Easton, and practiced between ten and fifteen years, from whence he removed to Chambersburg, Pa., and practiced until disabled by rheumatism, which took place several years prior to his death. He died about 1860.

Dr. Wm. Coryell located at Lambertville.

Doctor Lewis Springer located at Pennington, then a part of our county, the same year. He was very active, prosperous and successful in business, and made rapid inroads upon his competitors; but alas! his career was very short. He was seized with the cholera on its first visitation to our country; and while yet in possession of his mental faculties, on his dying bed, was married to Miss Welling, daughter of Isaac Welling, Esq., of that place. This was done both on account of their betrothal and to secure his property to the one he loved. His remains were taken to his native State (Delaware), and buried in the grounds of the Episcopal Church, six miles south of Wilmington; in the same yard where rest the remains of Dr. Reynolds, once of Ringoes. His grave is covered with a beautiful marble slab, with appropriate engravings.

Doctor George R. Morton. I have not been able to learn anything of his history.

Doctor Francis A. Ewing. Not acquainted with his history.

Doctor Azariah P. Hunt, is now living and practicing his profession in Raritan, Somerset county.

Doctor John B. Petherbridge. I have not been able to make out an account of him.

Doctor William Schenck practiced in Flemington from 1848 to 1850; then went to Ringoes, and thence to New York, where he staid until 1853. Went from thence to Australia, practicing there several years, and in 1867 returned to Flemington, where he is now practicing.

Doctor Sylvester Van Syckel, located at Clinton, where he is still practicing.

Doctor George N. Burgess, was an Eastern man, came to New Jersey, and taught school at one time in Cranberry, Middlesex county. He read with Dr. William D. McKissack, of Millstone, Somerset county, attended a regular course of lectures in New York, passed a good examination before the Board of Censors A. D. May 6, 1851, and received the diploma of the Medical Society of New Jersey, under the hand of John H. Phillips, M. D., then

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President of the Society. He then returned to his native place where his career was short. He had been an active, industrious student, and worked hard to place himself in a good position in society and his profession, which having attained to in both, he dashed the cup of success, the reward of his perseverance, from his lips, and applied that which soon destroyed his usefulness and life. He fell regretted by many warm friends and by all who knew him.

Among the papers read before the Society, and which received the marked approbation of the Society—several of which were published—the first was on the first semi-annual meeting—

1821	Oct.	23.	By Dr. Wm. P. Clark: "A Cursory Analysis of the Theory of Health, Predisposition and Disease."
1822	May	7.	" Wm. Johnson: "An Inquiry into the Nature and Cure of Erysipelas."
1822	Oct.	22.	" John Sloan: "Intermittent Fever."
1823	Oct.	28.	" J. Bowne: "Observations on Cynanche Trachealis."
1823	Oct.	28.	" E. Porter: "Dysentery."
1825	May	3.	" J. Bowne: "Emphysema following whooping-cough."
1826	May	2.	" J. Lilly: "Desultory Remarks on Vaccination."
1826	May	2.	" Israel Coriell: "Cynanche Trachealis."
1826	Oct.	24.	" Wm. Johnson: "Extra Uterine Fœtation."
1847	Oct.	26.	" J. Lilly: "Fever."
1848	May	2.	" J. Lilly: "Hernia."
1850	May	7.	" J. Blane: "Allowing Graduates to practice without License."
1851	May	6.	" G. P. Rex: "Enteric Fever."
1851	Oct.	28.	" Samuel Lilly: "Epidemic Cholera."
1852	Oct.	26.	" Justus Lessey: Subject not named. Elicited vote of thanks.
1853	May	3.	" Wm. S. Creveling: "Phthisis Pulmonalis."
1854	May	9.	" A. J. McKelway: "Psoas Abscess."
1855	May	8.	" W. Johnson: "Concussion of the Brain."
1856	May	13.	" W. Johnson: "Erysipelas"—Continued since 1822.
1863	May	12.	" Samuel Lilly: "Diseases of India, and their Treatment."

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1864	Oct. 25.	By Dr.	G. H. Larison: "Small-Pox."
1865	Oct. 24.	"	I. R. Glen: "Surgery." Ordered printed.
1865	Oct. 24.	"	John Blane: "History of Medical Men and Medicine in upper Towns of Hunterdon."
1866	May 8.	"	S. Lilly: "Cholera"—Continued from 1851.
1869	April 15.	"	T. H. Studdiford: "Prolapsus Uteri."
1869	Oct. 19.	"	O. H. Sproul: "Scarlet Fever."
1870	Oct. 18.	"	N. Case: "Cholera Infantum."
1871	April 18.	"	T. H. Studdiford: "Report on Surgery."
1871	April 18.	"	M. Abel: "Report on Practice of Medicine."
1871	April 18.	"	N. B. Boileau: "Report on Obstetrics." Printed.
1871	April 18.	"	A. W. Armitage: "Phthisis."

And several others of less importance. And many interesting cases have been laid before the Society, which were examined and canvassed with much interest.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY WHO WENT INTO THE LATE WAR AS SURGEONS.

Beriah A. Watson, to Fourth Infantry; the date of his commission, 25th November, 1864; of his discharge, 9th July, 1865. He had been Assistant Surgeon from 26th March, 1863.

George R. Sullivan, to Thirty-ninth Infantry; the date of his commission, 28th Septemberr, 1864; of his discharge, 17th June, 1865. He had been Assistant Surgeon from 11th July, 1862.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Alexander Barclay, Jr., to Thirtieth Regiment of Infantry; the date of his commission, 15th September, 1862; of his resignation, 5th March, 1863.

John R. Todd, to Second Regiment Cavalry; commission dated 15th April, 1864; discharged, 1st November, 1865.

THE REPORTERS.

1850, Samuel Lilly; 1851, G. P. Rex; 1852, John Blane; 1859, William Johnson; 1862, John Blane; 1864, Henry B. Nightingale; 1867, C. W. Larison, now in office.

The roll of Honorary Members contains seven names:

Isaac Ogden,* elected 11th May, 1826.

J. R. Ludlow, elected 28th October, 1851.

* Deceased.

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William Johnson,* elected 8th May, 1866.
John F. Schenck, elected 12th May, 1868.
John Blane, elected 12th May, 1868.
John McKelway, elected 18th of April, 1871.
Henry S. Harris, elected 18th of April, 1871.

These two last mentioned being the only survivors of those who founded the Society, Dr. McKelway living in Trenton, and Dr. Harris living in Belvidere.

The meetings have always, with the exceptions of two, been held in Flemington; generally alternating with the two hotels, although a part of the time there were four hotels in the place, it does not appear they ever met in other than the present ones. The annual meeting, 1862, May 13, was held at Perryville, at the office of J. Blane, and the semi-annual meeting, 1864, October 25, was held at Lambertville, in the office of G. H. Larison. Both meetings were well attended.

In government we bear and forbear with each other, and agree as well as any Society; but we have had some trouble with some getting among us, to whom forbearance ceased to be a virtue.

We have had four cases of disciplining members; all found guilty and expelled from the Society. They knowing their sentence just, never gave any trouble afterward:

First. On 19th June, 1855, for unprofessional conduct.
Second. On 28th October, 1856, for practicing Homœopathy.
Third. On 20th October, 1857, for charlatanry and advertising.
Fourth. On 29th October, 1861, for consulting with quacks.

HISTORIAN.

Elected 19th October, 1869, John Blane.

Of the ninety-four members, as before mentioned, we have lost by death twenty-six members, viz.: Nicholas Belville, James T. Clark, Joseph Phil-

* Deceased.

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lips, William Johnson, John Bowne, H. H. Schenck, Edmund Porter, John Lilly, O. W. Ogden, Wm. Barnett, Isaac Ogden, Henry Holcombe, Israel L. Coriell, George W. Case, Jacob E. Hedges, Lewis R. Needham, John Manners, Josiah Quinby, James Pyatt, Abm. T. B. Van Doren, Willard F. Combs, Charles Bartolette, Simeon S. Dana, Alex. Barclay, Thomas M. Bartolette and James Hervey Studdiford.

By cutting the county, two members, John McKelway and Joseph Welling.

By honorable discharge in the county, John Honeyman.

Removed from county and honorable discharge, twenty-three, eight of whom are ascertained to be dead, viz.: Henry B. Poole, William P. Clarke, Wm. Geary, John A. Hendry, John Slean, John B. Price, David Hunt, Henry Southard; and living, or supposed to be, Henry S. Harris, Merrill W. Williams, Wm. Duryea, Jos. A. Landis, Benjamin Davidson, J. H. Phillips, A. S. Clarke, Jacob R. Ludlow, A. J. McKelway, James Riley, A. H. Koon, Henry Wagoner, W. A. Hough, B. A. Watson, J. R. Todd.

Seven were dropped from the roll for delinquency, viz.: W. A. A. Hunt, Henry Field, Cicero Hunt, T. Edgar Hunt, John Grandin, Wm. Rice, J. Q. Bird.

Four were expelled from the Society for reasons already stated.

Thirty-one now belonging to the Society, viz.: John F. Schenck, John Blane, Samuel Llily, Wm. S. Creveling, Henry Smith, I. S. Cramer, John Leavett, J. A. Gray, Matthias Abel, N. B. Boileau, G. H. Larison, H. B. Nightingale, John S. Linaberry, M. D. Knight, C. W. Larison, I. R. Glen, Levi Farrow, George Sullivan, George T. Ribble, Asher Riley, B. B. Matthews, T. H. Studdiford, O. Herbert Sproul, C. R. Cowdrie, Geo. B. Young, J. O. Hoff, Charles Thompson, Richard Ludlow, Nathan Case, Austin W. Armitage, A. S. Pitinger.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF FORMER MEMBERS.

Here on this page, memorial of their name,
We'll write their deeds, and bid them live to fame.

"To live in hearts we leave behind us
Is not to die."

NICHOLAS BELVILLE. Dr. Belville, being the first named in the commission, was the first President of our Society.

He was born and educated in France, and came to this country in 1781, and settled in Trenton, which then, and for many years afterward, consti-

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tuted a part of Hunterdon county. He had a wide-spread reputation, and many young men sought his instruction from all parts of the State, owing in part to the scarcity of medical schools in those days, and in part to his fame as a teacher.

He had a very extensive practice, not only in Trenton, but for many miles around, always traveling on horseback at a high rate of speed. It took both good horses and good riders to keep up with him. He was quick in action, curt in answering, and singular in his manners.

He was family physician to Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, during his sojourn in Bordentown, it is said on a stated salary of five hundred dollars a year; and was the physician for the more fashionable and aristocratic part of the community. In business he was direct to the point, and could not bear that squeamishness which is so frequently the great annoyance of physicians, and always checked it by both words and actions. An example or two, among many occurring frequently, will illustrate:

Two ladies called just as he was about to leave his house; the one accompanying the other, who came to have a tooth extracted (there were no dentists in those days—physicians extracted teeth), who, telling the doctor their business, were invited to take seats, he at the same time commenced to bring forth the instruments for extraction. The lady said, "You don't mean me to be seated down here, doctor? not down here, I hope." The doctor said, "Yes, madam, if you wish to have your tooth extracted; if not you are perfectly welcome to any other place in the house, or on the top of it if you wish." The tooth was immediately and very dexterously removed.

On another occasion he was called on by a young gentleman, who had a very free young horse, and his father intending to mount the horse on this occasion, was thrown on the broad of his back, and his breath being gone he was supposed to be dead. His son mounted the same horse, and rode very fast to the doctor. "Doctor, I wish you to come to our house as quickly as possible!" "What is the matter at your house, that you want *me* there?" "Why, doctor, my father in mounting that horse, was thrown by him. Oh doctor, that horse has killed my father!" "Well then, my dear young gentleman, do you go home and bury your father decently; I have no time to attend to dead men." The young man, however, persevered until he got doctor on his horse; and on arriving at home, which was but a short , they found the old gentleman very comfortable.

young man called to have a tooth extracted, and from some cause, her accident or design, he bit the doctor's thumb and fore-finger, and

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finding himself in danger from the doctor's other hand, he was obliged to hold on with his teeth till he got in a situation to make good his escape; during which time the doctor was talking to him pretty freely. After his escape, he thought it best to keep out of the doctor's way, but, on an occasion, the doctor coming suddenly into the main road, saw just in advance of him this same young man, mounted on horseback too, and the young man discovered that it was the doctor about the same moment, and started his horse at full speed. The doctor let his horse out, and with many gestures, as if he was preparing to shoot, ran the young gent and his horse into Trenton, to the doctor's very great satisfaction and sufficient revenge, and to the horror and dismay of his competitor, as he expected to be shot every moment—and to the no less amusement of all who saw it, who declared they never saw a race better contested.

The influenza was prevailing at the time of his death. He had it, and was conscious of his approaching end. In the evening, his nurse took the candle, and was about to leave the room for a moment on some service connected with her duty, which he observing, said to her sternly, "Put that candle down! You don't wish to let me die in the dark, do you?"

She thought but little of it, at the moment; got another candle and attended to her affairs. It was but a short time before it was discovered that he was dying.

In the Presbyterian grave-yard in Trenton, we find a slab reading—

This Stone,
covers the remains of
DR. NICHOLAS BELVILLE,
Born and educated in France,
For 50 years an inhabitant of this city.
A Patriot warmly attached to the principles of Liberty;
A physician eminently learned and successful;
A man of scrupulous and unblemished integrity.

On the 17th day of Dec., 1831, at the age of 79 years,
he closed a life of honor and usefulness,
By all respected, esteemed and lamented.

JOHN McKELWAY. Dr. McKelway, one of the founders of the Society —the second one named in our charter—was then and is still living in Trenton. He was a very active member during the first years of its existence. In 1826 he was elected President, likewise senior censor and delegate to the Medical Society of New Jersey. Shortly after this our Society took its nap; and when it awoke, our brother though living in the same place, was in an-

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other county, member of another society. On 18th April, 1871, he was made an honorary member by our Society, of which fact I informed him by letter, to which I have received no acknowledgment. He is very aged.

"The aged pilgrim, as he stands
And waits the parting wave,
Looks over Jordan to that land
Of bliss beyond the grave.
Then with a longing heart he treads,
As forth the pillar moves,
And the cold stream no longer dreads
To reach the God he loves."

JAMES T. CLARKE. Dr. Clarke, one of the founders of the Society, being the third named in the commission, was the son of Dr. Israel Clarke, of Clarkesville, six miles northeast of Trenton. He graduated at Princeton, and attended lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and settled in the practice of his profession in Trenton, a little before the war of 1812, where he continued to practice until the date of his last illness, (about 1836.) His remains were taken to a burying ground near his fathers, three miles east of Lawrenceville. I have not had time to visit the place.

A cotemporary and pupil of his says: "He practiced medicine with extraordinary success. His popular manners, his education, his fine gentlemanly appearance, contributed not less to his professional prominence than to those social qualities that greatly endeared him to the best social position of the capital of the State, and won for him a popularity that was as extensive as it was enduring. As a practitioner of medicine, he well sustained and even surpassed the reputation of his father-in-law, (Dr. Nicholas Belville.) He was emphatically *the physician* of Trenton and its vicinity. He was naturally fond of living well, which brought on an attack of gout, of which he lingered some months and died." I believe he left no children.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS. The fourth name in order on our roll is that of Dr. Phillips, who was at that time, and for many years both before and after, practicing at Lawrenceville. He is represented as being a worthy man and safe practitioner. He does not appear to have taken much interest in the Society, as his name does not appear on roll-call after the formation of the Society.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.* Dr. Johnson, the fifth name mentioned in our

* For obituary, see page 213 of Transactions of Medical Society of New Jersey, 1867.

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chart, was born at Princeton, N. J., February 18th, 1789. He was the son of Thomas P. Johnson, a lawyer of great ability, and Mary Stockton, his wife. (His portrait adorns the court-room at Flemington.) He read with Dr. John Van Cleve, of Princeton, as his preceptor, attended lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, was licensed April 25th, 1811, and commenced the practice of his profession at Whitehouse, July 14th, 1811, and soon got into a wide practice. He wrote for several papers and medical journals, much of which was copied by foreign journals. He was preceptor to John B. Price, (the first one who applied to this Society for examination, which he passed, and became a member of the Society,) the late Dr. Peter Haas, Dr. John Honeyman, of New Germantown, Dr. Henry Field, of Clinton, the late Dr. John Gaddis, of Fairview, Ill., Dr. Andrew Otterson, of Brooklyn, Dr. Jacob Field, of Salterville, N. J., and his own two sons, Drs. Thomas and John V. C. Johnson.

He was the first Vice-President at the formation of the Society, and the next year the same, and again in 1848, and again in 1856. He was President of our Society in 1824, 1836, 1849, 1857.

He was one of the Board of Censors for, 1823-26-27-28-47-48-51-52-54 56-57-58-59-61-65.

On May 13th, 1823, he was elected Third Vice-President of the Medical Society of New Jersey. (See page 12 of the Transactions of the Medical Society of New Jersey, 1867. Motion of Dr. Blane.)

He was a very attentive member of this Society as long as his health and sight would admit of his traveling. In his intercourse with his patients he was kind and affectionate, soothing where he could not heal. In his intercourse with his brother practitioners, he needed no written code of ethics to keep him in the line of duty. With him it was natural to be courteous and honorable with every one.

He was for more than fifty years a member, and most of the time ruling elder in the Reformed Church, at Rockaway, and died triumphing through the merits of the Saviour at his residence, at Whitehouse, N. J., on Sabbath morning, January 13th, 1867, being in the 78th year of his age. He retained full control of his mental faculties until but a few moments before his death.

His funeral took place 17th, when an impressive and eloquent discourse was delivered by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Van Slycke, from Joshua, 1st chap., 2d v.: "Moses my servant is dead." His remains were interred in the cemetery attached to that church, there to remain until called forth at the resurrection of the just.

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HENRY B. POOLE. Dr. Poole is the sixth name in the commission for instituting our Society. He was the first Secretary, which office he held five years, being a very efficient officer. His manner of keeping the records shows him to have been a man of business tact.

He was born in Enfield, England, eleven miles from London, April 24th, 1791, came to this country 1801, spending his tenth birthday on board the ship. His parents, Cyrus and Jane Poole, landed in New York and remained in that city two years, and then removed to New Brunswick, N. J., where the father was known as a popular and very efficient school-teacher, and where young Henry was educated at Rutgers College, graduating at eighteen, receiving the first honors of his class.

He then spent several years as teacher of a high school, and also as a private teacher, receiving a thousand dollars a year from the patroon of Albany for teaching his children, four or five in number, being a very uncommon salary in those days.

In 1816 he married, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Augustus R. Taylor, of New Brunswick, and in 1818 he applied for examination to the Censors of the District Medical Society of Somerset County, who, owing to the shortness of his pupilage, gave him a thorough and scrutinizing examination, and recommended him for license, which he received. At the formation of the Society, and for some time both before and afterward, he was practising in Flemington, from whence he removed to Sidney and vicinity, where he practiced some three or four years, living one year or more in Philip Grandine's house, the same in Abm. Shurt's house, and the same in the large stone mansion of Charles Coxe, Esq.

In 1821, (semi-annual meeting,) he was one of the first delegates to the Medical Society of New Jersey, and was likewise appointed a Censor, and in 1822 he was elected Vice-President of the Medical Society of New Jersey. In 1826 he was Vice-President of this Society.

In 1827 he removed to New York, where he resided two years, and then went to South River, in Middlesex County, where he continued his professional duties until 1855, when he was attacked with paralysis, from which he partially recovered, but was not able to practice much. He died December 2d, 1861. His remains were interred in the cemetery of that place. I have not been able to get the inscription on his monument.

He married Miss Olivia M. Jaques, daughter of Samuel Jaques, of Middlesex, who with one daughter and four sons survived him. None of the sons are in the profession. Three went to California, enterprising men making their mark in the world.

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The Dr. was indeed a man of genius, high-minded and honorable, but not selfish enough to appropriate to himself what rightfully belonged to him.

WILLIAM P. CLARK. Dr. Patterson Clark, the seventh named in the charter, was one of the founders of this Society. He was the son of Rev. Joseph Clark, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick, and brother of Col. Peter I. Clark, of Flemington. He graduated at Princeton, 1819. After receiving his medical education, he practiced a short time in Wilkesbarre, Pa., from which place he removed to or near Clinton, (then called Hunt's Mills,) in Hunterdon County. Here we find him in 1821, at the formation of the Society, and at the semi-annual meeting read the first essay, "A Cursory Analysis of the theory of Health, Predisposition and Disease." He was a regular attendant on the meetings of the Society till 1825, during which time he was, in 1823, Chairman of the Standing Committee, and in 1836 and '37 he was Third Vice-President of the Medical Society of New Jersey. He moved to Belvidere, in Warren County, in 1825, where he practiced his profession until he died, which event took place September 4th, 1857.

He was never married, and the circle of his immediate relatives was small. But when he passed away, the whole community seemed to mourn as for a a relative, such close attachment had his genial temper and kind heart thrown around them.

JOHN BOWNE.* Dr. John Bowne, being the eighth name in the commission, was born in Monmouth County, September 2d, 1767. After receiving his common-school education, he prepared for his professional studies in the Academy at Freehold, from which he received a diploma, certifying to his proficiency in the "Greek and Latin languages, and the arts and sciences, usually taught in Colleges," signed by John Woodhull, D. D., and other officers of the institution. He read medicine with Moses Scott, of New Brunswick, who at that time was a prominent member of the profession in New Jersey, being President of the Medical Society of New Jersey. He attended medical lectures in Philadelphia, and was the office student of Prof. William Shipman. He was licensed to practice medicine and surgery in this State August 3d, 1791, by James Kinsey and Isaac Smith, Justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, on the certificate of Drs. John Ab. De Normandie and Francis Bowes Sayre, (who at that time was the Recording

* For obitnary, see page 96 of vol. 3 of the Medical and Surgical Reporter, new series.

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Secretary of the Medical Society of New Jersey,) which certificate was granted the same day.

He located at Prallsville in the autumn of 1791, and moved to the farm near Ringoes, where he lived sixty-one and-a-half years. It is now known as Barber's Station on the Flemington Railroad.

He was honored with the honorary degree of M. D. by the Medical Society of New Jersey, "*pridie ante Idus, Maii Anno Domini millessimo octingentissimo quinquagessimo et Societatis octogessimo quarto.*" He was also a member of the Cliosophic Society of Nassau Hall, his diploma bearing date A. D. 1818. He was for more than fifty years a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Amwell, during the ministry of the Rev. Messrs. Grant, Kirkpatrick and Osmund. He died November 4th, 1857, on his farm, now the residence of his only son, Hon. Joseph G. Bowne.

"Dr. Bowne was a most remarkable man. Although of small stature, he was blessed with a very robust constitution, was a man of the most indomitable energy, untiring industry, and great perseverance. His practice in his palmiest days, extended over an area of more than twenty miles long by six miles wide, at a time when public roads were few and far between, his labors being performed principally on horseback. He might at all times and seasons of the year, in fair weather or foul, be seen emerging from his gate at the earliest dawn, on his daily visits to his patients. As a physician, he was bold, and at the same time a sound and judicious practitioner. He had the most perfect reliance in the efficacy of his remedies, and administered them without faltering, and with such bearing as secured for him the confidence of his patients, among whom his word was law; a violation of which was soon to be visited with such reproof as prevented a repetition.

He possessed the regard and esteem of all his professional brethren in a most unbounded degree. Careful never to overstep the bounds of professional etiquette in his intercourse with his brethren, he would never brook such breaches in others. One of the original founders of this Society, and also one of those to whom it was indebted for its resuscitation, he remained a steadfast member until his death, and active until compelled to rest on account of bodily infirmities.

The character of Dr. Bowne as a citizen, companion, friend and Christian, was that of a high-toned gentlemen, very genial in his intercourse with those into whose presence he was thrown, very fond of his joke, quick at repartee, close and untiring in his friendship, and an humble Christian, always to be found in his seat in the sanctuary, unless kept away by professional duties.

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His funeral was attended by a very numerous concourse of sympathizing relatives and friends, among whom were to be seen a large body of his professional brethren."

His remains were intered in the Barber burying-ground, on the road from Head-Quarters to Lambertville, where a beautiful engraved obelisk of Italian marble, marks the grave, bearing on shaft:

Obverse side,

"Thou shalt come
to thy grave in a full age,
as a shock of corn
cometh in his season."

On the Die,

Father, Mother
and
Daughter.

On the reverse,

CORNELIA,
Born
May 5th, 1795,
Died
May 16th, 1802.

On the right-hand side,

JOHN BOWNE, M. D.,
Born
September 2d, 1767,
Licensed
August 3d, 1791,
Died
November 4th, 1857.
Fifty years a
Ruling Elder in the
2d Presbyterian Church, Amwell.

On the left-hand side,

ANN COOLE,
Wife of
JOHN BOWNE, M. D.
Born
March 5th, 1770,
Died
February 18th, 1856.

WILLIAM GEARY. Dr. Geary was named the ninth one in the commission for founding the Society, but was not present at its organization, and there is no evidence that he ever took an active part in the Society. His name appears but once on the roll of meetings after the organization. He was a Scotchman by birth, and I presume was educated there. He lived and practiced in Flemington, succeeding Dr. John Gregg in the early part of the present century, who left and went to Pennsylvania. Dr. Geary was a very popular practitioner, particularly as an obstetrician, although he professed not to like that branch of the business. He was quick, shrewd, active, rode on horseback, and that at a high rate of speed. He entered the sick chamber, made his examination and prescription, and was off. In 1832 he was still in Flemington, but left shortly after for Trenton, where he lived but a short time, and died. He left a widow and several sons, but none in the profession, and several daughters.

Had Dr. Geary lived in times when the manners and customs of society were different, his talent, his reputation, with his activity in business, would

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have secured to him an independence, which, to the sorrow of his friends, they did not possess, at least through his instrumentality.

Since writing the above, I have received the following from the pen of the late Dr. Johnson: "Dr. William Geary was a native of Scotland. He was a graduate of the literary department of the University of Aberdeen; he come to Trenton early in the present century, and was principal of a Latin school in that place. Whilst pursuing the employment of a teacher he devoted himself to the study of medicine, under the superintendence of the late Dr. Nicholas Belville, of that place. He attended a course of medical lectures in Philadelphia, and having obtained a license to practice from the constituted authorities of the State, he established himself at Flemington, and from 1808 to 1815 he enjoyed a most extensive practice, and an enviable reputation. After remaining at Flemington for several years, he removed to Trenton, and died there. He was small in stature, of pleasing address, and of great decision of character. At the time of his death he was a member of the Presbyterian Church."

HENRY S. HARRIS. Dr. Harris, whose name stands tenth on our roll, was one of the founders of the Society, is still living, and was by a vote of our Society, (April 18th, 1871,) made an honorary member of the same, which fact was communicated to him by me by letter (agreeably to your instructions to that effect) on June 1st, 1871. On July 8th, 1871, I received the following acknowledgment from Dr. Harris: "For the honor conferred by said Society, please accept, dear sir, on my behalf, my very sincere thanks, and tender to the members of said Society my very grateful acknowledgments for their memorial record." And having requested of him a sketch of his medical history, I received the following, and not seeing how to render it of more import by condensing, I give it as he wrote it to me:

JOHN BLANE, M. D. BELVIDERE, JULY 6th, 1871.

Dear Doctor: As you requested a sketch of my medical history, I will gratify you for *your kind notice* in as brief a manner as possible. Beginning at the commencement—

First, I read, studied and practiced medicine under the supervision of that eminent physician, Henry Vandeveer, of Bedminster, Somerset County, N. J., for the term of four years; then attended a course of lectures in Philadelphia the winter of 1817–18. (Dr. Wistar died about the middle of the course.) The spring ensuing, I returned to New Brunswick, and entered the office of the venerable Charles Smith, M. D., to prepare for examination at

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the meeting of the Medical Society of Middlesex County, in June of that year, when I presented myself, with several others, and was passed and given a certificate for a diploma, which was granted by the President of the State Medical Society of New Jersey, Dr. John Van Cleve. Then, buoyant with success and hope of being useful in the healing art, I commenced the practice of my profession in Hunterdon County, two years previous to the formation of your Society, and continued it for nine years after, at Milford and Mount Pleasant, frequently riding several miles into Pennsylvania. Although successful, yet not satisfied with the income, I made arrangements, and moved to Marlborough, Monmouth County, N. J.; remained there four years, and returned to the vicinity of my preceptor, and resided there three years, expecting to succeed him. But the prospect of long life, and his continuance in the practice, induced me to seek my fortune at Allamuchy, Warren County, N. J., where I have labored assiduously in the practice of my profession for the space of thirty-five years, with usual and approved success, till last spring, when I retired from the practice of physic and all active business at the age of nearly seventy-six years, and have moved to the town of Belvidere, to rest and enjoy church privileges together with the society of *dear children*, for the remaining few days of my life, and, *when ended*, trust and hope, through the provisions of a merciful Providence, I may receive the welcome plaudit: "*Well done!* enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

Yours, fraternally,

H. S. HARRIS.

JOHN A. HENDRY. Dr. Hendry, the eleventh name on our list of members, was one of the founders of this Society. He practiced at Ringoes, lived in the house since occupied by Dr. Cicero Hunt; sold out to Dr. Merrill Whitney Williams in 1827. He was an active member of the Society up to this time, when he took a certificate and was honorably discharged.

Since writing the above, I received a letter from Dr. Cicero Hunt, containing information from Dr. Hendry's daughter, in which she says: "Dr. J. A. Hendry was the oldest son of Capt. Hendry and Elizabeth Anderson; was born at Burlington, N. J., in 1786.

After completing his studies, he went to Morristown for examination, where he received the following

CERTIFICATE.

These are to certify, That, in pursuance of an appointment of the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Court, and in conformity of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, passed the twenty-sixth day of No-

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vember, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and a supplement thereto, passed the second day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six,

We, Drs. William Camfield and Louis Condict, have this day examined JOHN A. HENDRY, and he having given satisfactory proof of his knowledge and skill in physic and surgery, we do hereby recommend him as a fit and proper person to practice in the said faculties throughout the State of New Jersey.

In Testimony Whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed our seals to this instrument, at Morristown, this twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

[L.S.] WILLIAM CAMFIELD,

[L.S.] LEWIS CONDICT, M. D.

Upon the presentation of which to the Justices of the Supreme Court, he received the following

DIPLOMA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come or may concern:

Know Ye, That in pursuance of an act of the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, passed the twenty-sixth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, entitled An act to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery within the State of New Jersey, and a supplement thereto, passed the second day of November, Anno Domini 1786, JOHN A. HENDRY having been duly examined in physic and surgery by Drs. William Camfield and Lewis Condict, as appears by their certificate. They having approved of his skill,

We, the subscribers, two of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey, do admit him hereby as a Physician and Surgeon, to practice in the said faculties throughout the State of New Jersey.

In Testimony Whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed our seals to this instrument, this thirty-first of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

[L.S.] KIRKPATRICK,

[L.S.] PENNINGTON.

He commenced the practice of medicine at Ringoes in June or July, 1808. He was married to Abby Chambers, third daughter of Robert and Frances Reeder Chambers, at Mill Hill, Trenton, N. J., April 18th, 1810.

They had nine children, six of whom are still living. Montgomery Chambers and Henry Holcombe studied with him some time at Ringoes. He was commissioned by Gov. Aaron Ogden surgeon of the militia of Hunterdon County. Drs. Pyatt and Geary were his associates.

He became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey after the death of his father, Capt. Samuel Hendry, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and stood by the side of General Washington at the time that Major Andre was executed.

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Dr. Hendry removed with his family to the city of New York in 1827, and there commenced the practice of medicine. He became a member of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York, (incorporated A. D. 1806,) on July 12th, 1831.

He was appointed (at the time the cholera prevailed in 1832) by the City Councils, Chief Physician of the Tenth Ward, and so skillfully and satisfactorily did he discharge the arduous duties imposed on him, that he was not only highly complimented by the Corporation, but they requested him to deliver an address and dine with them July 4th, 1833, which he respectfully declined he being a member of the Cincinnati Society, and having promised to dine with them.

The late Dr. Isaac B. Munn, of Chatham, N. J., finished his studies with him, and was a partner of his at the time of his death.

He died at noon on June 23d, 1834, by the breaking of a blood vessel, at his residence, No. 168 Grand street, New York, aged 48 years, and was buried at Stuyvesant Church."

HENRY H. SCHENCK, JR. Dr. Schenck, one of the founders of the Society, was practising at Quakertown in 1820. Name stands twelfth on the roll. He was the oldest son of Dr. Henry Schenck and his wife, Ellen Hardenberg, daughter of the Rev. Jacob R. Hardenberg, minister of the Reformed Church at Raritan, Somerset County, N. J. He was born in the State of New York, in February, 1782, his father afterward removing to Neshamie, N. J.

He appears at an early age to have been largely imbued with the spirit of adventure, and enlisted in the United States Army, but being a minor, his father would not suffer him to stay in the army. At the age of seventeen he married Miss Jane Herder, aged sixteen years. He studied his profession with his father, but such was his love of adventure and excitement, that he again joined the army of the United States, some time before the war of 1812, in which he served (part of the time under General Scott) seven years, was taken prisoner at the battle of Queenstown Heights, being to the close of the war, when he again betook himself to his profession; practiced at Quakertown in 1820, shortly after which he removed to Readington, where he had practiced some time before. His abilities as a physician are acknowledged both by the profession and the public, with whom he was popular. Had he given his whole energy to the profession, he would have been one of its brightest ornaments. He left a widow and several children, none of them in the profession.

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He is said to have settled in Readington about 1810, and lived in the house once occupied as a parsonage by the Rev. Simeon Vonartsdalen, about two miles from the church, on the road leading from Readington to Whitehouse. He afterward moved to the brick building known as she "Ten Eyck house," on the old York road, about one and a half miles east of the church, where he lived about two years, when he moved a few hundred yards further east, on the place now occupied by Mr. Titus, where he died. He had, as before stated, practiced some of that time in Quakertown, where he was in 1820.

His remains rest in the church-yard at Readington. On his headstone may be found the following:

In
Memory of
Dr. Henry Schenck, Jr.,
Who departed this life
Dec. 20th, 1823,
Aged 41 years and 10 months.

Our labor's done, securely laid,
In this our last retreat;
Unheeded o'er our silent dust,
The storms of life shall beat.

EDMUND PORTER. Dr. Porter, whose name stands thirteen, on our roll of members, was a native of Connecticut. He came to Easton and married Miss Mary Moore, and practiced there a short time. He then moved to Union County, in Pennsylvania, where he practiced some time; then went to the West Indies and spent some time, which he considered a great advantage to him, but it was probably an injury. The formation of the Society found him at Frenchtown. He took an active part, and was one of the first delegates to the Medical Society of New Jersey. In 1823 he read a dissertation before the Society on Dysentery.

His last appearance at the roll-call was May 2d, 1826. He probably died soon afterward. He was buried in the Ringwood Presbyterian church-yard. His family, consisting of widow and three sons, Edmund, Samuel Moore Leonidas, and Thomas Miner, went back to Easton. They are said to be all dead, which is certainly true in regard to all except Samuel M. L. He went to Oregon, and has not been heard from in so long a time, that the presumption is that he, too, is dead. One of his sons, (Edmund,) had his remains removed from Ringwood church-yard to the cemetery at Easton, where the remains of his wife and son Thomas are buried, and where a stone is erected with this inscription:

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In Memory of
EDMUND PORTER, M. D.,
Died at Frenchtown, N. J., July 12th, 1826,
Aged 35 years, 11 months and 25 days.
MARY,
His wife, died in Easton, July 2d, 1838,
Aged 53 years, 7 months and 14 days.
THOMAS MINER,
Son of Edmund and Mary Porter,
Died Oct. 19th, 1856,
Aged 33 years, 7 months and 11 days.

His son Edmund was a printer, is represented as being a very worthy man; died of small pox at Harrisburg lately. S. M. Leonidas is represented as a young man of good parts, very eccentric, and not bound to business; went to Oregon; has not been heard of for many years; presumed to be dead. Thomas Miner was an apothecary. They left no descendants.

He is represented as a good scholar, energetic in business, a ready writer, a person of gentlemanly mien, very sociable, and more so since his short residence in the West Indies. He stood high in the Masonic Fraternity.

A cotemporary in the profession says of him: "He had a turn for politics, and while at Frenchtown ran for Assemblyman at the Hunterdon caucus twice, the last time with success. He had naturally a good mind, possessed great social qualities, was a successful practitioner while at Frenchtown, and would have risen to eminence and great usefulness, had he cultivated carefully his God-given genius, and abstained altogether from the intoxicating cup. Instead of doing that, he yielded to temptation, like many other bright stars of that day, whose lights set in obscurity."

This agrees with and reminds me of an anecdote I often heard in the first years of my practice. It was related of him that he said, "He could not turn water into wine, but he could turn Brandy into Porter."

Since writing the above, I received a letter from Samuel Moore, Esq., his brother-in-law, of Easton, Pa., which I feel under obligation to offer as I received it.

DOCTOR BLANE: EASTON, August 11, 1871.

Dear Sir—Agreeable to your request, I have made diligent search for the papers belonging to the late Dr. Edmund Porter, and have found but one, which contains some principal important facts, which speak for themselves, in his own handwriting. I regret very much the loss of his papers, as some of them were interesting and valuable.

Those of his Recipes, showing the practice of Medicine at that time—his certificate from the Societies, one of which was in Spanish (that of St. Bartholomews), and all on parchment.

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His paper books, in which he noted down all his "cases,"—the symptoms, disease, prescriptions, medicine administered, quantity, doses, and the effects produced from day to day, and the result. All his writings, published and unpublished, were written in books kept for that purpose. Medical, political, and various subjects, or miscellaneous, separate, with a great number of loose papers. He was very particular in noting the state of the weather—the changes and the effects upon his patients. In all these matters he was very careful—the whole constituting a valuable and useful diary of events. I was not aware of the loss until I made strict inquiry; and it was caused by the intolerable nuisance of "house cleaning" semi-annually, that caused the destruction.

I forward you an excellent likeness of the Doctor, which I found in the trunk of his son Edmund, which you will please present to the "Medical Society of Hunterdon County," as a gift from me, believing that they would prize it more highly than any others I could leave it. All the family of Porters are gone—all of my sisters and brothers in law. There is none left that have any recollection of Dr. Porter. Please accept it as a gift to the Medical Society from the last survivor.

I am, very respectfully yours, &c.,

S. MOORE.

An exact copy of the aforementioned paper.

To futurity I address myself in the year of our Lord 1823—Perhaps this memento may be of service or curiosity to future generations, if found among the rubish of this mansion errected by order of Edmund Porter M. D. Physician and Surgeon—Member of and principle founder of the Medical Society of Hunterdon County N. Jersey Licentiate of the Connecticut Medical Society also of the Medical Society of Saint Bartholemews, and Union Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and author of a number of Medical Essays, Political pieces to be found in the New York Medical Repository and American Medical Recorder, The New England Journal of Medicine and in the Newspapers viz The Trenton True American—The Spirit of Penn[a] The Eastern Centinel &c &c—EDMUND PORTER aetis 32.

Existing facts

James Munro President of the United States.

W. H. Williamson Governor of New Jersey.

Architects of this Building Eneas Rose first Mason —— Ashton second do. David Everett Joiner and House Carpenter,—Names of Persons, who assisted at the several parties in digging Seller—tending masons quarrying stone and carting the same—viz John Powers Blacksmith John B. Toher sadler Joshua Hogeland Blacksmith, John Price Shoemaker Andrew Curtis Blacksmith, Reuben Warford and Allen Rittenhouse apprentice Blacksmiths Ralph Matthews and John Grossman Cabinet Makers Jacob Weltz Silver Smith George Frees Inn keeper, Frank Peltz an old soldier of the war of 1812.13.14 & 15 Henry Crout Farmer, Jesse Waric Hatter Peter Snyder weaver Z. Larush farmer, Charles Birch Laborer, Major Rose of the Militia

Carters of stone Uriah Bonum Benjamin Jacoby, John Rodenback, Mathias Salter, Philip Slout, Captain Benjamin Metler Henry Lott John Voor-

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his John Hootman, Garner Thatcher, Joseph Everitt Henry Wurtz, John Weltz aged .... Daniel Opdikeall farmers Mr. Jones, Samuel Wurtz, John Gorden, John Thatcher Mr. Sipes, Saml & John Snyder, Daniel Everit Charles Wolverton Nathaniel Thatcher &c &c These persons were among the first persons previously to the deposition of this memorandum in the seller wall—

To them I am under particular obligations—

Paul H. M. Presoit Esquire is the Principle owner of the Property in this vicinity—David Warford Post Master, and Merchant, Widow Naomi Frees mistress of the Alexandria Hotel—The fourth of July is to be celebrated in this town on the approaching aniversary, it being the 47 of American Independence William Voorhis & John Clifford Esquires and Saml Powers and David R. Warford Presidents and Vice Presidents of the day, Doctor Albert Tyler is to deliver the Oration, Doctor Luther Towner the Invocation, and the Honourable Joshua B. Colvin is to read the Declaration of Independence—The Revd Mr Hunt is requested to make a short address.

Capt. John Scott is appointed marshal of the day and Capt. Ezra Brewster will appear with the Kingwood Uniform Company Equiped and in Uniform A dinner, Toasts, music, and the roar of cannon to conclude the festivities of the day—

Edmund Porter was born in Haddam Connecticut June 18th 1791—Emigrated to Penn^{a} in 1815—married Mary Moore September the 28th 1816—Have three children viz.—Edmund Porter J^{r} Born January 10th 1820—Samuel Moore Leonidas Porter, born March 26th 1821—Thomas Miner Porter, born March 8th 1823.

Commenced the practice of Medicine in this town 10th June, 1820,—Intermitting fever makes its appearance after an absence of 20 years—has been common along the banks of the Delaware River, and Dysenteria interiorly—Charcoal pulverized proved a useful adjunct in the latter complaint—

The seasons for five years past, has been remarkably dry—The present year 1823, has thus far been cold and inclement; frost and ice seen on the 5th and 6th May—Crops look well June 21st.

Finder of this document know sir that I wrote it to amuse; if it should afford you any, remember the end of all things, and prepare yourself to die as all of us have done, whose names you see enrolled on this memorial,—We all had our virtues (and vices) each of us was of service to society in their several capacities in life—We are no more, We look to future generations to preserve unimpaired the liberty and Independence which thus far we have assisted to perpetuate at the risque of our lives and fortunes—

This voice from the TOMBS

admonishes you to do the same as we have done for you ! ! !

FAREWELL—

——"——

DEPOSITED

——"——

This Memorial Written June 21st 1823

——"——

Deposited a pint of Whiskey or apple Brandy; That you may have a

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taste of what your ancestors once drank—It will be a curiosity to taste of the *nectar* of United Republican America now containing 24 Independent States—

"——"——"——

Deposited—also several newspapers containing the intelligence of the times.

Signed, EDMUND PORTER, M. D.

The original of the above was deposited in the wall of the house, and remained there say about thirty years. Curiosity prompted its removal.

JOHN SLOAN. Doctor Sloan, one of the founders of the Society, being the fourteenth on its roll of members, was the son of Rev. William B. Sloan, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Greenwich, Warren county, New Jersey. He resided near Bloomsbury. Dr. Sloan's name appears as present with the Society for the last time, 22d October, 1822, at which time he read a dissertation on intermittent fever. Shortly after which he left his location at Bloomsbury to Dr. Hughes and went to Washington in Warren county, where Dr. Hughes had been practicing six years.

He continued in Washington but a short time, then went to the city of New York, and opened an apothecary shop; stayed some time, and removed to Eastern Pennsylvania, where he practiced and kept an apothecary shop, and where, with a little more perseverance, he would have been no doubt, very successful.

As a practitioner he was popular, and only required time and adherence in a steady course to arrive at eminence, which quality he did not seem to cultivate. He removed to Utica in the State of New York, staid a short time, and thence to Asbury, in Warren county, where he staid but a few weeks or months (this was about the year 1835) and then moved back again to Easton, where he continued to practice until his death.

His remains were interred in the ground attached to the First Presbyterian Church of Easton, where a stone standing at the head of the grave bears this inscription:

This Stone
Marks the mortal resting place
of
JOHN P. SLOAN, M. D.
son of the
Rev'd William B. Sloan.
Born May 26th, 1799
Died February 10th, 1849.

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And of his wife
KATURAH
Daughter of Henry Hankinson,
Born July 28th, 1801;
Died October 12th, 1853.
Their lives and profession entitle us
To trust that they sleep in Jesus.

They left three children. John Sloan is a painter; one daughter married Dr. A. C. Smith, at that time of Riegelsville, since of Mauch Chunk (she is deceased); and one married, and said to be living in Allentown.

JOHN LILLY. Dr. Lilly, one of the first members of our Society, and fifteenth on the roll, was born in Staffordshire, England, in the year 1783. Came to this country when a child with his parents, who first settled in the city of New York.

His father, Samuel Lilly, had been a barrister in England, but after his arrival in this country, adopted the profession of teacher, he being a very fine classical and belles-lettres scholar. From New York he removed to Albany, N. Y., where, at the instance of a warm personal friend, he took orders in and became a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He afterward became Rector of St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, during which time he performed the marriage ceremony for Lord Bolingbroke, then a resident of that ancient borough.

During the residence of his father at Albany, Dr. John Lilly was apprenticed (as was the custom in those days) to Dr. Samuel Stringer, then a very celebrated physician and surgeon of that city, and served an apprenticeship of four years; at the expiration of which, (in the year 1807) he received a license to practice, and settled at Lansingburg, a few miles north of Albany, remaining there about one year. He removed to Readington in this county in 1808, succeeding Dr. John Van Horn, then recently deceased. He immediately applied for license to practice his profession in this State, which was duly granted, the venerable Dr. Moses Scott of New Brunswick being one of the examiners. The same year he was married by the Rev. Peter Studdiford, pastor of the Reformed Church at Readington, and father of Rev. P. O. Studdiford of Lambertville, to Miss Julia Moodie, with whom he had become acquainted at Lansingburg, and who was at Readington, on a visit to the family of Gire— Lane, a respectable and prominent citizen of that place.

In the Spring of 1809 Dr. Lilly removed to Lambertville (then called Georgetown), where he practiced his profession as the successor of Dr. Kreuson, who had then recently died. Here he remained, actively engaged in the

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laborious duties of his profession (interrupted only by a service of two years as member of the Legislative Council, to which body he was elected in 1840 and 1841) until June, 1848, when he died, followed in less than one month by his beloved wife.

Dr. Lilly never had children. His mantle fell upon the shoulders of his nephew Dr. Samuel Lilly, who was educated by him and succeeded to his practice.

Dr. Lilly was, physically, a delicate man, his height five feet seven inches, his weight never exceeding one hundred pounds. His mind and character were those of a refined gentleman; scrupulously neat in his personal habits, pure and chaste in all his acts and words. The writer, during a close intimacy of nearly twenty years, during which he has seen him in all kinds of company, never heard a word or an intimation pass his lips, which could not have been uttered in the most refined circle. This purity and refinement was very prominent in all his writings; he being a frequent contributor to the periodicals of the day, and frequently appearing before his fellow-citizens in the character of a lecturer before the local literary societies.

As a physician, he was very attentive to his patients; his judgment sound and clear, and his practice in emergent and dangerous cases prompt and energetic. He was not slow to adopt any new or improved mode of treatment, if it had the approbation of his judgment.

His success was as marked as that of the most successful. He was always a stickler for the more rigid professional ethics. He never permitted himself to be betrayed into a violation of the strictest code, and was not slow to condemn such violations on the part of others. He became a member of this Society on its first organization, and was one of the petitioners for a resuscitation of the same in 1836, and again in 1846, and continued to be an active member until his death.

He was also Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1827 and 1832, and of the Standing Committee in 1831, and Chairman of the same in 1847.

At the time of his death he was Senior Warden of Saint Andrew's Church, Lambertville—on one of the walls in the interior of which edifice is a tablet erected to his memory, the inscription on which ends with these words:

"In pace dormet."

OLIVER WAYNE OGDEN. Dr. Ogden, one of the first members of the Society, being sixteenth on the roll, lived at that time in New Germantown. He was a nephew of Dr. Isaac Ogden, of that place.

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A brother in the profession, and neighbor, Dr. John Honeyman, says of him: "I know nothing of his medical education except that he attended lectures in Philadelphia. He married a niece of Dr. O. Barnet, a Miss Wisner, who lived with Dr. O. Barnet. The latter took him under his patronage. He practiced medicine a short time, but soon gave it up; became Marshal of the State of New Jersey, and made money easier and faster than when following his profession. He attained quite a fortune, but lost it in unfortunate speculations in the vicinity of New York. He died about the year 1840 from pulmonary consumption, aged about 62 years. He don't appear to have taken an active part in the affairs of the Society, as his name does not appear as among those present at any meeting of the Society after his initiation.

Our late brother in the profession, the venerable Dr. Johnson, says of him: "About sixty years ago, (or about the year 1811,) Dr. O. W. Ogden was engaged in a very extensive practice in New Germantown and its surroundings. He studied medicine under the superintendence of his uncle, the late Dr. Isaac Ogden. He attended lectures in Philadelphia, and was a licentiate of his native State. He was a more energetic practitioner than his uncle. His address was prepossessing, his manners easy, and he had an exuberance of animal spirits. He did not continue a great many years in practice. Having received the appointment of United States Marshal for the District of New Jersey, he let the practice go, and devoted himself to the duties of his new office. He died some years since of phthisis pulmonalis."

His remains, as well as the remains of his wife, and his sister and only daughter, were interred in the private cemetery of Dr. O. Barnet, uncle of Mrs. O. W. Ogden. But there is no other evidence of it than the assertion of the aged people of the vicinity; no stone or monument of any kind, and scarce a mark where the earth has been disturbed.

WILLIAM BARNET. Dr. Barnet, one of the first members of this Society, being seventeenth on the roll of members, lived and practiced at the time of joining the Society, in New Germantown.

"Dr. William Barnet was the nephew of Dr. O. Barnet. He read medicine with his uncle, Dr. O. W. Ogden, attending lectures in Philadelphia. He commenced practice in this place a little before the war of 1812, became an officer in the same, contracted habits of intemperance thereby, and died early in life. He was talented, courteous, and very highly esteemed, but yielding to the tempter, fell prematurely."

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His name appears on the roll of those present at the semi-annual meeting October 23d, 1821, and it is presumed he died shortly afterward.

It is currently asserted that his remains were interred in the family burying-ground of Dr. Oliver Barnet, near the village. But a careful examination of that beautiful situation for the reception of the dead, now so lamentably gone to decay, reveals no evidence of it by inscription or otherwise.

ISAAC OGDEN.—Dr. Ogden, one of the first members of the Society, being the eighteenth on the roll of members, lived and practiced at the time in New Germantown. He was born near Elizabethtown, and descended from one of the most respectable families of his native State. He graduated in the College of New Jersey, 1784, and entered upon the study of medicine. Having obtained a license from the State authorities to practice in his profession, he settled at Six Mile Run, near New Brunswick. Here he formed a matrimonial connection with Miss Stoothoff, daughter of Elder Peter Stoothoff, of that place. From this alliance there was but one issue, a daughter, who was married in early life to the Rev. Isaac N. Wyckoff, D. D., of Albany, N. Y.

Dr. Ogden soon removed from Six Mile Run to Whitehouse, and after remaining here a few years, settled himself at New Germantown, practicing his profession until after the death of Dr. O. Barnet, in 1809, after which he withdrew from the most burdensome part of the business, relinquishing it into the hands of his nephew, Dr. O. W. Ogden, attending to obstetrics, and attending to the management of the large business of his sister, Mrs. Oliver Barnet, who recompensed him liberally, and thus enabled him to dispense with much of his medical practice, and gave him time to cultivate the science of astronomy, of which he was very fond. For several years he published a yearly almanac, prognosticating the weather and its changes, and that mostly in rhyme. It had a wide circulation.

He was much devoted to scientific pursuits, though otherwise of an indolent turn. He spent much time in observing through his telescope the motion of the heavenly bodies. He was a disciple of Cullen; his practice was expectant. He was dignified in his manners, urbane and gentlemanly. He was a consistent professor of religion, a member and officer of the Presbyterian Church. He had cataract in both eyes; was operated on by Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia, successfully on one eye. His two sisters, Mrs. Burnet and Mrs. Haines, became blind from cataract also. A few years before his death, which occurred suddenly from apoplexy, he removed to New Brunswick, where he is buried. His widow survived him many years, and

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died but a short time since at the residence of her son-in-law at Albany.

He was President of the Society in 1823, and at the annual meeting May 2d, 1826, was elected the first honorary member of this Society.

HENRY HOLCOMBE. Dr. Holcombe, one of the first members of the Society, being nineteenth on its roll, was a native of Hunterdon County. Read medicine with his cousin, Dr. George Holcombe, of Allentown, Monmouth County, N. J., a gentleman who, at that time, stood in the front rank in the profession in New Jersey, and was the intimate friend of Prof. David Hosack, of New York, by whom he was frequently quoted as authority in his lectures on the theory and practice of medicine. He likewise spent some time as the student of Dr. J. A. Hendry, of Ringoes.

He commenced practice at Rowland's Mills, on the south branch of the Raritan, staid but a short time, and removed to Everittstown, in Alexandria Township, where he resided until his death, attending to a very extensive practice in Hunterdon County, and riding frequently into Pennsylvania, which he attended to in all weathers and all conditions of roads, and they were frequently in very bad order in those days.

He was an honorary member of the Medical Society of Philadelphia, a good practitioner, rather conservative; never gave a patient up while there was the least hope, and where there was none, would endeavor to soothe where nothing else could be done; was honest with his brother practitioners.

He was a stout-built fleshy man, with thin hair, blue eyes, and florid complexion; was very active considering his corpulency, and may be literally said to have died in the harness, in the midst of his usefulness, several patients being prescribed for to a time beyond his death, and took medicine prepared by his hand after he was gone. He died of acute rheumatism, first attacking the limbs, and thence removing to the muscles of the chest.

He was very fond of agriculture, and together with his other business, superintended the concerns of his farm with great skill. No one in the county killed better stock than he, or had a better garden.

He was gentlemanly in his intercourse, modest and instructive in conversation. After an acquaintance of thirty years, I cannot call to mind an anecdote or conversation by him that would not bear to be repeated in any company—a rare thing among the profession—too many of whom are not guarded enough.

He married Miss Catharine Case, only child of Samuel Case, Esq., and his wife Elizabeth. He left but one child, Elizabeth, wife of Baltus Pickel, Esq., of Trenton, to inherit his valuable property, partly acquired by his parents,

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partly by marriage, and much increased by his own industry and good management.

His remains were interred in the cemetery of the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church, Alexandria, where a handsome obelisk bears this inscription:

On the obverse,
On the reverse,
HENRY HOLCOMBE, M. D.,
Graduated
at the
College of New Jersey, 1818,
At the University of Pennsylvania, 1821.
Practiced Medicine in
this township
37 years.
On right-hand side,
HENRY HOLCOLMBE, M. D,.
Born
August 5th, 1797,
Died
April 7th, 1859.
On left-hand side,
CATHARINE HOLCOMBE,
Born
August 25, 1799,
Died
Dec. 6th, 1866.

JOHN B. PRICE. Dr. Price, our twentieth member, the first one recommended by the Board of Censors of this Society to the President of the Medical Society of New Jersey for license to practice, and the first to join it by application for that purpose, was the son of General Nathan Price, of Ringoes, in this county. He read medicine with Dr. William Johnson, of Whitehouse; was examined by the Board of Censors, Drs. John McKelway, John Lilly, Wm. P. Clark and Henry B. Poole, October 22d, 1822, before our Society, and recommended for license, and became a member of this Society by regular admission, May 23d, 1823. Very shortly afterward he moved to Sunbury, in Northumberland County, Pa., where he resided and practiced. He is said to be dead.

ISRAEL L. CORIELL. Dr. Coriell was admitted a member of the Society May 24th, 1824, being the twenty-second name on the roll. He was then living in Milltown, Kingwood Township, and practicing there; was popular. At the annual meeting, 1826, he read a paper on "Cynanche Trachealis," and at the next annual meeting was elected President of the Society, and the same year was one of its Board of Censors. He was an active member of the Society during the first stage of its existence. He obtained the body of Jim Bunn, the black boy who was hung in Flemington, November 28th, 1828, for the murder of Mrs. Beachs, with a horse yoke, because she would

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not lend him a gun, and with Dr. J. F. Schenck dissected him in the oil mill of John Runk, Esq., at Milltown. The skeleton was given to Dr. Chas. B. Ferguson, who then resided at Pittstown, where it is asserted that Daniel Pelts, for a quart of whiskey given to him for that purpose, swallowed both its eyes, which, Daniel said, staid down very well, but a snake's egg, as he said himself, afterward swallowed by him, would not stay down. The snake alleged by him to have been thrown up from his stomach, was for a long time exhibited in the Museum in Philadelphia.

Dr. Coriell was killed by being thrown from his sulky in the neighborhood of Locktown. He was a native of Somerset County, and his friends took his remains to his native place for interment. He left no family, not having married.

A stronger resolution to resist the temptations so common in those days, might have saved one capable of doing much good both in society and the profession.

His worth was acknowledged by the profession, and valued by many friends who mourned his fate.

JOHN F. SCHENCK. Dr. Shenck, the twenty-first name on our roll, is the son of Dr. Henry H. Schenck and his wife, Ellen Hardenberg, daughter of the Rev. Jacob Hardenberg, minister of the Reformed Church at Raritan, Somerset County, N. J. He was born at Neshamie, in June, 1799, studied Medicine with his father and Dr. Henry Van Derveer, of Roycefield; attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; commenced practice at the head of Raritan river, in Somerset County, remaining there about a year, when he removed to Flemington in 1822; admitted to the Society in 1823, is its oldest member in the county, and, with the exception of Dr. W. A. A. Hunt, the oldest practitioner in the county. He has held all the offices in the Society with satisfaction to the Society, and was on the 12th of May, 1868, elected an honorary member of the Society.

GEORGE W. CASE. Dr. Case was admitted to membership in the Society May 3d, 1825. His name stands twenty-fourth on the roll of members. He lived in Hopewell, and practiced there; never married, is said to have been a good practitioner, somewhat eccentric in his ways. I often heard my preceptor, Wm. D. McKissach, speak of him during my reading, and wish now I could remember what he said of him. I only know that he spoke of him as an able practitioner, with some eccentricities in regard

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to managing his own affairs. He was buried in Hopewell, and "not a stone tells where he lies."

Since writing the above, I have received from a member of the profession the following: "Dr. G. W. Case, of the township of Hopewell, a native of one of the Eastern States, practiced in that location about thirty years. He was a well educated man, cannot say of what medical school. I have advised with him very often professionally. Although taciturn and eccentric in his manners, he was a popular and successful practitioner, and one of those rare men that was never married. Part of his time he did his own household business, seemed to be very frugal in his affairs, and yet amassed no pecuniary property, and died about the year 1840, his own executor. Dr. Case was, however, much respected in the circle of his movements, and his reticent manners passed off for wisdom."

> "His level life was but as smouldering fire,
> Unquenched by want, unfanned by strong desire."

DAVID P. HUNT. Dr. David P. Hunt was the son of Rev. Gardner Hunt, of Warren County, N. J., a graduate of Princeton in the Closs of 1818. He read with his cousin, Dr. W. A. A. Hunt, of Clarksville; was examined by the Board of Censors, Drs. John Bowne, John McKelway, H. B. Poole and John Lilly, May 4th, 1824, and on May 2d, 1826, admitted to membership, being the twenty-fifth name on the roll of members. He moved to Marksborough, in Warren County, where he practiced but a short time, and died there, not leaving any family. He commenced business life with very flattering prospects of success, was very popular as a practitioner, a young man of more than ordinary talent, but not endowed with sufficient resistence to the allurements and temptations of the times. He died pitied and regretted by all who knew him.

JOHN HONEYMAN. Dr. John Honeyman was admitted a member of the Society May 1st, 1827, his name standing twenty-sixth on the roll. He continued a member until May 13th, 1856, when, asking a dismission, he was honorably discharged. He is still living and practicing in New Germantown.

I am under obligations to him for his promptly answering my letters in regard to the profession in that place, and for much valuable information that I could not receive elsewhere.

MERRILL WHITNEY WILLIAMS. Dr. Williams was an Eastern man. He taught school in Ricefield, Somerset County, and read some time with

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Dr. Lawrence Van Derveer. Commenced practice in Ringoes, in 1827, on the removal of Dr. John A. Hendry. Was admitted to the Society in 1828, being twenty-seventh on the roll, and was made Vice-President. He continued there one and a half or two years, when he left, Dr. Cicero Hunt purchasing the property, where he still lives. Dr. Williams married Miss Duryea, of Millstone, before commencing practice. When they left Ringoes they went to Somerville, staid a short time, and from thence to the city of New York.

JACOB E. HEDGES. Dr. Hedges was admitted to the Society May 3d, 1836, the twenty-ninth on the roll. He was then, and for some time afterward, practicing at Milford. He was a native of Somerset County, son of Wm. J. Hedges, Esq., a merchant of Somerville. Was a popular practitioner, and might have been still more useful. He married Miss Disborough, daughter of Daniel Disborough, Esq., of Milford, a beautiful and accomplished lady. They had no children.

During the first of his practice, Dr. John McGlougher was living, with whom he was on very friendly terms. He recommended him highly, and Dr. Hedges soon acquired a good practice, of which he was cut short at an early day by death. His remains were interred in the grave yard attached to the Presbyterian Church in Mount Pleasant, Alexandria, where a stone at the head of the grave bears this inscription:

Sacred
To the Memory of
Dr. Jacob E. Hedges,
Who Died
July 22d, 1841,
Aged 29 years and 3 months.

Noble, generous, free-hearted, he
Was early called away from friends
Who deeply mourn his untimely death

Art is long, and time is fleeting,
And our hearts though strong and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating,
Funeral marches to the grave.

WM. DURYEA. Dr. Duryea, the thirtieth name on the roll, was admitted May 3d, 1836, and marked honorably discharged. At the time he was admitted he was practicing in Flemington. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, (1833.) Was the son of Col. H. B. Duryea, of Blawenburgh, Somerset County. He staid but a short time in Flemington, and removed to the West, where it is said he died.

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LEWIS RANDOLPH NEEDHAM. Dr. L. R. Needham was born in East Haddam, Conn. His father died while he was young; he was brought up by his mother's brother, Col. White, of that place. He came to Stillwater, in Sussex, engaged in teaching school there, and afterward taught school on the east end of Long Hill. Read medicine a short time with Dr. Jeptha B. Munn, of Chatham, then came to Perryville, and finished his reading with Dr. J. Blane; attended medical lectures in New York, and was examined by the Board of Censors of the Eastern District of the Medical Society of New Jersey, in Morristown, 1835. The Board of Censors consisted of Drs. L. A. Smith, A. Camfield, G. R. Chetwood, D. M. Sayre, L. Condit, J. B. Munn. They met in Morristown. He was recommended for and received his diploma to practice. He then entered into partnership with his friend, Dr. Blane, which continued until his decease. He joined our Society at the remodeling of the same, in 1836, being thirty-first on the roll, and was its Secretary. He married Miss Susan F. Sayre, of Madison, Morris County, by whom he had two children. Electa is buried by his side. The other, a son, was born since his decease, and is still living.

Dr. Needham was about five feet seven inches high, system well developed, florid complexion, light blue eyes, hair inclining to sandy and quite thin, nearly bald. He was possessed of a good share of energy, and made his way to a good standing in the profession through many difficulties. He was cheerful in company, fond of anecdotes, industrious in the practice of his profession, and jealous of its dignity. He died of tuberculosis, which commenced immediately after a fall or upset of his sleigh, in the winter preceding his death.

His remains were buried in the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church-yard, in Union Township. A stone standing at the head of his grave, bears this inscription:

In
Memory of
Doctor
LEWIS R. NEEDHAM,
Who Died
Nov. 12th, 1841,
Aged 35 years
And 4 months.

JOSEPH A. LANDIS. Dr. Landis was admitted into the Society on the reorganization of the same, May 3d, 1836, and stands thirty-third name on the roll. He located at Ringoes, staid say two years, and went thence to Pennington, Mercer County, and from thence went South, and afterward

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settled in Hollidaysburg, Penn. He was a well educated young man, of the Baltimore Medical School.

JOSEPH WELLING. Dr. Welling, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, was, on the reorganization of the Society, admitted a member, his name standing thirty-fourth on the roll. In the division of the county we lost him.

JOHN MANNERS. Dr. Manners, whose name stands thirty-fifth on the roll, was the son of John and Rachel Manners, and a native of Hunterdon County. He went to Philadelphia and read medicine with Drs. Benjamin Rush and Thomas Cooper, and graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1812, and in 1816 received the honorary degree of A. M. from the College of New Jersey. Some time after which he returned to his native county, and located at Flemington a short time; afterwards locating between Hamden and Hunt's Mills (now Clinton), calling his place "Belvoir," and still later at Clinton, where he resided until he died.

He was admitted a member of the Society May 3d, 1836, on the re-organization of the Society. After its second re-organization he took but little interest in the Society; his last appearance there was on May 7th, 1850. He was a member of the Senate of New Jersey for three years just before his decease, the last year of which he was President of that body.

He likewise read law with the late James M. Porter, of Easton, Penn., and was licensed to practice in the highest courts in the United States.

He had a very exalted opinion of blooded stock, kept horses, fowls, &c., of that kind; had a very retentive memory in regard to their pedigree. He was a great admirer of Southern Chivalry, and their peculiar institutions. He rode on horse-back a good deal, a mode of traveling for which he was not well calculated, having at an early day had some disease of the hip-joint, one limb was something shorter than the other, and prevented his managing his horse gracefully. He was dignified, and many people thought him vain; he had his own peculiar views and ways, but withal, was a very genial companion.

As a practitioner he was honorable with his neighbors in the profession. He died of dropsy of the chest, June 24th, 1853, and by his will which is duly recorded in the surrogate's office, ordered his body to be buried in the cemetery at Trenton, where he ordered a monument of the best Italian marble to be erected over his grave, bearing this inscription:

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"Erected to the memory of Hon. JOHN MANNERS, Esq., A. M., M. D., and Counsellor at Law of the Sup. Ct., U. S. A. The friend and Medical pupil of Benj. Rush, M. D., LL.D., Philadelphia. The friend, the pupil, and the son-in-law of Thomas Cooper, M. D., LL.D., &c., of South Carolina. And the friend and correspondent of Thomas Jefferson, L.L.D., of Virginia, formerly President of the United states,

Born April 8th, 1786, and Died ——."

And he ordered the remains of his wife to be removed from Clinton and buried by his side, with the same kind of monument, bearing this inscription:

"This monument is erected to the memory of ELIZA MANNERS, wife of the Hon. John Manners, Esq., A. M., M. D., &c., and daughter of the late Thomas Cooper, M. D., L.L.D., &c., of South Carolina. Born in the city of Manchester, England, February 1790. Married in Philadelphia, August 2d, 1810. And died in Clinton, New Jersey, April 16th, 1840."

All to be inclosed in an iron fence, which was scrupulously performed by his executors. They left no children.

HENRY SOUTHARD. Dr. Southard was a native of Somerset County, son of the Hon. Isaac Southard, and grandson of Hon. Henry Southard, of Revolutionary fame. He located at Flemington, and moved to Reaville, in our county, and was one of the commissioners to re-organize the Society in 1846, July 14, being the thirty-eighth name on the roll, was Secretary of that meeting. He was appointed by the Medical Society of New Jersey a Censor for 1847, and acted as such at the annual meeting May 3d, of that year. On October 26th, 1847, he asked for and received an honorable discharge for the purpose of joining the Somerset Society.

Before locating in our county, he had lived and practiced in Ashbury, in Warren county in 1834; a short time he had lived in Danville, Belvidere and Phillipsburg, where he married Miss Louisa Maxwell.

On May 1st, 1849, being present with us, he acted by our invitation as Censor in the examination of Drs. Wm. Schenck and Sylvester Van Syckel. He was an excellent Censor.

He lived and practiced in Somerville, where he died, pitied, beloved, regretted. In that beautiful "city of silence" on the bank of the Raritan at Somerville, standing at the head of his grave, I find a stone with this inscription:

HENRY SOUTHARD,
Born
March 27th, 1811,
Died
Oct. 13th, 1859.

Beside two little graves of the children of Henry and Louisa Southard.

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BENJAMIN DAVIDSON. Dr. Davidson being thirty-ninth name mentioned on our roll, was one of the commissioners to re-organize our Society in 1846, July 14, a duty he did not perform, Dr. John Bowne being substituted in his place. He was considered as honorably discharged by ——— The only claim he has on us to notice was his being appointed a commissioner.

JOSIAH QUINBY. Dr. Quinby, admitted May 3d, 1847, being the fortieth on our list, was the son of Josiah Quinby of Hanover township, Morris county, was born February 2d, 1783. He read with Dr. John S. Darcy, attended lectures in New York 1815 and 1816, and located at Readington shortly afterwards, where he continued to practice until he died. He married, in March, 1818, Miss Margaret Dalley, daughter of William Dalley, Esq., of Readington township, whom he left a widow with five children, William D., now practicing Dentistry at Mount Pleasant, Phoebe Ann, Catharine, Josiah and Margaret. He lived on the road leading from Readington to Centreville, about equi-distant between them; he afterwards lived on a farm on the road leading to Pleasant Run, known as the Aray Farm, where he died.

He was a man of easy and kind disposition, very moderate in his charges, and very diffident in his collecting, of which fact, no doubt, some took advantage, to his and his family's injury.

In the new cemetery attached to the Readington Church, on a large headstone you will find the following memorial:

In
Memory of
Josiah Quinby, M. D.,
Who died
February 14th, 1854,
Aged 61 years and 12 days.

Let friends forbear to mourn and weep,
Whilst sweetly in the dust I sleep;
The toilsome world I left behind,
A glorious crown I hope to find.

JOHN H. PHILIPS. Dr. Philips became the forty-second member of our Society May 3d, 1847; afterwards honorably discharged, he becoming a member of the Mercer county Society. He joined us because they had no Society at that time in Mercer.

ALBERT S. CLARK. Dr. Clark, elected by the Society May 1st, 1849, whose name stands forty-sixth on our roll. He was then practicing at Quaker-

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town. He took honorable leave of the Society at the annual meeting, 1856, and went to Bushnell, Illinois, where he still lives, practicing and speculating in merchandise and other property.

JAMES PYATT. Dr. Pyatt was admitted into the Society November 15th, 1849, being the forty-seventh on the roll. In 1851 he was elected Vice-President and the following year was elected President, but refused to serve. He was a native of Middlesex county, read medicine with Dr. Freeman, of Woodbridge, attended medical lectures in New York, and located at the Boar's Head in then Amwell, where he resided until his death, continuing to practice until within a short period of that event. He married Miss Sarah King, daughter of Jeremiah King, a wealthy land-holder in that neighborhood, whom he left a widow with three children; John, who is since deceased, leaving no children, J. King Pyatt living in Flemington, and daughter Rachel, who married Mr. Daniel Rittenhouse living at Flemington. He was active, energetic and healthy, had, a good part of the time, a large practice, most of which was at that time in a neighborhood of poor roads. He likewise for several years kept the Boar's Head Hotel. His remains were interred in the burying-ground attached to the Old School Church in Baptisttown.

It is a beautiful spot for the repose of the weary; but like many more such places, not kept with the care that might be expected by a stranger to the place, and particularly when they see everything else done up in neat and seasonable style.

On a good-sized stone standing at the head of the grave I find the following:

DR. JAMES PYATT,
Died
October 26th, 1864,
Aged 80 years and 29 days.

Death is the path that must be trod,
If we would pass from Earth to God;
Clap our glad wings and fly away,
To join the blessed in endless day.

JACOB R. LUDLOW. Dr. Ludlow a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1845, was admitted to the Society on May 6th, 1851, being the forty-ninth on the list of members, and was elected Secretary same day. On October 28th, 1851, he resigned and asked for his discharge; an honorable discharge was granted, and at the same time he was elected an honorary member of this Society. He removed to Easton, where he practiced until

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the late war broke out, when he went in the army as surgeon, and since the close of the war has removed to Knoxville, in Tennessee.

ABM. T. B. VAN DOREN.—Dr. Van Doren was admitted May 6th, 1851, his name stands fiftieth on the roll, at that time he was practicing at Ringoes. He was a Somerset county man, was born June 15th, 1823. Married Miss Joanna Morehead, daughter of John Morehead, Esq., June 10th, 1846; practiced from Oct. 20th, 1843 to 1848 in Readington, went thence to Ringoes in the fall of 1850, stayed two years, and from there went South for his health. He returned in the spring of 1853 to Branchville, where he died.

His remains were interred in a private burying-ground on the farm on which he was raised, now owned by Mr. Lanning Nevius, near Centreville and the south branch of the Raritan, where a stone standing at the head of his grave tells us that

He died June 30th, 1853,
His wife died January 4th 1855,
Aged 26 years, 8 months and 13 days.

They left one son, named John M. Van Doren, who was born October 2d, 1849, now living in New York.

A cotemporary says of him: "He made but little headway, owing to his health failing, his lungs gave way, and the grave closed over the remains of a very worthy and well-educated medical man. Could his health have been spared him, his future no doubt would have been happy and prosperous." He was a graduate of Rutgers College, and stood sixth in his class.

WILLARD F. COMBS. Dr. Combs was born near Delhi, State of New York, was the son of Joseph Coombs of that place. Came to New Jersey and read medicine with his cousin, Alfred S. Combs, M. D., (son of Seth Combs, of Delhi), who then practiced medicine in German Valley, Morris county. He attended medical lectures in New York, and was examined by the Board of Censors: Wm. Johnson, J. R. Ludlow, John Blane, G. P. Rex and Samuel Lilly, before our District Society at its semi-annual meeting in 1851, and passed a satisfactory examination. He was admitted in the Society on the following annual meeting May 4th, 1852, and stands fifty-second on the roll, and was elected Secretary the same day (that office becoming vacant by the resignation and removal of Dr. J. R. Ludlow from the county), which office he held, filling it efficiently and promptly, until his decease.

He commenced practice at Stanton, where he stayed but a short time, when he moved to Flemington.

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He married Miss Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Asa Jones, Esq., of Flemington, by whom he had two children, Frank and Caroline, whom together with their mother are still living. He was a member of the Baptist church of that place.

A gentleman of prepossessing manners, comely in person, and very sociable, which gave him a popularity seldom possessed by one so young in the profession.

He died, as was ascertained from a post-mortem examination, of pericarditis, which was not clearly manifested by the symptoms of his disease while living. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the Presbyterian church of Flemington, where a monument standing at the head of his grave bears this inscription:

In Memory of
WILLARD F. COMBS, M. D.,
A native of
Delaware County, New York,
He died August 16th, 1854,
Aged 26 years.

Past his sufferings, past his pains,
Cease to weep, for tears are vain;
Why should friends be thus oppressed?
For he who suffered is at rest.

It is a remarkable fact, that, although Flemington has had a resident physician for more than a century, and sometimes several of them, this is the only one whom we have any record of dying or being buried there.

CHARLES BARTOLETTE.* Dr. Bartolette was admitted a member May 3d, 1853, and is fifty-fourth name on the roll of members. In 1854 he was appointed one of the Censors.

He was born in Flemington, was the son of Rev. Charles Bartolette, Baptist minister of that place. His mother was Martha Rush, daughter of Peter and Hannah Rush, of Philadelphia. He read medicine with Richard Mershon, M. D., of Flemington, and attended the medical lectures of Jefferson Medical College, where he graduated in the spring of 1846, when he commenced practice in Milford, succeeding Dr. William Taylor of that place, where he continued until his death, attending to a large practice, in which he was very successful.

He was a good practitioner of both medicine and surgery. He married

* For Obituary, see page 203 of Transactions of Medical Society of New Jersey, 1867.

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Miss Anna Carpenter, daughter of George Carpenter, Esq., and Ellen his wife, of Milford, on the 8th of March, 1851, and left her surviving with four children, namely: Ellen, Peter, Louisa and Charles.

He was about five feet eight inches in height, well proportioned, brown hair, expressive blue eyes, frank open countenance, good conversational powers, pleasing in address, and in every way calculated to win and retain the confidence and affection of his patients, as well as of all others who knew him.

His remains were carried to their last resting place, the Union cemetery of Milford, where a beautiful engraved stone, bearing the insignia of a society to which he belonged, bears this inscription:

CHARLES BARTOLETTE, M. D.,
Born
April 8th, 1825,
Died
March 10th, 1866.

The warm heart that throbbed for other's sorrows, and the open hand of charity, are now still in death; and await the awards of the great Physician.

A. J. McKELWAY. Dr. McKelway, then residing at Ringoes, was admitted to membership in the Society, of which his father was one of the founders, May 3d, 1853, and is the fifty-fifth name on its roll. He staid but two years, and was honorably discharged. In the war for the suppression of the rebellion, he was surgeon in the Eighth infantry regiment, N. J. Vols., commissioned Sept. 14th, 1861, and resigned April 7th, 1864.

JAMES RILEY. Dr. Riley, then residing at Lambertville, was admitted to membership May 3d, 1853, occupying the fifty-sixth place on the roll; was next year honorably discharged, and removed to Succasuhna, in Morris County. In the late war he was surgeon of the Twenty-Fifth regiment infantry, N. J. Vols., commissioned October 4th, 1862, and discharged June 20th, 1863; and afterward to Thirty-third regiment infantry, commissioned July 13th, 1863, discharged July 17th, 1865. He died in Succasunna, in March, 1772.

A. H. KOON. Dr. Koon, our fifty-seventh member, was, at the time of admittance, (May 9th, 1854,) a resident of Lambertville, where he continued till 1856, when he removed to Keyport, being honorably discharged. Floated about, at length locating at Niagara Falls, where he is said to reside. As a practitioner, he has but few equals.

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SIMEON S. DANA. Dr. Dana, who became our fifty-ninth member, October 25th, 1854, had lately removed from Finesville, Warren County, to Clover Hill, succeeding Dr. Rex there. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and took his diploma from the Medical Society of New Jersey, from the hand of J. H. Phillips, M. D., President, in 1852, while residing at Finesville. The following record was made on the journal of the Society, May 7th, 1861:

First, *Resolved*, That in the decease of our brother member of the medical profession, in the prime and vigor of manhood, we see and acknowledge the dealings of God with us, and bow submissively to the mandate of an all-wise and good Creator.

Second, *Resolved*, That the members of this Society recognized in Dr. Dana a conservative and good practitioner, a gentleman in deportment, and perfectly correct in his intercourse with his professional brethren, and as such we cherish his memory.

Third, *Resolved*, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family, relatives and friends of the deceased.

Fourth, *Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the County papers, and a copy sent to the relatives of the deceased.

He died while he and his family were on a visit to the place of his nativity in Massachusetts. The family staid some time there, returned to New Jersey, where, after residing a short time, they sold out their property, going back there again, where they are now residing. He married Miss Julia, an adopted daughter of Miss Ann Hall, of Somerset County. They had several children.

HENRY G. WAGONER. Dr. Wagoner is the son of William Wagoner, of Stanton, in this County, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1853; was admitted May 8th, 1855, as the sixty-second of our members. He was then residing in Stanton. In 1859, being honorably discharged, he moved to Somerville, where he continues to reside.

DEWITT CLINTON HOUGH. Dr. Hough was, on May 8th, 1855, admitted our sixty-third member; was then living in Frenchtown, where he continued till 1856, when being honorably discharged, he removed to Rahway, where he still resides. He was surgeon of the Seventh infantry regiment, N. J. Vols., in the late war, commissioned September 5th, 1861, and discharged October 7th, 1864.

ALEXANDER BARCLAY, JR.* Dr. Barclay, the sixty-ninth name on our roll, was born in Scotland, a few months before the emigration of his

* See page 180, Transactions 1866.

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father to this country. He read medicine with his father, who practices in Newburgh, N. Y. He was admitted to our Society, May 8th, 1860. He practiced his profession in New Germantown and Lebanonville, in this county, where he resided at the time of his death. It was occasioned by fracture of the cranium, which resulted in effusion and in death at the end of three days. The injury was caused by being thrown from his carriage in consequence of his horse taking fright and running away, in the vicinity of New Germantown.

On September 15th, 1862, he received the appointment of assistant surgeon in the Thirtieth regiment N. J. Vols., which he resigned March 5th, 1863.

His remains were interred in a beautiful cemetery near the village, where, on entering the gate, is to be seen a square block or base of marble intended to be surmounted by a shaft, with its capital broken off; instead of which, the broken shaft lies by its side, which, being turned over by my accompanying friends, Drs. Honeyman and Farrow, we found thereon this inscription:

Erected by
Dr. Alexander Barclay,
Of Newburg, N. Y.,
In Memory of
Dr. Alexander Barclay, Jr.,
Born in Aberdeen,
Scotland,
Jan. 9th, 1832.
Died at his post here,
June 18th, 1865,
Aged 33 years.

They sorrowfully replaced it and visited the grave, at which stands a finely carved stone, bearing this inscription:

Alexander Barclay, M. D.,
Died
June 18th, 1865,
Aged 33 years, 5 months,
And 9 days.

When pondering on the mutability of all earthly objects we left.

He married Miss Waldron, of New Germantown, whom he left a widow with two children, a son and a daughter. He was a man of a diversity of talent, and capable of succeeding in almost any business that he set his mind on.

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THOMAS MILES BARTOLETTE.* Dr. Bartolette, the youngest son of Rev. Charles Bartolette, already mentioned, was born in Flemington, November 4th, 1827. He read medicine with his brother, Charles, at Milford; attended medical lectures at Jefferson College, where he graduated, in 1855. He then commenced the practice of medicine at Mount Pleasant, succeeding Dr. Jacob Winters, where he continued till April, 1864, when he moved to Asbury, Warren County, where he died, September 29th, 1866. He was admitted a member of the Society at the annual meeting, at Perryville, May 13th, 1862, being seventy-second on our roll. He was Town Superintendent of Public Schools, some time, in Alexandria Township. He married Miss Amy K. Johnson, daughter of Henry W. Johnson, Esq., and Sarah, his wife, of Milford, April 2d, 1855, and leaves one child, named Evangeline.

His remains were taken to the Union Cemetery, at Milford, and interred there, not far from his brother.

"In this our world thy work is done,
We wish thee peaceful rest,
And joy which earth could never give,
The glory of the blest.
Our friend sincerely loved and mourned,
With us no more thou'lt dwell,
We murmur through our blinding tears,
Farewell, a long farewell."

BERIAH A. WATSON. Dr. Watson, the seventy-second name on the roll, then living at Whitehouse, was admitted to the Society at the annual meeting, held at Perryville, May 13th, 1862. He received the appointment of assistant surgeon to the Fourth infantry regiment, N. J. Vols., March 26th, 1863, was promoted to surgeon November 25th, 1864, and left the army July 9th, 1865. He now lives and practices in Jersey City.

JAMES HERVEY STUDDIFORD†. Dr. Studdiford was elected the seventy-sixth member of this Society at its semi-annual meeting, held in Lambertville, October 25th, 1864. He took an active part, and was at the annual meeting of 1866 elected First Vice-President, and 1867, President, which offices he filled to the entire satisfaction of the Society.

At the annual meeting of the Society, held in Flemington, April 19th, 1870, Dr. S. Lilly announced his death, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

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* See page 205, Transactions Medical Society of New Jersey, 1867.
† For obituary, see page 97, Transactions Medical Society of New Jersey, 1870.

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Resolved, That this Society has heard with profound sorrow of the death of their fellow member, J. Hervey Studdiford, M. D.

Resolved, That in the death of J. Hervey Studdiford, this Society has lost one of its most useful and honored members, the profession an intelligent, skillful and successful practitioner, the community a genial, honorable and highly respected citizen, the church a consistent, humble christian, an efficient officer and shining exemplar, and his family and friends a son, brother and companion of whom the most favored might well be proud.

Resolved, That the members of this Society, while they condole most sincerely with all the bereaved in the loss sustained, can point to the consolation, that he is now reaping the reward of a well-spent life, however short, in the mansions of bliss beyond the skies.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly attested, be sent to the family of Dr. Studdiford, and published in the Lambertville, Clinton and Flemington papers, and the Medical and Surgical Reporter.

He died in the town in which he was born; was the son of Rev. P. O. Studdiford, D. D., who for forty-five years was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of that place, and grandson of Rev. Peter Studdiford, for many years the beloved pastor of the Reformed Church at Readington.

"He graduated at the College of New Jersey, with high honors, in 1852; read medicine with his uncle, Dr. Josiah Simpson, of the medical staff, U. S. A. Attended his first course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and his second course at the University of New York, from which he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine, in June, 1854."

In May, 1856, he settled in Quakertown, succeeding Dr. A. S. Clark. In August, 1857, removed thence to St. Paul, Minnesota; returned to his native place, September, 1859, where he continued to reside, until his death, and practiced his profession until within a short period of that event.

His remains were interred in that beautiful depository for the dead, the Mount Hope Cemetery, being placed in the grave by the tender hands of brethren in the the profession.

"His resting-place is noted by a stone
Of whitest marble: truthful words are those
Inscribed thereon. The scene of his repose
Befits his life—'twas beautiful and calm—
In meekness and in love he went his way,
Uprightly walking—filling up the day
With useful deeds. He often poured the balm
Of healing into wounded breasts; nor sought
The praise of men in doing good."

This massive slab, resting on a foundation from the bottom of the grave

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to the surface, laid in the Moravian style, is very neat and appropriate, and bears this inscription:

JAMES HERVEY STUDDIFORD, M. D.,
A Ruling Elder
In the Presbyterian Church,
Of Lambertville,
Born Sept. 12th, 1832,
Died March 23d, 1870.

JOHN R. TODD. Dr. Todd graduated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, March 10, 1864; was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Second Cavalry, N. J. Vols., April 15th, 1864, discharged November 1st, 1865, when he located at Lebanonville, January, 1866, and on October 23d, of that year, was admitted to membership in the Society, his name occupying the eighty-second place on the list or roll of members. At the annual meeting of the Society, April 18th, 1871, Dr. Todd having asked for dismission, on motion it was voted to give Dr. Todd a certificate that he is in good standing in this Society. Signed by the officers of this body. He moved to Omaha City.

This brings us to the fiftieth anniversary of our Society, which met April 18th, 1871, and continued by adjournment to May 23d, at which time the Medical Society of New Jersey met with us, when we elected Drs. John McKelway and Henry S. Harris honorary members of our Society, and delegates to the American Medical Association, J. F. Schenck, J. Blane, and M. Abel, with which Association we have held ourselves represented since 1848.

We have of late sent delegates to our neighboring Societies, and received delegates from them, a custom which, if continued, may be the means of doing much good to the profession.

All things considered, we have been prosperous and favored far beyond what might have been anticipated.

This has been to me a duty, and under any circumstances but ill health would have yielded the greatest pleasure. I remember well what pleasing assurances I had, two years ago, on my appointment, that I would receive help from all the members of the Society, and that it has been several times reiterated, and when called on for it by letter, I have the pleasure to say that my friend, Dr. John Honeyman, was the first to respond, and gave me such information as I could not receive elsewhere. Our brother member,

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Dr. S. Lilly, responded timely and acceptably; so did our young brother, Dr. Theo. Studdiford, and likewise Dr. N. Case, who took me to many different places in quest of information, and did himself collect valuable information for me. Dr. Henry S. Harris responded to my letter, and gave me such information as I could not get elsewhere, and Dr. M. Abel gave me some valuable information. I received two letters in answer to many sent, from members of the profession not of our Society, which are perfect models of vagueness and want of information on the subjects sought for.

And this is all, except in relation to Dr. E. Porter. I received a letter from Mr. H. Hamman, of Easton, through whom I received valuable information, and more particularly the one from Samuel Moore, Esq., which you have just heard read. I feel under obligations to them all. *And* I have charity enough to believe that every one of you who so kindly offered to assist me, meant at that time to do so, and if you could only realize what a little help from each one of you, which would not have cost you much time or anxiety, would have saved me in time and traveling, I am sure you would have done it, and the work would have been completed. I only wish that you should feel as sorry for it as I do.

I heartily thank you for the honor conferred on me by the appointment, and hope that when your memory comes to be embalmed, some one more worthy of the station than the present incumbent, will be found to attend to it. We are making history. Time is blotting out its remembrances. In order to save, we must store up, not one alone, but one and all, then the labor of the future historian will be light, and the labor a pleasant one.

Before bringing this report or history to a close, let us, from this standpoint, look back upon the past. At the time we came into existence as a Society, our country was poor, having cleared up the debris of the second war for our Independence, many, very many, just emerging from a state bordering on bankruptcy, and many really bankrupt, and the farming interests of our country badly crippled. Wheat was but little raised, rye and corn from twenty-five to thirty cents per bushel, oats from twelve to fifteen cents per bushel, butter from eight to ten cents per pound, and all other products of the soil in proportion. There was but little to encourage except that indomitable energy for which our people are so noted. Labor was low, and much competition even at that. There was but little encouragement to enter the professions. Many who did so had their faces turned toward the West, just then opening on the vision of Europe and the "rest of mankind," and such of them as went there with proper views of their situation, and accommo-

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dated themselves to it, became bright and shining eat and appr lights in our profession. Some who commenced reading Chesselden's Anatomy, , Cooper's First Lines on Surgery, Bard's Compend of Midwifery, Bichat's Ph ysiological Research-es, Cullen's First Lines on the Theory and Practice, an d Murray's Materia Medica, mostly all printed in Europe, (chemistry as a bran h of the healing art was comparatively little known then,) assisted in having at their side a copy of Quincy's Lexicon, which, owing to the great demand for s uch a work had been reprinted in New York, in 1802, and who were fortunat e enough to have the opportunity of attending a course of medical lectures, i ians a n one of the five or six schools then open in our country, and enjoyed the e geon viable privilege of riding on horseback two or three times a week with th r 1s. e old Doctor—having got this start, and making a judicious use of it, arrive 23d d at eminence. I need not mention names, your recollection will furnish the py- m Those who staid here, whether graduates or not, had to undergo examin al a-tion from the Boards of Censors of the different District Societies, which wer e generally much more rigid and exact than the examinations by the Profes-sors of the Colleges. Some were accused of being personally so, from fear of the applicant becoming a rival in business. But I think such instances were rare. But in the face of all this, such has been the growth of our popu-lation and the development of our resources, that not we alone, but our whole country, has grown exceeding all comparison.

When so much has been done the past fifty years, with no better start, what may not be expected the next fifty, with all the improvements of the profession in your hands, with your Societies all in operation, with the foun-dations and underground work done, and naught for you to do but rear the superstructure?

Having brought the duty assigned me to a close, as near as the difficulties of the undertaking will admit, I humbly submit them to you, for your appro-val or disapprobation, as in your judgment you shall see fit to decide.

Flemington, October 17, 1871.

Which having been read before the Society, at its semi-annual meeting 1871, the Society adopted the same, and appointed Drs. Samuel Lilly and Henry B. Nightingale a committee, together with the historian, to bring this history before the Medical Society of New Jersey, at its next annual meeting, for their action in the matter, and requested the historian to continue his medical history of the county, and prepare the same for the same purpose.

And now let us examine if this is our whole duty to our brethren in the

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profession. Why should we cherish the memory of the members of our Society who have lived in the last fifty years, while that of others, equally worthy, be left to "fade as doth the leaf;" why not preserve the memory of those who lived one hundred years ago, nay, even from the first settlement of our county? As much as we might wish to do so, it is impossible, as even facts are fast dying out around us; much, nay most that could be had fifty years ago of the fifty preceding years, is now forever gone, and much more so, all that preceded that time. The mere name gathered from some old half-obliterated record on the head or tombstone,

> "Over which creeps the hiding moss,
> Blotting the graven words with fingers slow
> But sure,"

is the most we have. Legendary history, without corroborating evidence, is not to be depended on. In my late acting the part of "Old Mortality," trying to rescue the memory of some of our brethren in the profession from oblivion, I have run on strange ground and found several facts, and remembering the injunction of the head of our profession, "Gather up the fragments, let nothing be lost," I have endeavored to do so, and have saved them all. Here they are; I present them to assist your future historian, and render his labors more easy, as well as be of service to him who shall write the history of our profession for the State. I give them now: no time like the present. They will never appear more plainly than they do now.

> "Time knows not the weight of sleep or weariness,
> And night's deep darkness has no chain to bind
> His rushing pinions."

It becomes us to be up and doing, working while it is day, remembering that "the night cometh when no man can work."

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THE MEDICAL HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTY OF HUNTERDON,

(AS ITS BOUNDARIES NOW EXIST,)

FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME, 1871.

Hunterdon County was taken from Burlington, (session of the Legislature, 1713–14,) and included what now constitutes its territory, as well as what now constitutes part of Mercer, Morris, Sussex and Warren Counties. These counties were cut off March 15th, (session of 1738–9,) and just a hundred years afterward, the south part, containing the Capital of our State, became a part of Mercer, which brought us to our present bounds. As it is presumed that the profession in each county will take care of the memory of its own members, I will confine myself to the profession as it existed within its present bounds, and with those living in our immediate vicinity, and practicing within our borders.

Who the first physicians of our county were, cannot at this time be ascertained, from any source of information within my reach or knowledge. As we now exist, we are strictly an agricultural county, and this part has always been such. Its trade at an early day was through Burlington, its then county-town, and thence to Philadelphia, and afterward through Trenton and across her bridge to Philadelphia.

The main road over which its produce was carried, ran through New Hampton, via Pittstown, Quakertown, Ringoes,

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Pennington and Trenton. The great east and west line was the old York road, entering the county at Clover Hill, formerly called Cuxtown, and running west, via Ringoes, left the county at Lambertville; formerly called Coryell's Ferry and since then Georgetown. Along these routes of travel of course sprung up some of our first settlements, and we might suppose afforded locations for some of her first physicians.

In addition to this, other causes operated in the settlement of different places. Furnaces, forges, &c., were established at an early day along the northern line of the county, and they no doubt had their medical assistants. Some religious societies, too, formed or were transplanted from others to this place, and might be supposed to bring something of medical knowledge with them, but of all this I can find no reliable evidence. Every neighborhood appears to have had some one who could bleed and extract teeth; some (generally German, or of that descent,) could cup. Occasionally a "handy man" could straighten a crooked bone, if it was broken, got great credit for doing so, and were called Doctors. Female accoucheurs were plenty, particularly among the German and English part of the population.

In nearly all cases, the remedies were the growth of the soil, but very little "apothecary medicine" being used, and that of the most simple kind. Lingering cases among the wealthy received attention from a great distance, Burlington, Bucks County and Philadelphia. Easton was not known to most of them, as at that time it was of little note. Somerville had not come into existence, and as a general thing not much intercourse of the north part of the county, either east or west.

In looking over the map of our county, and gathering all the information tangible on the subject, I find the following named places have been used as locations and centres for the

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profession, it carries us as far back as there is any certainty or reliability to be placed on the information, to a period beyond which "gather all the clouds and darkness of dim uncertainty."

They are arranged according to the date of the first physician locating there, namely:

First—Pittstown—1748.

John Rochill, from 1748 to 1798. x *

Aaron Forman, from 1794 to 1805. x

Wm. H. McKissack, from 1805 to 1807. x

John Wall, from 1807 to 1826. x

Charles B. Ferguson, from 1826 to 1831. x

Hugh Horner Abernethy, from 1830 to 1832. Now in Jersey City.

George Maulsby, from 1832 to 1835; from 1835 to '6, at Taylorsville. Now in the Navy.

Richard Gagen, from 1835 to 1837. x

Little Christie Osmun, from 1837 to 1843; he went to Virginia; is there still.

Thomas Theodore Mann, from 1843 a short time, about six months; went west.

Henry Race, from 1843 to the present time.

Greenleaf Dearborn Daggett, from 1847 to 1849. x

Second—South Branch and Three Bridges—1750. †

George Andrew Viesselius, from 1749 to 1767. x

Abraham Bertron, from about 1784 to —

Third—Bethlehem and Upper part of Kingwood—1760. †

Rev. John Hanna, from 1760 to 1801. x

George Campbell, from 1785 to 1817. x

Fourth—New Germantown—1765.

Oliver Barnet, from 1765 to 1809. x

Richard Kroesen, from 1798 to 1801; went to Ringoes. x

Isaac Ogden, from about 1805 to 1830. M. S. x

* Names having x after them are deceased, and places having † after them have ceased to be locations for physicians; M. S., Member of Society.

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Oliver Wayne Ogden, from 1810 to 1840. M. S. x
William Barnet, from to say 1721. M. S. x
John Honeyman, from 1826 to the present time.
George T. Blake, from 1853 to 1857; went to Elizabeth. x
Alexander Barclay, from to 1862; went to Lebanonville. M. S. x
Byron Thornton, from Sept. 9, 1859, to April 1, 1866; now at Peapack.
William Pennington, from 1867 to the present time.

Fifth—Flemington—1765.

Dr. Creed was there in 1765 to
John Gregg, from to 1808. x
William Geary, from 1808 to about 1834. M. S. x
John Manners, from 1818 to 1819; moved near to Clinton. M. S. x
Henry B. Poole, from 1819 to 1823. M. S. x
John F. Schenck, from 1823 to present time.
William Duryea, from 1836 to M. S.
Richard Mershon, from 1843 to 1844; now in Newark.
Henry Southard, from 1846 to ; went to Reaville. M. S. x
Willard F. Combs, from 1852 to 1854. M. S. x
Justus Lessey, from 1854 to 1858; went to Philadelphia.
J. Alfred Gray, from 1855 to the present time.
George R. Sullivan, from 1865 to the present time.
Wm. Schenck, from 1848 to 1850, and from 1867 to the present time.
Henry B. Nightingale, from 1866 to the present time.

Sixth—Quakertown—1766.

Aaron Forman, from 1766 to 1794; went to Pittstown. x
Henry H. Shenck, from 1820 to 1821. M. S. x
William Watson, from 1831 to 1833; came from Delaware State; went to Michigan.
Albert S. Clarke, from 1848 to 1856; M. S.; went to Illinois.
James Hervey Studdiford, from May, 1856, to August, 1857; went to St. Paul.
Matthias Abel, from 1857 to the present time.

Seventh—Ringoes—1771.

Gershom Craven, from 1771 to 1819. x
Richard Kroesen, from 1801 to 1802; went to Lambertville.
John A. Hendry, from 1808 to 1827. M. S. x

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Merrill Whitney Williams, from 1827 to late in 1828. M. S.
Cicero Hunt, from 1828 to present time.
Joseph A. Landis, from 1829 to 1831. M. S.
—— Reynolds, from 1831 to 1833. x
A. T. B. Van Doren, from 1850 to 1852. M. S. x
Jacob Williamson, in 1848 to x
Wm. Shenck, from 1850, a few months; went to New York.
Alexander McKelway, from 1852 to 1854.
Cornelius W. Larison, from 1863 to present time.

Eighth—HAMDEN—1783.

John F. Grandin, from 1783 to 1811. x
Henry B. Poole, from 1823 to 1826. M. S. x
John F. Grandin, from 1852 to present time.

Ninth—READINGTON—1784.

Jacob Jennings, from 1784 to 1789; went to Virginia. x
John Van Horn, from 1787 to 1807. x
Richard Kroesen, from 1792 to 1798; went to Germantown.
Peter Vredenberg, from 1804 or 1805, staid one year; went to Millstone.
Ebenezer Sherwood, from 1807 to 1814; went to German Valley.
John Lilly, from 1808 to 1809; went to Lambertville.
Isaac Coe, from 1815 to 1816.
Wm. A. A. Hunt, from 1817 to 1819; moved to Clarksville.
Josias Quinby, from 1817 to 1854. M. S. x
Henry H. Shenck, from to , and from 1821 to 1823. M. S. x
C. C. Hoagland, from 1836 to 1840; moved to Harlengen. x
A. T. B. Van Doren, from Oct. 20th, 1823 to 1848; went to Ringoes. M. S. x
Henry F. Salter, from 1850 to 1851; went to Lebanonville.
Wesley Creamer, from 1854, staid six months; went to Lebanonville.
Thomas Johnson, from July 4th, 1858, to the present time.
Isaac Stryker was some time at Pleasant Run.

Tenth—MILFORD—1790.

William McGill, from 1790 to 1815. x
—— Mershon, from 1815 to 1819; can hear nothing of him.
Henry S. Harris, from 1819 to 1827. M. S.
Wm. P. Woodruff, from 1830 to 1836 or '7. x

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Jacob E. Hedges, from 1835 to July, 1841. M. S. x

Wm. Taylor, from 1841 to 1846; went to Schooley's Mountain, now in Philadelphia.

Thomas Theodore Mann, from July, 1841, to 1843; went to Pittstown.

Charles Bartolette, from 1846 to 1866. M. S. x

David R. Warman, from 1859 to 1860.

Thomas M. Bartolette, a short time M. S. x

Asher Riley, from 1866 to 1872; went to Frenchtown.

George T. Ribble, from 1866 to present time.

John N. Lowe, from 1871 to present time.

Eleventh—Oakdale, or Barber Station—1790. †

—— Clark practiced in this section of country in 1790; was then an old man. I can learn nothing more of his history.

John Bowne, from 1795 to 1857. M. S. x

Twelfth—Prallsville—1791. †

John Bowne, from 1791 to 1795; removed to Oakdale.

Thirteenth—Reaville—1791.

William Prall, from 1793 to 1825. x

Zachur Prall, from 1816, a short time. x

Henry Southard, from to Oct., 1847. M. S. x

G. P. Rex, from 1854 to.

Claudius R. Prall, from 1857 to 1859; went to Monmouth.

—— Johnson, in 1858, a short time.

Claudius R. Prall, from 1860 to 1861; now near Philadelphia.

Irenus R. Glen, from 1865 to 1871; moved to Pluckamin.

G. P. Rex, from 1871 to present time.

Fourteenth—New Hampton—1800

—— Holmes, the first decade of the present century.

Jonathan Axford, from 1808 to 1812; went to Clarksville. x

William Morelan, from 1810 to 1820, there and in the vicinity. x

Allen Wilson, a short time in 1831. Son of J. J. Wilson, of Trenton.

Thomas Eastburn, from 1831 to 1833.

—— Pierson, from 1833 to 1834. x

R. M. McLenahan, from 1836 to 1864. x

Howard Servis, from 1863 to the present time.

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Fifteenth—Bloomsbury—1800.

Thomas Elder, the first decade of the present century. x

John Sloan, from 1820 to 1822. M. S. x

Hugh Hughs, from 1822 to 1856. x

J. M. Junkin, from 1850 to 1851; moved to Mount Pleasant.

Isaac C. Stewart, ftom 1852 to present time.

Joseph Bird, from 1862 to 1864; went to Perryville.

Jeremiah O. Hoff, from 1869 to 1870; went to Everittstown.

Sixteenth—White House—1800.

Isaac Ogden, from 1800 to about 1805; went to Germantown. M. S. x

Wm. Johnson, from 1811 to 1867. M. S. x

John B. Price, in 1823, a short time, assisting Dr. Johnson, M. S. x

Henry Field, from 1828 to 1832, assisting Dr. Johson; went to Lebanon.

John Van Cleve Johnson, from 1844 to ; went to Somerville, and from 1858 to the present time.

Thomas Johnson, from 1846 to July 4, 1858, assisting his father; went to Readington.

B. A. Watson, from 1861 to the fall of 1862, when he went into the army.

Seventeenth—Lambertville—1802.

Richard Kroesen, from 1802 to 1807. x

Thomas Bills, from 1807 to 1808½; was a Monmouth man; did not succeed.

John Lilly, from 1809 to 1848. M. S. x

Wm. Coryell, from 1826 to 1829. x

Samuel Lilly, from 1837 to present time.

Seba A. Pierson, from

Lewis C. Cook, in 1838, six months; now at Hackettstown.

William Wetherell, from 1847 to present time.

A. H. Koon, from 1853 to 1856. M. S.

James Riley, from 1853 to 1854. M. S. Died in March, 1872, at Succasunny.

J. H. Studdiford, from 1859 to 1870. M. S. x

G. H. Larison, from 1859 to the presene time.

Theodore H. Studdiford, from 1866 to the present time.

—— McCourt, from 1867 to 1868. A native of Ireland.

Lewis C. Rice, from 1869 to the present time.

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Eighteenth—Lower part of Kingwood and Milltown—1807. †

David Forst, from 1807 to Aug. 6, 1821. x
Israel L. Coriell, from 1824 to 1830 or '31. M. S. x

Nineteenth—Clinton, (Formerly Hunt's Mills,)—1810.

Benj. Van Cleve Hunt, from 1810 to 1818. x
Wm. Patterson Clark, from 1821 to 1825. M. S. x
Conyngham Crawford, from 1829 to 1832. x
Henry Field, from 1832 to the present time.
John Manners, here and vicinity, from 1819 to 1853. M. S. x
—— Moore, from 1845 to 1846. Said to be in Texas.
Sylvester Van Syckel, from 1849 to present time.
Joseph B. Bird, from 1866 to the present time.

Twentieth—Boar's Head—1812. †

James Pyatt, from 1812 to 1864. M. S. x

Twenty-first—Clarksville—1812.

Jonathan Axford, from 1812 to 1819. x
Wm. A. A. Hunt, from 1819 to the present time.
David P. Hunt, in 1826 a short time; went to Marksborough. M. S. x
Wm. R. Hand, from 1826 to 1827; went to Barbertown. x
John Blane, from Jan. 1828 to 1831; went to Perryville.
T. Edgar Hunt, from 1846 to the present time.
Luther C. Bowlsby, a short time.
Robert Fenwick, from 1870 to the present time.
Wm. Hackett, from 1872.

Twenty-second—Spring Mills, (formerly called Hell Town,)—1815. †

John McGloughen, from 1815 to Sept., 1835. x

Twenty-third—Frenchtown—1820.

Edmund Porter, from June 10, 1820, to Oct. 29, 1826. M. S. x
Charles Merrick, from 1828 some four or five years; went to Riegelsville.
Wm. Taylor, from 1840 to 1841; went to Milford.
John C. Purcell, from 1841 to 1848.
DeWitt Clinton Hough, from 1848 to 1856; went to Rahway.
John C. Purcell, from 1856 to 1867; sold to Dr. Cowdrie.
S. Rosenberger, from 1856 to 1861; removed to Philadelphia.

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Wm. Rice, from 1861 to 1870; went to Trenton.
C. R. Cowdric, from 1867 to Dec. 31, 1871. M. S. x
Emanuel K. Deemy, from 1868 to present time.
Asher S. Riley, from Jan., 1872, to present time.

Twenty-fourth—EVERITTSTOWN—1821.

Henry Holcombe, from 1821 to 1858. M. S. x
N. B. Boileau, from 1858 to 1868; went to Perryville.
John Q. Bird, from 1868 to 1870; went to Jersey City.
Jeremiah O. Hoff, from 1870 to present time.

Twenty-fifth—MOUNT PLEASANT.

Henry S. Harris, from 1827 to 1830. M. S.
Furman Field, from 1848 to 1851; went to Roslin, L. I.
J. M. Junkin, in 1851 a short time; went to Holmsburg, army, now at Easton.
Jacob Winter, from 1852 to 1855; went to his father's, and died there. x
Thomas M. Bartolette, from 1855 to 1864. M. S. x
Joseph Creveling, from 1870 to 1871; went to Auburn, N. Y.

Twenty-sixth—BARBERTOWN—1828. †

Wm. R. Hand, from 1828 to 1870. x

Twenty-seventh—LEBANONVILLE.—1831.

Henry Field, from 1832 a short time; moved to Clinton.
George Trumpore, from Aug., 1842, to Sept., 1845; went to Essex.
George Trumpore, from May, 1856, to Sept., 1858; went to California, Hunt County.
J. W. Blackfan, from Dec., 1845, to the present time, Sept. 20, 1861. Enlisted in Ninth Reg., N. J. Vols., March 17, 1863; promoted to assistant surgeon First N. J. Cavalry. While a private, was in all the battles that the Ninth were engaged in, and bore himself most gallantly, and was a good cavalry officer.
Robert Fenwick, from April, 1856, to August, 1857; went to western New York.
Byron Thornton, from April, 1858, to Sept., 1859; went to Germantown.
Henry F. Salter, in 1850 odd, a short time; went to Raritan, now at Montezuma, Iowa.
Aaron Burgess, from 1859 to Oct. 21, 1861; said to be in Longsdale, Pa.

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Alexander Barclay, from 1862 to 1866. M. S. x

John R. Todd, from Jan., 1866, to 1871; removed to Omaha. M. S.

Wm. Knight, from 1871 to 1872; moved to Annandale.

John R. Todd, from 1872 to present time.

Wesley Cramer, was here a few months after leaving Readington.

Twenty-eighth—Perryville—1831.

John Blane, from 1831 to present time.

Lewis R. Needham, from 1835 to 1841. M. S. x

Alfred S. Combs, from 1843 to 1844; went to German Valley, thence to Ohio.

Henry L. K. Wiggin, from 1846 to 1847; now at Auburn, Maine.

W. S. Creveling, from 1851 to 1852; went to Stanton.

Isaac S. Creamer, from 1854 to 1855; to Sergeantsville.

Matthias Abel, in 1856, six months; went to Quakertown.

Wm. B. Labaw, from 1857 to 1858, some time; now at Riceville, Monmouth County.

Charles A. Voorhies, from 1864 to 1865, a short time; now in Easton, Pa.

Joseph Bird, from 1864 to 1866; went to Clinton.

Levi Farrow, from 1865 to 1866; went to Middle Valley, Morris County.

George B. Young, in 1867, six months.

N. B. Boileau, from 1868 to the present time.

Nathan Case, from 1868 to 1869; went to Asbury, thence to Musconetcong, Warren County. M. S.

Twenty-ninth—Clover Hill—1836.

George P. Rex, from 1834 to 1854.

Simeon P. Dana, from 1854 to 1860. M. S. x

B. B. Matthews, from 1866 to 1869; went to Bound Brook.

John N. Lowe, from 1869 to 1870; went to Milford; Rahway in 1870 to 1871.

A. S. Pitinger, from 1870 to the present time.

Thirtieth—Rock Town—1838. †

—— Dunn, in 1838, (a grandson of J. Stevenson, Esq.); went west.

Thirty-first—Sergeantsville—1840.

Richard Mershon, from 1840 to 1842; went to Flemington.

John Stout, from 1842 about six months.

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Justus Lessey, from 1850 to Oct., 1854; went to Flemington, now in Philadelphia, curing cancers.

I. S. Cramer, from 1855 to present time.

Thirty-second—Little York—1840.

Thomas Theodore Mann, from 1840 to 1841; went to Milford.

Jeremiah Roseberry, from 1842 to 1847; went west, to Wisconsin or Minnesota.

Robert Orton, in 1854 a few days.

Moses D. Knight, from 1861 to present time.

Thirty-third—Rosemont—1841.

John Barcroft, from 1841 to 1842; resides in Virginia.

Wm. Stout, from to 1850 x; went to Princeton and died there.

H. B. Nightingale, from 1850 to 1853.

Theodore M. Large, from 1853 to 1859 x; went to Holington, Pa., and died there.

H. B. Nightingale, from 1859 to 1866; went to Flemington.

John C. Purcell, in 1866 a short time.

Charles M. Lee, from 1866 to Oct., 1867; now teaching school in Kingwood.

George B. Young, from 1867 to Dec., 1868.

C. H. Thompson, from 1868 to present time.

Thirty-fourth—Stanton—1841.

Henry Augustus Kirkpatrick, from 1841 to 1851. x

Willard F. Combs, from 1851 to 1852; went to Flemington. M. S. x

William S. Creveling, from 1852 to present time.

Henry G. Wagoner, from 1853 to 1859; now in Somerville.

Aaron H. Burgess, from 1856 to 1859; went to Lebanonville.

Thirty-fifth—Woodsville—1846.

Frederick Gaston, in 1846 a few months. x

John H. Robinson, in 1852; stayed till fall, then went to Camden.

John H. Robinson, from March 14, 1853, to July, 1855.

Tracey E. Waller, from Bordentown, in 1856, stayed three or four weeks.

Wm. S. Janney, from Pa., from 1856 till 1869; was in the army; moved to Virginia.

Austin W. Armitage, from May 5th, 1869, to present time.

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Thirty-sixth—CALIFORNIA—1851: †

Jacob K. Stryker, from 1849 to 1862. x

George F. Trumpore, from May, 1863, to June, 1864; army; now at Newark.

—— Taylor, a short time; he was a Southern man.

Thirty-seventh—CENTREVILLE—1851.

Joseph Stevenson, from 1851 to 1860; died in Somerville 1860. x

J. D. McCauley, from 1866 to 1869, and from 1869 to present time.

Thirty-eighth—FAIRMOUNT, (former Fox Hill,)—1853. †

George T. Heston, from Bucks County, from 1853 to 1854; went back again.

Byron Thornton, from August, 1854, to April, 1858; removed to Lebanonville.

Howard Servis, from 1858 to 1863; went to New Hampton.

Thirty-ninth—ANNANDALE, (formerly Clinton Station,)—1855.

Robert Fenwick, from 1855 to 1856, removed to Lebanonville.

Wm. Knight, from January, 1872, to the present time.

Fortieth—WERTSVILLE—1855. †

—— Blackwell, from (say) 1855, to 1857.

—— Martin, from 1858 to 1860.

Forty-first—MECHANICSVILLE—1860.

—— Hoffman,

John H. Bedell, from 1860 to 1862.

Thomas B. Fritts, from 1868 to the present time.

Forty-second—BAPTIST TOWN—1860.

John Leavett, from 1854 to the present time.

Forty-third—MOUNTAINVILLE—1861.

John S. Linaberry, from 1861 to the present time.

Forty-fourth—STOCKTON—1866.

O. H. Sprowl, from 1866 to the present time.

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Forty-fifth—JUNCTION—1866.

Robert Fenwick, from 1866 to 1870; moved to Clarksville.
Philip Creveling, from 1866 to 1872.
T. M. A. Hern, from 1872 to the present time.

Forth-sixth—COKESBURG—1868. †

Wm. C. Allpaugh, from 1868 to 1869; went to High Bridge.

Forty-seventh—HIGH BRIDGE—1869.

Wm. Hackett, from 1869 to 1872; went to Clarksville.
Wm. C. Allpaugh, from 1869 to present time.

Forty-eighth—NEW MARKET—†

—— Robertson, a few months, but when I cannot ascertain.

Making in all 48 stations, 14 of which, namely, South Branch or Three Bridges, Bethlehem and Kingwood, Pralls-ville, Barber Station, Milltown and Lower Kingwood, Boarshead, Spring Mills, Barbertown, Rocktown, California, Fairmount, Cokesbury, Wertsville and New Market (being marked thus, †) have ceased to be the abode of medical men, they generally, at this day, preferring villages for their residences: making at this time 34 different locations or stations now occupied.

The whole number of stations have been occupied by 206 different persons as those who practiced medicine, living in the bounds of our county since 1748. Of these 84 belonged to the District Society, the other 6 being cut off in the division of the county; 28 lived and passed off the stage of action before there was a Society, and 94 lived cotemporaneously with the Society; 23 of whom are now living in the county—making all the practitioners of our county at this time to number 54, being an increase of 12 since 1866, our centennial celebration, when we had in the county 42 members, one-half of whom belonged to the Society.

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BIOGRAPHY

OF SOME WHO WERE NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

JOHN ROCKHILL. The first reliable record we have of a regular physician locating in our county is that of Dr. John Rockhill, son of Edward Rockhill, of Burlington county, who located in Pittstown in 1748, and was physician to the Society of Friends settled in that neighborhood, and was probably induced by them to locate there. He was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, 22d day of March, 1726, studied his profession with Dr. Thomas Cadwallader of Philadelphia, and moved to this place as soon as he acquired his profession (eighteen years before the formation of the State Society), where he practiced fifty years. He died 7th day of April, 1798. His remains rest in the Friends' burying-ground in Quakertown. He was descended from an English family in Linconshire, England. His practice was very extensive, being confined only by the Blue Mountains on the north, the Delaware on the west, and meeting the practitioners of Burlington and Raritan and New Brunswick on the south and east.

He was a very energetic man, and in addition to his professional duties did much public business, and was a surveyor to the West Jersey board of land proprietors. Several of his descendants reside in that neighborhood.

Dr. Rockhill had a case that excited a good deal of interest at the time. The Indians north of the mountains had made a descent on the settlements along the Delaware, burning buildings and plundering. They destroyed the house of a Mr. Wedges, and his daughter, in running to escape, was shot through the lungs, the ball coming out in front. She was not found until the next morning, being in an extremely exhausted state. Dr. Rockhill was sent for, a distance of nearly forty miles, and attended her until she got well. She was twelve years old at the time, and afterward married a son of Edward Marshall, proprietor of Marshall's Island, by whom she had twelve children. The elder Marshall was the one who took the long walk along the Delaware, so much spoken of in the history of the times.

Mr. Rockhill married a Miss Robeson, and her brother married the Doctor's sister, the great-grandmother of our present Secretary of the Navy.

WM. D. McKISSACK. Doctor McKissack was born in Somerset county, New Jersey. His father, Dr. Wm. McKissack, practiced many years in Bound Brook, and was a very active and zealous whig during the Revolutionary war. "His mother was the daughter of Col. Wm. McDonald, who was a

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valiant soldier in the British army, and emigrated to this country before the Revolution, and became an active and zealous opposer of British oppression and avarice." He was their only son, was educated at Baskingridge and Princeton, where he graduated in the class of 1802; and then pursued his professional studies in the office of Dr. Nicholas Belville of Trenton, at that time one of the most prominent men in the profession in New Jersey. He attended medical lectures in New York, and in 1805–6 located in Pittstown, where he resided say two years, when he removed to Millstone, and was elected Recording Secretary of the Medical Society of New Jersey, which office he held twelve years. He was several times Vice-President of the Society, and in 1826 the President of the same.

He was an attentive, active and zealous member of his District Society, frequently acting in its board of censors.

Besides professional duties, he filled several offices of trust and honor in his native county. In the war of 1812 he commanded a company of volunteers in defence of the State, and afterward rose to the rank of Brigadier-General in the militia of New Jersey, which office he held as long as he lived; and for one who had not graduated at a military school, was as well skilled in military matters as any man in the State.

In 1835–6 he was a member of the State Legislature.

He died at his residence in the village of Millstone, 6th March, 1853, and was interred in the grounds of the Reformed Church of that place, where a beautiful monument marks the spot.

He married Miss Margaret Ditmars, only daughter of Peter Ditmars of that place. They had five children, who reached maturity, Wm. D. McKissack, Jr., who graduated at West Point, went into the army, spent some time at Prairie du Chien, served in the Mexican War as Captain, died on his way home, and lies buried at his father's side. His other son, Peter D. McKissack, M. D., lives on the heights above the village of Millstone. I have just received the sad intelligence of his decease.

If Dr. Wm. D. McKissack had been a good financier, from the amount of business he did, and the ability of the population among whom he was located, he might have been one of the wealthiest physicians in New Jersey. He was not avaricious, a quality he inherited from his father. In them the poor had real friends in time of need. No poor person was ever distressed by the collection of bills made by the hands of either of them. He had a handsome competency, and with that was content.

He was about five feet nine inches in height, florid complexion, rather

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slender build, an expressive countenance, straight as a rush, genteel in manner, affable in intercourse, a gentleman in the profession and out of it. He was fond of a good horse, and kept the best blooded ones; he was an excellent rider, and held his seat as if he were a part of it. In the military parades of that day, there was not in the whole brigade one who managed his horse with as much ease and grace as he did—and that, too, in a county proverbial for good horses and good riders.

It may be asked, why say so much about one who spent so short a time among us, and why not leave all this to be written by the historian of the District Medical Society of Somerset? In reply, I say, pray pardon me, he was my Friend and Preceptor.*

JOHN WALL. Doctor John Wall succeeded Dr. McKissack at Pittstown, in 1807; was a native of Solebury, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he read with Dr. John Wilson of that place.

He seemed to be a physician almost by intuition; would prescribe for and conduct a case through safely, and could hardly tell *why* he prescribed this or that remedy. He had great success, which rendered him very popular. He rode over a large district of country; charged little, and did not collect that. He was fond of hunting and fishing, and of the company of the free and easy. He was a great favorite with many of his employers, who made it a business to treat him, as they thought, very kindly, but which was really to his very great injury; it was all that many people ever paid him or expected to pay.

He used the words "that is," and "that is to say," very frequently, and almost on all occasions. Being called on to meet a neighboring physician in consultation, he showed great tardiness, so much so that Dr. C. called on Dr. Wall himself to induce him to go. Dr. Wall, after hearing a statement of the case, said. "Well, 'that is to say,' you must try the old remedy." Dr. C. says, "I have prescribed it, and it don't answer the purpose; this is an extreme case.". "Well then," says Dr. W., "'That is,' if the case is an extreme case, 'that is to say,' you must use extreme remedies."

Mrs. C., whose daughter was sick, had called on Dr. Wall to attend her. Mrs. C. considered the Dr. was not giving the attention that the case required, and attributing his neglect to the doctor's spending too much time in company, drinking, etc. She said, "Dr. Wall, you doctors know that intemper-

* For resolutions, see p. 289, and for biography, p. 414 of vol. VI. of the New Jersey Medical and Surgical Reporter.

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ance is very injurious, don't you?" The Dr. replied, "'That is,' we do know it." "You know that it unfits for business?" "'That is to say,' we do know that, too." "And that in the end it will destroy both body and soul?" replied, "'That is to say,' we have been told so." "Well then," said Mrs. C., "why do you doctors drink so?" The reply was, "'That is to say,' Mrs. C., the reason is we get so dry."

He never married. When he died his remains were interred in the burying-ground of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, now in Union township. At the head of his grave stands a stone with this inscription:

In
Memory of
DOCTOR JOHN WALL,
who departed this life
September 12th, A. D. 1826,
Aged 39 years, 7 months
And 22 days.

CHARLES B. FERGUSON succeeded him in 1826. Dr. Ferguson was a native of Pennsylvania; studied with Dr. Stewart Kennedy (who had married Dr. Ferguson's sister), and located in Pittstown in 1826, after the decease of Dr. Wall, where he continued five years, practicing with about average success, when he went back to Pennsylvania and attended lectures in the University, and graduated 1832.

He then located in Doylestown; became afflicted with rheumatism, and continued in that condition as long as he lived. His death has been attributed to dysentery, and by others to cholera, as it was prevailing there at that time. Be that as it may, it took place very shortly after taking (by mistake in the night) a quantity of a preparation of digitalis, which had been prescribed for his wife for a disease of the heart, instead of laudanum, which he was accustomed to take to ease his sufferings.

He was a young man of good talents, and made a very fair start in his profession; in a location without a rival, his prospects were good. He attempted to "walk in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," and in some things succeeded too well for his own and patients' good, which was very much regretted by his employers, even by those among them who had helped him on in that direction. He left many warm friends, who felt sad at his course and his departure.

RICHARD GAGEN. Dr. Gagen was an Irishman by birth: a very neat, genteel man, well read in his profession, and very successful in practice, so

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far he had an opportunity. He was diffident, and not calculated to push himself forward. He would not stoop to some of the customs of the times. He resided in Pittstown two years (from 1835 to 1837), and from thence went to his brother, Dr. John Gagen, in Philadelphia, residing there some time, and from thence went south, near New Orleans, and practiced two or three years on the plantations, and died there.

GREENLEAF DEARBORN DAGGETT. Dr. Daggett was a native of Maine. He came to New Jersey in 1842, and taught school at Bethlehem (then called Jugtown), and read medicine with Dr. Wm. E. Mulhollan, of Asbury, Warren county. He attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and graduated in 1847, when he commenced practice in Pittstown, continuing two years, when he removed to Boonton, Morris county, where he resided and practiced until his death, which took place 23d July, 1854.

He married Miss Rachel Maria Robinson, daughter of Thomas Robinson, near Baptisttown. They had one child, who did not survive its father long.

GEORGE ANDREW VIESSELIUS. Dr. Viesselius, more familiarly known by the name of the "red cheek doctor," from one of his cheeks being very red, probably a congenital affection, ("mother mark") or nævus.

He was born and educated in Holland or Germany, and emigrated to this country not later than 1749, and it may have been several years earlier. He married Miss Syche Gardiner, (pronounced by the family Gardineer.) She lived at the Three Bridges, near where they afterward resided. They had five children: Hendrick, who is said to have been fifteen years old at his father's death, Andrus, Theodorus, Margaret, and Ida (who was born November 4th, 1758, and was nine years old at the time of her father's decease.) He lived on the "old York road," half a mile from the Three Bridges, in (the then) township of Amwell, in a stone house on the top of the hill on the west side of the road.

The farm remained in the family until his son, Henry Viesselius, and Catharine, his wife, on the 1st day of May, 1797, (thirty years after his death,) sold it to Gabriel Carcuff, who took the old stone building down, and built the house now occupied by his son-in-law, Barrillia Robbins.

Dr. Viesselius was an energetic and successful practitioner, had a large scope of country to ride over, and could hardly be said to have any competition. Dr. Rockhill, at Pittstown, during all his career; Dr. Hanna, during

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the last seven years; Dr. Creed, of Flemington, and Dr. O. W. Barnet, during his last two years, is all we can find of them.

The elderly people used to relate an anecdote of a man living on Fox Hill, above New Germantown, who had a sore gum. His neighbors told him he had a cancer, and should go and see the "red cheeked doctor." He went, but could not find him; but saw Dr. Barnet, then a young man, and showed it to him, and told the Dr. he had a cancer. Dr. Barnet told him it was a gum-boil, and would be well in a short time. When he came back and told the neighbors what Dr. Barnet said about his mouth, they told him Dr. Barnet was a boy, and did not know much, especially about cancers, and he must go back and see the "old red cheek doctor," which he did, and told the Doctor he and his neighbors believed he had a cancer. The Doctor looked in his mouth; "sure enough, you have a bad mouth, but I can cure it;" made a prescription, and sent the man home rejoicing, who, after his mouth was well, called on Dr. V. and paid him his bill, one guinea, and told Dr. Viesselius what Dr. Barnet had said. Dr. Viesselius told the man to call on Dr. Barnet, on his way home, and tell Dr. B. that he said he was a fool, which the man did, which made Dr. Barnet very angry, and said he would whip the "red cheek doctor" (that being the mode of settling disputes in those days) with his horsewhip. The two doctors soon met. Dr. Barnet asked angrily, "Did you send a man to tell me I was a fool?" was answered, "*I did.* But wait a moment, till I tell you. You told the man he had a gum-boil, and got nothing for it; he told me he had a cancer; I told him I could cure his mouth, and got a guinea for it; you was a fool for not taking the guinea. Dr. Barnet, who loved money, saw the point, got the lesson, profited by it, and they parted better friends than before.

Dr. Viesselius died in 1767. His remains were interred on his own land. There is no mark to show where he lies.

When he died, medical advice was so scarce that his widow was frequently called on, and she, with the assistance of a bound boy, (Jacob Tidd,) often prepared washes, salves, plasters, &c. Jacob afterward set up business for himself.

ABRAHAM BERTRON. Dr. Bertron was settled along the south branch of the Raritan, in Readington Township. He lived in a small house on the hill, near Mr. Levi Mettler's present residence. When Dr. Bertron settled there, there was no bridge across the stream at that place. Flemington was a small village. It is said he commenced here, about or a little before Dr.

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Jennings did at Readington, in 1784, which is all I have been able to ascertain about him.

JOHN HANNA. The Rev. John Hanna, pastor of the Presbyterian Churches of Bethlehem (now Union) and Kingwood, was likewise a practising physician. He lived, at first, for some time in Pittstown, and moved thence into Alexandria, on a farm nearly equidistant from Pittstown and Everettstown, where he died.

He was an Irishman by birth, a graduate of Princeton, Class of 1755; a man of great industry in both professions, and not a man to shrink from anything that was a duty; a man just calculated for the revolutionary times in which he lived, and the state of society among whom his lot was cast. He set his face against intemperance, a vice at that time prevailing among the patients and profession, and by his precept and example, and frowning on the practice of daily tippling, did much to lessen it in his day and vicinity. But the time had not come for the mass of the people to appreciate such services and sacrifices.

In his daily intercourse with the sick and their families, always giving good advice, in a very short but seasonable manner, dropping here and there a word, which was mostly received very kindly, but sometimes answered in a rough manner, which the doctor seemed to enjoy, provided there was either wit or humor or sound sense in the reply.

He kept a fatherly eye on his countrymen, cheering and encouraging them in a virtuous course, and was particularly harsh and frowning upon any immoralities they might be guilty of, seeking them out, and bringing them back, if possible, to right ways again.

Forty years ago I frequently heard his old patients rehearse anecdotes and sayings of his, which in themselves were laughable and caused mirth. Each one, however, contained an arrow, aimed at some folly or doing that needed correction. He was buried in the burying-ground of the Bethlehem Church, (now of Union.) Over his grave is a slab bearing this inscription:

Sacred
To the Memory of
The Rev'd John Hanna,
Who departed this life
Nov. 4th, 1801,
Aged 70 years.

He was
A faithful Minister of the Gospel
Forty years,
In Bethlehem and Kingwood.

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There is nothing said in regard to his medical career. He was very sanguine in the effect of medicine in the cure of diseases, and particularly positive of their control when properly administered in dysentery; spoke with assurance of his ability to ease and cure it;—and died of that disease.

He is said to have had one son. His daughter Mary married Dr. Holmes, then residing in Asbury, Warren county, and his daughter married Dr. Torbert.

GEORGE CAMPBELL. Doctor Campbell was the son of James Campbell, a Scotchman, living in Newtown-Stewart, County of Tyrone, Ireland, where the Dr. was born, 15th August, 1758. Having a strong love for books, and his father having means to gratify his taste, sent him to schools of a higher order, which so increased his love of learning that he continued his education in the University of Dublin, where he graduated in the arts, became the private pupil of Dr. McFarling, during his medical studies, and graduated in medicine.

The war of the American Revolution being in progress, the young doctor, impelled by the ardor of his nature and a warm sympathy for the struggling colonies, emigrated to this country, landing at Philadelphia, and immediately entered the American army, where it was not long till his abilities displayed themselves, and he was promoted surgeon, in which capacity he continued with the army until the war was over.

He then commenced the practice of his profession near what is now called Frenchtown, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Here, becoming known in a short time, he built up a large practice, and was consulted in difficult cases by members of the profession from different parts of the State, as well as Pennsylvania; his experience in the army giving him a prestige not enjoyed by many in the profession at that time.

Here, too, he married Miss Rachel Thatcher, the youngest daughter of Jeremiah Thatcher, a wealthy farmer and prominent citizen of that place. The issue of this marriage was two children—Ann, born 7th October, 1797, and James, born 17th January, 1799, who died in his 16th year.

In the year 1812, Dr. Campbell, in the midst of a large practice and great usefulness, was attacked with paralysis so severely that he at the time lost the use of both his speech and his limbs, and was confined to his bed a whole winter season. He subsequently partially recovered, but never sufficiently to return to the active practice of his profession. In the month of August, 1818, he went to Milltown on business, and while there at the resi-

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dence of Dr. McGee, had a second, and as it proved, a final attack of paralysis, which lasted but a few hours, being sixty years old.

His remains were interred in the graveyard attached to the Presbyterian Church at Kingwood (where afterward were buried Dr. Wm. McGill and Dr. Edmund Porter of Frenchtown).

His wife survived him, living with her daughter, until her decease, 14th day of February, 1837. His daughter Ann, who had married John Fine, Esq., of Warren county, after his decease, resides with her son, Christopher Fine, Esq., a practicing lawyer in the city of New York. She is now in her 74th year, and in the enjoyment of good health, and vigorous in mind and body.

Dr. Campbell was peculiarly a medical man, he was such by natural bent of mind, by choice, by education, and by a laborious and studious practice of his profession. In private life he was most affable and agreeable; he was loved and respected by all who knew him; he was an affectionate husband, a kind father and a warm friend. In person he was a short, compact, and well-built man.

Living at a time when there was much financial depression in the affairs of our country, and he not a good financier, he did not accumulate money or property as many would have done in the same situation. Many members of the profession, with less preparation, less skill, less energy, and never doing the amount of business which he did, became wealthy. He would not keep money where he saw objects of distress to bestow it upon.

He was above deceit, and never suspected it in others, which led him to be a little careless in business matters not connected with his profession, and this trait in his character was sometimes taken advantage of by crafty and designing men. For instance—his farm was situated on the road from Frenchtown to the Kingwood church, his home was on the south side of that road; the property was his, and he enjoyed it several years unmolested, but it being discovered that he had neglected to have his writings recorded, and they becoming mislaid or destroyed, he lost his home; but even then did not lose his disposition to make all happy around him.

The first physician of Flemington, 1765, was DR. CREED. Of Dr. Creed I can learn nothing more than that he was practising in Flemington in 1765, it being then but a very small place. He was most probably the first physician located there. His history is dimmed by time, as all others will soon be whose memory is not attended to.

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Dr. JOHN GREGG succeeded him, and practiced there the latter part of the last century and first part of the present century. I can find but little of his history. "The oldest inhabitant," (Mr. Smith) says he was a bachelor, and boarded with James Gregg. He had the reputation of being a good physician and surgeon. He was very fond of fishing and hunting, and was crippled in the leg by being accidentally shot by a fellow hunter. That early in this century he left Flemington and went into Pennsylvania; from which circumstance, and the assertion that there were three brothers, physicians, whose names correspond, it is presumed he was brother to Dr. Mahlon Gregg of Attleborough and Dr. Amos Gregg of Bristol in Pennsylvania. He was succeeded by Dr. Wm. Garey.

AARON FORMAN. Dr. Forman was the son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Forman, Welsh people. It is not certain that they came to America. The Dr. came from Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, in the year 1766, where he left two brothers, one of whom remained there, and no doubt was the progenitor of many of that name in that place and vicinity. The other brother went with his family to Kentucky, where, and in Indiana, are many of his descendants.

Dr. Forman was prominent both as a physician and surgeon. He was proud of his profession, and careful of his medical reputation; was prompt and faithful to his patients, and exacting in regard to strict compliance by his patients and nurses with his directions, who soon learned to know that he would not be trifled with. He early introduced the practice of innoculating for the small-pox, and had several hundred patients of that kind, whom he treated very successfully.

In religious sentiment he was Episcopalian, but marrying among the Friends, he buried his wife there, and erected (in opposition to their peculiar tenets on that subject) a grave-stone, with an inscription, which was the only one there for many years. He was characterized for great decision of purpose, which caused it to remain there.

He was a very venerable-looking man, very erect (in latter years with very white locks), with fine social qualities and a kind and loving heart.

He lived on a farm near Quakertown (the one on which J. Nixon now resides), and practiced in that vicinity from 1766 to 1794, when he moved to Pittstown. He was born 4th February, 1745, married Ann Emley, daughter of John Emley, a member of the Society of Friends, 19th April, 1769. They left six children, five sons (none in the profession) and one daughter, all now deceased. The last one was the venerable John E. Forman, of Alexandria,

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who died 10th August, 1867, at the age of 95 years. Dr. Forman's remains rest in the Friends' burying-ground in Quakertown, where a neat small stone bears this inscription:

AARON FORMAN, M. D.
Died
January 11th, 1805,
Aged 60 years.

And by the grave of his wife one which reads—

In Memory of
A N N, wife of
Dr. AARON FORMAN,
who departed this life
December 13th, 1794,
Aged 52 years.

OLIVER BARNET. The first account we have of a physician at New Germantown is that of Oliver Barnet in 1765, although there is no doubt there had been help of that kind there before. He is said to have come from Orange. He had a very wide field of practice, which he cultivated assiduously, and being a good financier, he, from no other capital but his profession and a Maryland pony to commence with, amassed an estate valued at the time of his death at eighty thousand dollars.

Some time before his decease he retired from practice, and was succeeded by Dr. Isaac Ogden, whose sister he had married, and whom he left a widow. They had no children.

He was esteemed a talented and successful physician, although his patients often complained of his extravagant charges.

His remains were interred in a private burying-ground on his own lands, being a promontory of the hill extending east from the village—a beautiful spot, selected for that purpose, thirty-six by thirty feet, enclosed with a substantial stone fence, now going to ruin—the gate rotten and entirely gone. A substantial slab of good marble, lying on the ground, without reference to grave or situation, with several pieces violently broken off, informs us that it is

In
Memory of
DOCT. OLIVER BARNET, ESQR.
who departed this life
the 25th of December, 1809,
in the
66th year of his age.

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It is said that this slab was placed in this cemetery by Dr. Isaac Ogden. It is the only memorial stone there; although it is asserted, and doubtless true, that Mrs. Barnet and her widowed sister (Mrs. Haines) were afterward buried there; and likewise Dr. William Barnet, say about 1822 or 1823. Dr. Oliver Wayne Ogden, his wife and sister and daughter, are all said to be buried there, he in about 1840, but no memorial-stone points out their respective resting places.

A visit to this place will effectually cure any one of the wish to be buried in a private cemetery.

GEORGE T. BLAKE. Doctor Blake was a native of the State of Maine, and graduated in medicine in the city of New York. He went to California and spent a short time there. When he returned he located in New Germantown in 1853, where he remained say four years. He then removed to Elizabeth and established an office in the city of New York for the "Cure of Cancers."

His health failing, he died from Bright's disease of the kidneys, in August, 1861, aged 41 years, and was buried in Elizabeth, where a monument is erected to his memory.

He married a daughter of Rev. W. W. Blauvelt, for many years the pastor of the church at Lamington, whom he left a widow, and several children to mourn his early departure.

GERSHOM CRAVEN. As far back as we can see through the mists of time, Dr. Craven was the first regular-bred physician to locate at Ringoes, which he did in 1771—one hundred years ago.

He was born in the year 1744, and graduated in Princeton in 1765; his father being one of the professors at the time. He attended medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania.

He was popular, regular, persistent and successful in his profession. He reared an interesting family, to whose interests he was greatly devoted, and continued for years, after being disabled by paralysis, to labor for their comfort and good, up to the year 1812, when he became entirely disabled.

He died in 1819, leaving a widow and amiable children to inherit little or no earthly estate, but only the heritage of a good name. His remains were buried in the Episcopal church-yard near Ringoes, adjoining the Academy, where a stone bears this inscription:

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In
Memory of
Dr. G. Craven, Rebecca
his wife, and three of their children.

Doct. Gershom Craven
Died May 3d, A. D. 1819,
In the 75th year of his age.

Rebecca died March 3d, A. D. 1836,
In the 80th year of her age.

John died June 1st, A. D. 1790,
Aged 15 years.

Elizabeth died August 16, A. D. 1805,
In the 27th year of her age.

Titus died Sept. 5th, A. D. 1794,
Aged 6 years.

On the right hand may they stand, saying—
"Here, Lord, are we and those thou hast given us."

CICERO HUNT. Dr. Hunt is a native of Mercer County, New Jersey; studied medicine with Dr. James T. Clarke, of the city of Trenton; attended the lectures of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, then located in Barclay street, New York, where he graduated in the Spring of 1825. One of the trustees of the College being his friend, he was appointed resident physician to the New York Hospital, in which he continued one year. Soon after leaving the hospital he located in Cranberry, Middlesex county, New Jersey, where he practiced one year, from whence he went to Antauga county, State of Alabama. Being of a Northern temperament, his health soon yielded to the malaria of the river bottoms of that State, and, after the stay of a year, he returned to his native State and located in Ringoes, in 1828, where he has worked earnestly, faithfully, in season and out of season, and has enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing many of his patients convalesce under his care, and at the same time has experienced, as we all do on many occasions, the humiliating disappointment of his best efforts put forth in vain to succor and to save.

He always felt that health was the most precious and valuable of anything this side of the grave, and the consciousness of that feeling never failed to stimulate the exercise of fidelity for the welfare of those under his care. However apparently slight may have been the manifestations of disease, he never turned away nor treated with levity, (for "*Respice Finem,*") behold the end may come from trivial causes. After a labor here of thirty-five years, he, in 1863, relinquished the practice into the hands of his then partner, C.

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W. Larison, M. D., the infirmities of years bidding him to withdraw; having enjoyed the pleasures, endured the pains, the trials incident, as well as a share of the emoluments arising from professional business, he is now enjoying not his "Opium cum Digitalis," but his "Otium cum Dignitate."

(ALEX. WM.) REYNOLDS. Dr. Reynolds was a native of the State of Delaware, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, 1828. He commenced the practice of medicine in Ringoes, in 1831, with fair prospects of success, which did not last long, owing to his habits. He died in 1833.

His remains were taken to his native State, and buried in the grave-yard of the Episcopalian Church, six miles southwest of Wilmington, where rest the remains of Dr. Louis Springer, of Pennington. A splendid marble monument marks the spot.

He left an amiable widow and one child to mourn his early end, who retraced their steps to their native place in Delaware State.

JACOB. W. WILLIAMSON. Dr. Williamson was the son of Abraham Williamson, residing in the vicinity of Ringoes. After receiving his education, he practiced a short time in his native place, went to California, staid a short time, returned, and located in Somerville, where he had not resided long until he was taken sick, when he came home and died there. His remains were interred in the burying-ground between Pleasant Corner and Reaville, where a stone standing at his grave bears this inscription:

JACOB W. WILLIAMSON, M. D.,
Born
May 12th, 1821,
Died August 9th, 1852.

Good abilities, fair prospects, but, alas, his career was short.

JOHN F. GRANDIN. Dr. Grandin, was the son of Philip Grandin, fuller and miller, of Hunterdon County, and his wife, Eleanor Forman. He is the first one that I can find that Hunterdon County, as it now exists, offered to the profession, as a regularly educated practitioner of medicine.

He studied with Dr. James Newell, of Allentown, N. J.; was a surgeon in the navy in the Revolutionary War, visited Holland, and on his return married Miss Mary Newell, daughter of his former preceptor, and granddaughter of Dr. James Lawrence, Dr. Newell's wife being Dr. Lawrence's daughter.

He located at Hampden, on the south branch of the Raritan, had a very extensive practice, cotemporaneously with Drs. Barnet and Ogden, of New

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Germantown, Campbell and McGill, of Alexandria, and part of the time with Rev. John Hanna, pastor of the Presbyterian Churches of Kingwood and Bethlehem, and who, besides his pastoral duties, practiced medicine.

He left six children, viz: four daughters and two sons, Philip and John. Of the daughters, Elizabeth married Dr. Benj. Hunt, and moved to Cincinnati, Ellen married Joseph Reading, Mary married John W. Bray, and Lucy went West and married there. His son, John Grandin, inherited the homestead of his father, where he now lives at the advanced age of 80 years, and his son, the present Dr. John F. Grandin.

Dr. Grandin died in the midst of his usefulness. He was interred in the burying-ground of the Presbyterian Church then known as the Old Frame, since that as the New Stone, and now as the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, in Union township, formerly part of Bethlehem township. His tomb is enclosed in a neat iron railing, and on the slab that covers his grave is the following inscription:

In memory of
Doct'r John F. Grandin,
Who departed this life
July 21st, 1811,
Aged 50 years, 10 months and 29 days.

JACOB JENNINGS. The first reliable evidence we have of a physician in Readington, is that of Dr. Jennings. The minutes of the Consistory of North Branch, (now Readington,) held May 14th, 1784, says:

"Received by certificate, Dr. Jacob Jennings and Maria Canady, his wife.

Simeon Vanartsdalen, V. D. M."

He was a very pious man, had a very extensive practice; he owned and resided on the farm that Jacob G. Scomp now resides on, a quarter of a mile east of the church; he removed to Hardy county, Virginia, (now West Virginia,) and followed his profession, and held catechetical classes. He was much beloved, and urged by the people to become a preacher. He came back to New Jersey, was licensed and ordained by the Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, of New Brunswick, in the year 1789. In the year 1791, he asked dismission to the Presbyterian Church. There was at that time no other church within sixty miles of his home.

This must have been a sad year for him. We find in a private burying-ground on the farm of Frederick S. Nevins, a short distance northwest of the church, a plain marble stone, bearing this inscription:

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Here lies the body
The wife of Doct.
JACOB JENNINGS.
She deceased Aug.
the 9th, 1791, in
the 42d year of
her age.

Write blessed are the dead
Which die in the Lord.

He was the grandfather and this wife the grandmother of Henry A. Wise, late Governor of Virginia.

PETER VREDENBERG. Dr. Vredenberg began his practice as a physician at Readington, in the year 1804 or 1805, residing on the lot lying between the roads leading to Centreville and Stanton. His oldest son, since Judge Vredenberg of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, was born there. He remained here one year and removed to Millstone, and thence in 1807 to Parsippany, succeeding Dr. Henry W. Darby, and in 1810 sold to Dr. Cyrus W. Hartwell, and removed to Somerville, where he had a long and successful practice. He served five years as Surrogate of the county, was highly respected, and died at an advanced age, leaving three sons and several daughters.

ISAAC COE. Dr. Coe settled and practiced medicine near Readington, in 1815. He boarded with Mr. Abraham Gulick, in the house now occupied by Mr. Israel Schenck, about a mile and a half from the church on the old York road, where the road from Readington to Centreville intersects it. He remained about a year, and is well spoken of as a practitioner by those who knew him. Is said to have come from Philadelphia.

C. C. HOAGLAND. Dr. Hoagland was born near Griggstown, in Somerset county, graduated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, studied medicine and attended medical lectures at Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, located at Catskill, New York, in the congregation of his uncle, Rev. Dr. Wyckoff. In 1836, he removed to Readington, and occupied the farm and residence formerly of Dr. Jacob Jennings, but did not succeed well, either as a farmer or physician. He was favored with a volubility of words, and at times was indiscreet, in speaking publicly of the faults of others. In 1840 he removed to Harlingen, and afterward to the town of Henry, in Illinois, and engaged in the milling business, which he soon left in care of his sons, and became State Agent for the Bible Society in Southern Iowa,

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which position he occupied until the time of his death, which occurred suddenly on his field of labor, A. D. 1870.

He was a warm-hearted Christian, and had he been properly educated for his duties, would have made a better preacher than physician.

EBENEZER SHERWOOD. Dr. Sherwood was born in Woodbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, in the year 1782. His father's name was Jonathan Sherwood, his mother's maiden name was Phœbe Knap.

He is said to have commenced the study of medicine in his native State, and afterward to have come to New Jersey, and placed himself under the tuition of Drs. Charles Smith and Moses Scott, of New Brunswick, where he continued about two years, when he was licensed to practice medicine, and located at Readington, A. D. 1807, where he continued seven years. He married Miss Elizabeth Sloan, by whom he had one child, a daughter. Mother and child both died.

In the war of 1812 he received the appointment of assistant surgeon in the army, but the war soon closing, he was not called on to go.

In the grave-yard at the church in this place, there is a slab with this inscription:

In memory of
ELIZABETH SHERWOOD,
Wife of Dr. Ebenezer Sherwood,
Died Dec. 25th, 1812, in the 30th year of her age.

It has likewise an inscription to the memory of
Their daughter, ELIZABETH.

In November, 1814, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, widow of John Lane, and the same year removed into German Valley, what is now known as Middle Valley, where he continued to practice till 1844, when, relinquishing practice, he removed to Peapack, where he spent the remaining nine years of his life, dying at the age of seventy-two years, of phthisis pulmonalis.

His remains were interred in the cemetery of the Reformed Church of that place. The engraving on his head-stone reads:

EBENEZER K. SHERWOOD,
Born in Woodbury, Connecticut,
June 16th, 1782,
Died
Feb. 25th, 1854.

He was of ordinary size, rather slender, his habits regular, and health generally good, until his last seven or eight years, being afflicted with rheumatism, he had to use crutches. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

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While practicing in the Valley, he had a private institution for the treatment and relief of the insane. This was before the establishment of asylums for that unfortunate class of persons. He was a gentleman, tender husband, and kind father. He left a widow and four sons and three daughters. The eldest son, the Rev. Jonathan Harvey Sherwood, was a Presbyterian minister, and had charge of the congregation at Milford, in Hunterdon county, when he died. Marshall, the youngest, is a practicing lawyer in Iowa. The other two are farmers.

HENRY F. SALTER. Dr. Salter came from Elizabeth to Readington in 1850. He was well educated in his profession, but did not succeed in gaining the affections of the people. His plan of treatment was principally expectant—rest and time being principal remedies. From here he went to Lebanonville, thence to Raritan, from whence he used to visit some of his former patients in this place. In 1856, he removed to Illinois, where he received the appointment of surgeon in the Federal army in the war of the Rebellion. He now resides in Montezuma, Iowa.

WESLEY CRAMER. Doctor Cramer, son of William Cramer of Round Valley, after acquiring his profession, located in Readington in 1854, and left in the fall of the same year. He boarded with L. B. Stout at the store in the village. He was some time in Lebanonville, and afterward went to Aurora in Illinois, where he was practicing in 1863.

JOHN VAN HORN. Doctor Van Horn was a native of Readington. He read medicine with Dr. Jacob Jennings of that place, located in his native township, and commenced practice about 1787, living in the house with his brother, on the Old York road, about a mile and a half from the church, where he continued until the time of his death.

He is spoken of as an efficient practitioner, a man of good judgment and energetic in practice, but too yielding to the pressing solicitations of his patients and employers, for which they would afterward turn round and censure him.

He practiced about twenty years, and was found dead on the road after a dark, stormy night, some distance from home, near David Scomp's at the head of Pleasant Run. He had had some indications of epilepsy, which most likely may have caused his death. He was much regretted by his friends, of whom he had many.

His remains were buried in the Readington churchyard. A headstone marks the spot, on which is engraven:

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In
Memory of
Doct. JOHN VAN HORN,
who departed this life
A. D. 1807,
In the 41st year of his age.

A message for me was suddenly sent,
My age but forty-one;
My friends, make haste for to repent,
For your time may quickly come.

He left a family; two of his daughters are said to be living in the West.

WILLIAM McGILL. The first account I find of Dr. McGill, he was practicing his profession, and living between Frenchtown and Milford, on the farm since occupied by Furman Field, Esq., and now owned by Mr. Hawk. It was at that day considered a model farm; the house is still standing.

He married Miss Lowry, daughter of Thomas Lowry, Esq., and Esther his wife, who with his father-in-law, —— Fleming, were the founders of Flemington, and he (Lowry) the founder of Frenchtown, and afterward of Milford, for many years called Lowrytown.

Dr. McGill had a large family of children, all of whom are said to be dead: Thomas, Joseph (who read with his father), William, etc. His wife survived him, and for many years boarded a physician (Dr. Mershon), who kept up the practice. This location was forerunner to Frenchtown and Milford.

Dr. McGill is represented as a very popular and good practitioner, a large portly man, dignified and genteel in deportment—without suspicion of any one, and particularly of the destroyer of his usefulness and life; he was beyond remedy before he was aware of danger, or the near approach of his mortal enemy. He died much regretted.

His remains were buried in the grounds of the Kingwood Presbyterian church, with the Lowry family. His headstone reads:

In
Memory of
Doct. WILLIAM McGILL,
who departed this life
June 23rd, 1815,
In the 47th year of his age.

I pass the gloomy vale of death,
From fear and danger free;
For there His aiding rod and staff,
Defend and comfort me.

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Let friends no more my suffering mourn,
Nor view my relicts with concern.
O cease to drop the pitying tear,
I've passed beyond the reach of fear.

MERSHON. On the decease of Dr. McGill, Dr. Mershon boarded with Mrs. McGill, and practiced medicine. He is spoken of as a good practitioner, with the exception of being very near-sighted. It is said he was a native of Amwell. He probably left in 1819, when Dr. Henry Harris came to Milford, or 1820, when Dr. Edmund Porter came to Frenchtown (I cannot ascertain where he went). After this the villages each becoming the locations of physicians, with occasionally short intervals.

WM. PATERSON WOODRUFF. Doctor Woodruff was practicing in Milford, from 1830 to 1836 or '37. He then moved to German Valley, where he stayed but a short time, and went to Ohio, where he died 13th November, 1851.

WILLIAM PRALL. Dr. Prall was a native of Amwell, in Hunterdon county. He was the son of Abraham Prall, a well-to-do farmer of that place, who lived till he was ninety-five years old. He read medicine with Dr. Moses Scott, of New Brunswick, and entered the profession in 1793, settling and practicing near what is now called Reaville, where he continued until his death, attending to a large practice, in which he was both popular and successful.

He married Miss Mercy Reeder, by whom he had a son, who when ten years old was killed by a horse, and three other children, at one birth, only one of whom survived, and who is still living, namely, William R. Prall, Esq., of Changewater, in Lebanon township, Hunterdon county. The mother died in child-birth, September 18th, 1798. He afterward married Miss Mary Chamberlin, daughter of Lewis Chamberlin, by whom he had two daughters: Maria, who married Daniel Johnson, and Eliza, who married Thomas Hill.

His remains were interred in the graveyard formerly attached to the Presbyterian Church, (since torn down and removed), between Larison's Corner and Reaville, where a stone standing at his grave says:

In
Memory of
Doct. William Prall,
Who Died
Feb. 9th, 1825,
In the 54th year of his
age.

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And by its side that of his last wife, which reads:

In
Memory of
MARY,
Wife of Dr. William Prall,
Died Oct. 13th, 1863,
In the 82d year
of her age.

His first wife was buried here, but I cannot find any monument to her memory.

ZACHUR PRALL. Dr. Prall was the son of Isaac Prall, who lived until he was 94 years old, and was a cousin of Abraham Prall, father of Dr. Wm. Prall, of Amwell. The doctor read with his uncle, Abm. P. Hageman, of Somerset county, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1816. He located in this neighborhood, but remained but a short time, and removed to Pennsylvania, near the Willow Grove, where he died, without leaving any family.

He is said to have turned homœopathist, and to have practiced it some time during the latter part of his life.

—— HOLMES. Dr. Holmes lived and practiced in New Hampton the first part of this century. He was a popular, successful and skillful practitioner. He married Miss Mary Hanna, daughter of Dr. John Hanna. He moved into Timber Swamp, then Sussex, from whence it is said the family went to Western New York, or still further West. He came from Asbury, where he had built a house and practiced several years.

WM. MORELAN. Dr. Morelan came from Sussex county to New Hampton, in 1810, and resided there and in the vicinity ten years or more. He is spoken of both by patients and members of the profession as a popular and successful physician, and as a man who had seen better days. I cannot ascertain when or where he died.

He had been twice married, had a son William, whom he educated for the profession, and a daughter who married John Hunt, near Asbury.

He was kind, generous and confiding, loved to enjoy life in his peculiar way, and was not content unless he had a friend to partake with him. I have since learned that he came to this State from Red Lion, in Pennsylvania, and that he was very successful in treating scarlatina, which prevailed in this part of our State at the time.

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SAMUEL W. FELL. Dr. Fell, a native of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, located in New Hampton a short time previous to the war of 1812. He married Miss Lydia Dusenbery, daughter of Major Henry Dusenbery, and Lydia, his wife. He commanded a military company known as the "Washington Greens," who volunteered, and laid some time at Powle's Hook, now known as Jersey City, afterward at Highlands and Sandy Hook, where camp fever broke out among them, and caused several deaths. On his return home, he practiced some time in New Hampton, and then moved to Belvidere, where he died. He is said to have lost his speech for some time before his decease, either by the exposure to camp life, or fox hunting, of which he is said to have been very fond. He left an only child, a son, who afterward studied his father's profession with Dr. R. M. McClenahan, of New Hampton, and graduated at the University of New York, 1844, and shortly afterward went to England, and became noted for a time for the alleged cure of cancer. Have heard nothing definite of him lately. The last I saw mention of his name was on a tomb-stone in the Mansfield Cemetery, in Warren county, which reads:

Sacred
To the memory of
SAMUEL W. FELL,
Who departed this life
July 11th, A. D. 1824,
Aged 36 years, 3 months
and 15 days.

Also the remains of
LYDIA,
His wife,
Who departed this life March 18th,
A. D. 1839,
Aged 48 years, 4 months and 13 days.

This stone erected by their son, J. W. Fell.

—— PIERSON. Dr. Pierson was a native of Essex county. He moved to the western part of the State of New York, where he married Miss Oaks, formerly of Alexandria, Hunterdon county, N. J., and removed to New Hampton, in 1838, where he resided and practiced one year. He then went to Essex county, where he resided until his death, which was not long afterward.

He was well read in his profession, but somewhat unfitted for the more active discharge of its duties, by a paralytic affection, and sometimes by taking his own prescriptions, he unfitted himself. He left no children.

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ROBERT MILLS McLENAHAN. Dr. McLenahan was the only son of Rev. — McLenahan, a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was brought up in Pennington, read medicine with Dr. Joseph Welling, of that place, and graduated in New York.

He commenced practicing in New Hampton, in 1836, where he continued until his decease, doing an extensive business, for which he charged well, and being an excellent collector, though commencing poor, in a few years made himself independent.

He married Miss Christiann Van Syckel, daughter of Aaron Van Syckel, Esq., of Union Township, Hunterdon county, by whom he had one child that survived him, a daughter. He was gradually lessening his practice, owing to a disease of the kidneys, for which his own prescription was stimulants, which not answering the purpose, ended in great disappointment. He died. His remains were interred in the burying-ground of the Valley Church, near New Hampton, but were afterward removed to the ground of the Baptist Church, in Union Township, where a massive marble head-stone elaborately carved, bears this inscription:

R. M. McLENAHAN, M. D.,
Died
April 28th, 1864,
Aged 46 years, 6 months
and 9 days.

And by its side that of

CHRISTIANN,
Wife of
R. M. McLenahan, M. D.,
Died
March 8th, 1856,
Aged 28 years
and 15 days.

In the same grounds of the Valley church, near New Hampton, I find a monumental stone containing this inscription:

Doctor CHRISTOPHER MACKEY,
Son of
John K. and Sarah Ann
Mackey,
Died April 6, 1862,
Aged 28 years, 3 months,
and 6 days.

Life's labor done as sinks the day;
Light from its load the spirit flies;
While Heaven and Earth combine to say,
How blest the righteous when he dies.

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DR. MACKEY, a native of Franklin township, Warren county, read with Dr. A. Gale of Asbury; attended lectures in New York, and practiced his profession in Warren county. He left no family.

In the grave-yard of Mount Airy Church, West Amwell, is a monumental stone bearing this inscription:

Doctor J. WATSON YOUNG,*
Born January 1st, 1840.
Graduated at the University of Pennsylvania,
Medical Department, March 9th, 1862.
Died February 14th, 1864,
Aged 24 years, 1 month and 14 days.

He was the son of Nelson V. Young, Esq., of this place; read with Dr. Wetherell, of Lambertville, and practiced his profession in Montague, Sussex county, successfully for a man of his years. Died there, and his remains were brought from that place to his father's house, and interred a few rods from the school-house where he received his early education.

He left a widow, who, since his death, has borne him a son, who bears his name, John Watson Young.

JOHN VAN CLEVE JOHNSON. Dr. Johnson commenced practice in 1844. He studied with his father, Dr. Wm. Johnson of Whitehouse, whom he assisted in his extensive practice for some time, when he removed to Somerville and assisted Dr. H. Vanderveer some time, and in July, 1858, he returned to his father's assistance, which was continued until his father's decease, in January, 1867. He still practices there, occupying his father's late residence.

THOMAS ELDER. Dr. Elder was a Scotchman (some say he was an Englishman), and wealthy; purchased at a sheriff's sale nearly or quite the whole village of Bloomsbury, after they ceased to manufacture iron in that place. He was there in the fore part of the present century, say about the first decade. He practiced to accommodate the neighbors, and not from choice, and was popular and successful in his practice.

Being used to living in large towns, where people are forced to respect the rights of others, he found a small country village not suitable to his taste—could not command that respect due to him and his family—too many liberties being taken by the domestic creatures of his neighbors, etc., annoyed him very much. The remedy prescribed by himself to soothe his, ruffled feelings on such occasions proved worse than the disease.

* For obituary, see 75th page of Transactions of Medical Society of N. J., A.D. 1865.

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Then an only daughter married a young man against the consent of her parents. This was a sore affliction to the family, who, disappointed in village life, sold out and removed to Philadelphia, taking the daughter along. He had two sons, one named Anthony—neither of them in the profession. Dr. Elder was a high-minded, honorable man, he was not truly appreciated by his neighbors.

When he left the place he left it with tears, he had intended to live and die there; thus emphatically verifying the adage of his countryman:

"The best laid schemes of mice and men
Gang aft agley,
And leave us naught but grief and pain
For promised joy!"

which was emphatically experienced in his case.

HUGH HUGHES.* Dr. Hughes, son of Dr. John S. Hughes, was, as was his brother, instructed in the profession by their father, after attending medical lectures in Philadelphia, and assisting his father sometimes in his extensive practice; he, in 1816, located in Washington, then Sussex, now Warren county, where he spent six years.

In 1822 he changed locations with Dr. John Sloan, one of the founders of our Society, who had been for some time previously practicing in Bloomsbury, where he continued to reside until his death.

He was a member of the "District Medical Society for the county of Warren," although his office was in Hunterdon county, and his home likewise, most of the time. He possessed in an eminent degree the confidence of the community in which he resided, and was much esteemed by his neighboring practitioners. Open, candid, unassuming, he would in no case interfere with the business of a brother practitioner, without his invitation to do so. He confined himself solely to the profession, and never meddled with anything else. He was my neighbor and friend for more than a quarter of a century. He never married.

We deposited his remains in the Greenwich church-yard, where a monument over his grave bears this inscription:

Our Brother
Dr. Hugh Hughes,
Born
March 17th, 1794,
Died
April 22d, 1856.

* See page 413 of [illegible] Medical and Surgical Reporter, Obituary, by the writer.

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RICHARD KROESEN. Dr. Kroesen was born in Readington township, Hunterdon county, and read under the preceptorship of Dr. Jacob Jennings, at that time located at Readington. After completing his studies, he commenced the practice in his own neighborhood, living in the house east of the one formerly occupied by Dr. Jennings—succeeding him in the practice—but after remaining there some six years, he removed to New Germantown, where he resided three years; from thence he removed to the neighborhood of Ringoes, living there but a year, and while doing so built himself a house in Lambertville, and after it was finished moved into it, where he continued to reside until his death.

His remains were buried in the grounds of the Presbyterian church of that place, and a stone placed at the head of his grave, bearing this inscription:

In Memory of
Dr. Richard Kroesen,
who
departed this life
March 19th, 1807,
In the 41st year
of his age.

On repairing the church the remains and stone were both removed to Mount Hope cemetery of that place.

He married Miss Abigail Ten Eyche, daughter of Abraham Ten Eyche, at the head of the Raritan. He left some family.

WILLIAM CORYELL. Dr. William Coryell came with Dr. John Lilly as a stable boy, and being a well-disposed boy and trusty, and having the friendship and compassion of his employer, when he grew up studied medicine with him, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1826, and was examined by the Board of Censors of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon county, and recommended for license 2d May, 1826, and was immediately proposed as a member of the Society, after which there is no record of his name. He then went into partnership with his preceptor and benefactor, which continued about three years, ending with his death in 1829.

At the time it was generally attributed to nightmare, but was most probably angina pectoris.

He was buried in the Presbyterian church-yard at Lambertville.

JONATHAN AXFORD. Dr. Axford came to Clarksville from Sussex county (now Warren, of which he was a native) about the close of the war of 1812.

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He was esteemed a good practitioner. He had a peculiar way of administering stimulants. The patient in bed is to be placed with his head very much depressed and the feet correspondingly elevated, and take the stimulus through a very small tube (say the stem of a tobacco-pipe), sucking it in very slowly. He claimed that in this way of giving stimulants he could with less amount keep the patient longer and more evenly stimulated than by any other method.

His wife died in 1818. Her remains were taken to their former residence in Sussex (now Warren) county, whither he and his family likewise went. He was succeeded by

WM. A. A. HUNT (WM. ALEXANDER ANDERSON). Dr. Hunt is still living, and is and has been for some years the oldest practitioner in our county. He is the oldest and only surviving son of the Rev. Holloway Whitfield Hunt, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian churches of Alexandria and Bethlehem. Dr. Hunt read with Dr. Wm. McKissack, and attended medical lectures in New York; was licensed to practice in this State in 1816, joined Somerset District Medical Society 1817, and the Hunterdon Society 1823. The University of the city of New York in 1847 conferred on him the honorary degree of M. D. From growing physical infirmities, or some other cause, he has not met with the Society of late years (he is partially paralyzed, and gets about with difficulty). His health otherwise is good. He is affable, cheerful, fond of company, and his mental faculties good (in the opinion of an old man). He is near 76 years old, over 44 of which, I have had the good fortune to count him one of my friends.

DAVID FORST. Dr. Forst (generally pronounced Dr. Fuss) was a native of Solebury, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, the son of David Forst, who kept a public house, since known as "Ruckman's."

He read with Dr. John Wilson of that place, who at the same time had several students, and among them Dr. John Wall, who afterward settled in Pittstown, and Dr. Elias Smith, who settled in or near New Brunswick.

Dr. Forst located in the lower part of Kingwood in 1807, where he practiced his profession very acceptably to his employers until his decease.

His remains rest in what is called "Barber's Burying-ground," on the road from Sergeantsville to Lambertville, where Dr. I. S. Cramer and myself on the 25th September, 1871, found two grave-stones, from which, while he

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sheltered my hand and paper from the "peltings of a pitiless storm," I copied—

In
Memory of
Doctor David Forst,
who departed this life
August 6th, A. D. 1821.
Aged 35 years, 4 months
and 29 days.

Sacred
To the memory of
Mrs. Jane Forst,
wife of
Dr. David Forst,
Born January 3rd, 1789,
Died at Philadelphia Feb. 3rd, 1862,
Aged 73 years & 1 mo.

BENJAMIN VAN CLEVE HUNT. Dr. Hunt was the son of Daniel Hunt, Esq., formerly of Hunt's Mills, now Clinton. After acquiring his profession he located near that place. He married Miss Elizabeth Grandin, daughter of Dr. John F. Grandin, of Hamden. In 1818 or 1819 he emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, where it is said he died some years since from fracture of the femoris.

He sustained a good reputation as a practitioner, and maintained the dignity of the profession.

CONYNGHAM CRAWFORD. Dr. Crawford was a native of Ireland, attended lectures in the Medical Department of Rutgers College, New York, and graduated there; he then settled at Hunt's Mills, now Clinton, in 1828. He built the house now occupied by Dr. Field, to whom Dr. Crawford sold it. He married.

He left Clinton in 1832, and in the spring of 1834 graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He then went to another Clinton in Louisiana, where it is said he died, leaving no children.

JOHN McGLOUGHEN. Dr. McGloughen was born in the small village of Mourne, in the county Dorone, in Ireland. He was at an early age placed in the care of two brothers named Orr, who kept a "surgeon's office" in that vicinity, one of whom had been in the naval service, through whose instrumentality he received "the berth" of schoolmaster on board a government vessel, then about to sail for Nova Scotia. In this situation he spent about two years, a part of it in the ports of the British Possessions, of Canada

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He then returned home and left that service, and shortly after emigrated to New Jersey, on board the ship King James, in the year 1787, and taught school in Alexandria township, Hunterdon county, several years, six of which he boarded with his friend and countryman, Dr. George Campbell, who at that time was engaged in a very large practice in that place. Dr. McGlou ghen married Miss Jane Stull and commenced farming on their own farm, at a place then called Helltown, since then Godey's Mills, now Spring Mills, which he soon brought to a high state of productiveness, and was his delight, holding the plow himself until his children were sufficiently grown to take his place. He was frequently interrupted in his labors by calls from his neighbors and others to visit sick people and prescribe for them, in which he was very successful.

His old friend Dr. Campbell having in 1812 been afflicted by paralysis so as to unfit him for the active duties of the profession, increased the calls on him for medical aid, frequently and daily; and another friend, Dr. Wm. McGill, dying in 1815, still further increased these calls into a large practice. He was, through the wants of the time, the common consent of the people, owing to their confidence in his skill and ability, made emphatically the Cincinnatus of our profession; and the next year (1816) the Legislature of our State passed a law licensing all those who were in regular practice at the time. This completed his ability to collect, &c., but did not increase his practice, as he was already doing as much as he was able to do, riding day and night. He practiced over grounds on which there are no less than fourteen practicing physicians now located, at a time when roads were poor and no bridges to cross the Delaware. He practiced largely in Pennsylvania, was for fifteen years or more Surgeon to the Second Regiment of the Hunterdon Brigade of the N. J. Militia.

He was a stout built, full habited man, say five feet ten inches high, with keen blue eyes, and at a younger day brown hair. His health always good until within a few days of his death, (with the exception of a lameness of the hip-joint, from an accident in the overturning of his wagon), which took place at his residence, 17th day of September, 1835.

His disease was Catarrhus Senilis, of but short duration, which he bore patiently, in fact talked of it lightly and as a matter of course, giving directions about conducting the funeral, &c.,

His remains were buried where he had buried his son Samuel about four years before, and his wife about three years before, known at that day as the Stull burying-ground, since that as Salter's burying-ground, about midway

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between Milford and Frenchtown, being the old family resting place of the Stull family, and strange to say, there is not a stone to tell where one of them lies; although the family were wealthy, and he leaving his children, Henry and Rebecca, well provided for.

He was quick in perception, a good observer of men and events. Diseases of that period being generally of the sthenic character, his practice was calculated for the times.

He was kind to those in the profession who settled near him, and in every instance where it was needful would assist them, even to money and outfits to start practice with. Some of these friendly turns did not pay well, but he still held out his hand to the young in the profession. He was a kind-hearted man, his house was open to all, with a "Cush la machree" for all his friends. Many of his sayings are remembered and repeated by those who knew him, and which though clothed in singular language, conveyed a good moral.

In repartee it would be difficult to find his equal, much less one that excelled him.

The above is written from memory, most of the history being related by Dr. McGloughen himself, in the many conversations we enjoyed together, during the last seven years of his life, in which we were neighboring practitioners.

JACOB WINTERS. Dr. Winters was the son of Jacob Winters, of Broadway, Warren county. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and located at Mount Pleasant, where he practiced with good prospects of success from 1852 to 1855, when his health failing, he went to his father's at Broadway, where he died. He married Miss Castner, daughter of the Rev. Jacob Castner, of Washington, Warren county. They had one child.

WM. R. HAND. Dr. Hand, a native of Somerset county, commenced the practice of medicine in this county in partnership with Dr. W. A. A. Hunt, at Clarksville, residing there one year, when he married Miss Annin, daughter of J. Annin, Esq., of Somerset, and moved to Barbertown, Hunterdon county, where he had a large field for practice. The land of which at that time was not well tilled, or the practice either. He joined the District Society October 26th, 1847, with every appearance of being useful, and continued a member until October 28th, 1856, when his name was dropped from the roll for practicing Homeopathy.

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He continued in Barbertown until 1870, when he removed to Virginia, and died there in 1871, I suppose nearly 75 years old. He left one son, John, not in the profession.

WILLIAM STOUT. Dr. Stout lived in Rosemont, succeeding Dr. Barcroft there, where he practiced his profession, much to the satisfaction of his employers and patients, who regretted his removal to Princeton in 1850, where he continued until his death; he left a widow and children.

He was a good practitioner, and more esteemed by every body else than by himself; he did not sufficiently value his standing and worth in the community in which he resided. He had many and warm friends.

THEODORE M. LARGE. Doctor Large was born in Buckingham, Bucks County, Penn., October 3d, 1830. He commenced the practice of medicine in Rosemont in 1853, where he continued until 1859, when he removed to Dolington, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred November 12th, 1864.

He was twice married. His first wife was Anna Mary Paste, of Buckingham; his second wife, Sarah Jane Cray, of Blawenberg, N. J. He had two daughters, one by each wife, who, with his last wife, survived him. He was a man of good attainments, beloved by his patients and respected in the profession, but was not aware of his own worth.

HENRY AUGUSTUS KIRKPATRICK. Doctor Kirkpatrick was the son of Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, D. D., for more than half a century the pastor of the United Presbyterian Churches of Amwell. He read medicine with Dr. Cicero Hunt, of Ringoes, and attended lectures in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and in 1841 he located in Stanton, which showed him to be a good judge of situations for practice. It was a large and good field, which he managed in his own way.

He was bold as a practitioner, and withal was successful and had many friends; his very off-hand manner suited many people.

He was twice married; first to Miss Mary Servis, of Ringoes, who died early in life, leaving one child, a daughter, now married and living in Philadelphia; his second wife was the daughter of Jacques Quick, Esq., of Readington, who is still living; but from this marriage there is no issue.

He continued at Stanton until his decease. His remains were interred in the burying grounds of the "United First Presbyterian Church of Amwell." His grave is marked by a plain marble, bearing this inscription:

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In
Memory of
Doctr. H. A. KIRKPATRICK,
who died
Sept. 29th, 1851,
in the 35th year
of his age.

Oft between Death and his patient he stood,
And relieved by the healing art,
Yet though science and knowledge his mind had enlarged,
He fell by the conqueror's dart.
But Death though the body he brings to the tomb
In spite of the genius of man—
The soul that's in Jesus is free from all harm,
Let his power do all that it can.

And by its side that of his wife, which reads:

In
Memory of
MARY KIRKPATRICK,
wife of
Doct. H. Augustus Kirkpatrick,
who died April 7th, A. D.
1845
in the 30th year of her age.

In yonder mansions of peace and light,
Prepared by God the Son,
We trust her spirit clothed in white,
Enjoys the victory won.

He was a young man of more than ordinary calibre of mind, ardent and somewhat impulsive in his temperament.

"The Prince of good fellows,
His sun set while yet it was noon."

Since the above was written, his daughter, Mary S., aged 27 years, whose husband's name is Henry Unckell, died in Philadelphia, April 27th, 1872.

In this same burying ground I find a stone erected—

In Memory of
MARY BENNET,
Daughter of
Dr. Jacob & Elizabeth Tidd,
who died
August 9th, 1862,
In the 77th year
of her age.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

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This Jacob Tidd was the bound or hired boy of Dr. Vesselius, commonly known as the red cheek Doctor, who lived at Three Bridges and died in 1774 or 5, when he got the refuse papers of the office, and afterwards, about the time of the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania, he was away a short time, probably accompanying that expedition. After his return he commenced practicing, confining his efforts principally to Ulcers, and such diseases as he could treat by external applications, and soon became popular. He had his cere cloth, his black salve, his washes and his poultices, which in cases that required time, gained him much credit.

He was not a man of much, if any, education. Several young men undertook with him to acquire his theory, but did not succeed, apparently from the fact that he had none. He lived in a remote place on the mountain, where he was resorted to from almost all parts of the State; his house was frequently filled with patients, waiting their turn for prescription. If he had been very fond of money he might have acquired a great deal. He was very anxious to educate his son John for the profession of medicine, and for that purpose placed him in the office of Dr. G. W. Case, but the young man did not succeed.

He was rather small in stature, of few words, never puffing himself, very careless about his personal appearance, traveled on horseback, and lived to a good old age, say between 75 and 80 years, perhaps older.

FREDERICK GASTON. Doctor Gaston, son of Wm. B. Gaston, Esq., a prominent citizen of Somerset County, New Jersey, and brother to Alexander Gaston and Joseph Gaston, both practicing physicians of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Located at Woodsville in 1846, but his health failing rapidly he went home to Somerville and died, aged about 25 years; his remains were interred in the cemetery of that place. He left no family—was not married.

WILLIAM S. JANNEY. Dr. Janney came from Pennsylvania to Woodsville, 1856; was assistant surgeon to 21st Regt. N. J. Volunteers, from Sept. 12th, 1862, to June 25th, 1863, and surgeon to 22d Infantry N. J. Volunteers from March 27th, 1863, to June 25th, 1863. In 1869 he sold his property and went to Virginia.

JACOB K. STRYKER. Doctor Stryker was a native of German Valley, Morris County; read medicine with Dr. Alfred S. Combs, at that time prac-

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ticing in the Valley, and graduated at the University of New York 1849, and located in California, Hunterdon County, where he resided until his death.

He married Miss Elizabeth Flomervelt, daughter of Leonard Flomervelt, Esq. They had one surviving child, James, who has since died.

He was a very careful and observant practitioner, and a much more useful man in the profession than some who made more noise and stir in the world. At one time he had well nigh fallen by that awful scourge of our profession, whose symptoms are written in living characters all over the land; but becoming sensible of his situation he took his stand, and by Divine aid was enabled to thoroughly cast off the society of the leper, and became an exemplary and consistent member of the Lutheran Church, remaining steadfast until the end. His end was peace.

"A noble, busy, useful life,
Has reached an early close,
And labor faithfully performed,
Has earned a sweet respose;
The trials, struggles, weariness,
And griefs of earth are done;
The night of death but heralds in
The bright eternal sun."

His remains were interred in burying ground attached to the Lower Valley Presbyterian Church, where a handsomely wrought stone, standing at the head of his grave, bears this information;

Doct. J. K. Stryker
Died
Sept. 8th, 1862
aged 41 years & 11 mo.

"To die is gain."

JOSEPH STEVENSON. Dr. Stevenson was a native of Seneca County, State of New York; commenced practice in Centerville in 1851, where he had several relatives in the Hall family. He continued here some 8 or 9 years, when his health failing, he removed to Somerville in the spring of 1860, where he died of phthisis pulmonalis, and was buried there.

He was industrious, a good financier, and clever gentleman. The inscription on his head-stone reads thus:

Joseph H. Stevenson, M. D.
Died Feb. 7th, 1861,
Aged 35 years, 3 months
and 10 days.

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And by its side that of

ANNA ELIZA BUNN,
Wife of Dr. J. H. Stevenson,
Died
March 7th, 1856,
Aged 25 years, 7 months
and 20 days.

CHARLES COWDRIC. Dr. Cowdric was the son of John Cowdric, and Elizabeth, his wife, born May 18th, 1833, in Solebury, Bucks County, Pa. They afterward moved into Raritan Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, where he commenced the study of medicine, in 1854, with Dr. D. W. C. Hough, of Frenchtown, and continued it afterward with Dr. L. L. Hough, of Red Hill, Bucks County, Pa., and attended the lectures of Jefferson College, 1856 and 1857, and graduated in March, 1858. He then commenced practice at Red Hill, where he continued till 1865, when he sold out and attended lectures again in Jefferson College, and in the Spring of 1866 commenced practice in Frenchtown, succeeding Dr. J. C. Purcell there, where he continued until his decease, December 31st, 1871, after a protracted illness of seven months, of chronic inflammation of the bowels.

His remains were deposited January 3d, 1872, in the cemetery at that place, with Masonic honors.

He married Miss Johanna Smith, daughter of William Smith, of Frenchtown, who survives him with an only child, a daughter, eighteen months old. He was a member of the District Medical Society; was conservative in practice, and bid fair for a life of great usefulness, which he was gradually and surely extending, when he was cut off.

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NEIGHBORING PRACTITIONERS.

Having given all that is attainable of the history of our profession in our County, I feel that it is not completed, without some notice of those who have lived, labored and passed away on our borders, and those who are still lingering and laboring there, who have shared in our toils, privations and responsibilities, and to whom we have reciprocally extended the like courtesies in our avocations.

Here again we have to rely on the scanty lights of tradition, seen only through the errors and indistinctness of the lapse of time. I shall not attempt a history, but only a very brief sketch of those medical men who have lived "over the border" for the space of the last hundred years.

This is all we can aspire to; it may serve to impart something interesting to those who come after us, and to rescue from oblivion the names of those who labored with us in the healing art, who have grappled with disease in all its multifarious forms, who have striven to acquit themselves as men in the discharge of professional duties, at once the most arduous, the most trying and responsible of all professions.

In essaying to write, the first idea that impresses itself on the mind in the review of forty-five years of professional experience, and observation, and particularly of the lives of those whose history I have just concluded, is the changeableness, the vicissitudes, the disappointments, the delusive hopes, the blighted aspirations, that attend our way, more strongly marked, more fully demonstrated, than in any other avocation of man; and verifying, as it does the Divine saying that the "race is not always to the swift, or the battle to the strong."

But, to proceed. We have on the west, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, extending our whole length, being separated from us by the Delaware river. From thence we received, occasionally, medical assistance of Doctor Joseph Watson, who lived in Buckingham, and of Doctor Hugh Meredith, who lived in Doylestown, who together with Doctor Jonathan Ingham of Solebury, practiced before and after the revolution, the latter up to 1793, when the yellow fever being in Philadelphia, Doctor Ingham went there to test what he supposed to be an antidote for the disease. It failed, he took the disease, came home, and having great faith in the hygeinic influence of

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mountain air, started for Schooley's mountain, in his carriage, attended by his wife and a faithful slave. They reached nearly to Hunt's Mills, now called Clinton, when owing to his failing condition, they stopped in a grove of trees, where he died in his wagon, and was buried in the burying-ground of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, near where he died, by his wife and trusty servant. The people in the vicinity were terribly alarmed and scarcely any help could be had. A coffin was spoken for before he was quite dead, but such was the haste and terror on the occasion, that they did not wait for the coffin, but buried him with his clothes, bed and bedding, and made good their retreat homeward. It is said that the reason the coffin was not there in time, was that it was ordered to be pitched inside, by which it would appear they intended to take the remains home.

It has been reported that they were refused the privilege of burying in the grave-yard. This is not so. The old grave-yard was enclosed in a post and rail fence, standing inside of the line of the grave yard. At the time of Doctor Ingham's death, they were building the present stone wall around the grave yard, and at the place the Doctor's grave was dug, the wall was unfinished, and the wagon containing the remains was backed up to this unfinished wall and the grave being close to it, he was buried as before stated.

The masons and other workmen were so alarmed that they immediately quit work on the wall and would not resume again until colder weather, when the wall was finished. The foot of the grave is within five feet of the wall, the wall is on the east of the grave, and the road east of that, and no doubt was selected on account of its availabilty and convenience, on this sorrowful occasion, and not from any disposition in the people to hinder his being buried in the grave-yard. He was buried in it.

Some years afterward his son, the Honorable Samuel D. Ingham, Secretary of State under General Jackson, placed a stone at the head of the grave, bearing this inscription:

Sacred
to
the memory of
DR. JONATHAN INGHAM,
who fell a victim
to the
yellow fever
on the 1st of October, 1793,
aged 49 years.

Soon as man expert from time has found
The key of life it opes the gates of death.

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He was succeeded in practice in Solebury by Doctor John Wilson, who had studied with Dr. Ingham some time. Dr. Wilson was very popular, and had several students, among whom was Doctor John Wall, afterward located at Pittstown in New Jersey, Doctor David Forst, located in lower part of Kingwood in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and Doctor Elias Smith, located in or near New Brunswick, all of whom died many years since in their several locations.

Since then Doctor Jesse Beans practiced in that neighborhood and acquired a good reputation.

In New Hope Dr. Richard Coursen, Dr. T. Fell, Dr. Charles Foulk have practiced there.

And further north at Warmanville, Dr. Eli Kitchen used to reside and practice.

At Point Pleasant, Dr. Albert Cooper resides and practices.

Still further north at Kintnerville, Dr. John Johnson, a native of Hunterdon county, resides and practices.

Dr. Fleming lived in this vicinity, he is recently deceased. He was a useful man in that location.

Riegelsville, in Penn, opposite the mouth of the Musconetcong, there have been located at different times within my memory—

Dr. Coryell, from the neighborhood of Lambertville, was there in my first recollections of the place, over 40 years ago. He went back in Pennsylvania along the Susquehanna.

Dr. Merrick, who came from Frenchtown, 1832 or 3.

Dr. Jeremiah Roseberry; he went to Little York, 1842. He read with Dr. Cooper, of Easton; was office student with the since celebrated Samuel D. Gross.

Dr. C. C. Jennings was there 1847; now at Easton.

Dr. Asher Riley was there in 1850; in Milford 1866 to 1872; thence to Frenchtown.

Dr. J. K. Snyder, who died from wound in finger while dressing an ulcer on an erysipelatous leg, was there in 1857. He was grandson of Dr. Beecher, a German Reformed preacher in the vicinity of Allentown, said to be still living.

Dr. A. C. Smith; went to Mauch Chunk; he was from Bloomsbury.

Dr. Amos Harris came from Finesville; went to Springtown, Penn.

Dr. Peter Arndt, now living in that vicinity.

Dr. A. S. Jordan, from to the present time.

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Easton occasionally lent, and still lends us a helping hand, through Dr. Cooper, who was a native of Long Hill, Morris county, N. J.

Dr. J. M. Junkin, son of George Junkin, D. D., LL. D., who has been there since 1867.

Dr. C. C. Jennings, who removed from Riegelville to that place.

Dr. Trail Green, a native of Easton; J. R. Ludlow, now gone South.

Dr. C. A. Voorhees, of Alexandria, N. J., and others.

Phillipsburg, through Dr. Shepperd, a native of Hunterdon county.

The Straw used to send Dr. Stewart Kennedy.

Springtown—Dr. Wm. Shipman.

Stewartville—Dr. Cloyd Kennedy.

Dr. Samuel Kennedy.

Dr. P. F. Hulsirer.

Hughesville, in Warren county, including Middleville and Finesville and Musconetcong. These little villages have been the location of a physician for many years, commencing, so far as we have reliable history, with Dr. John Hughes, (although it is more than probable that when the forge was in operation, they had their physician.) He was succeeded by his son—

Dr. John Beatty Hughes; he lived at Finesville most of the time.

Dr. Wm. Shipman, who now resides at Springtown.

Dr. J. C. Purcell, who went to Frenchtown.

Dr. Abm. O. Stiles, about 1840; stayed about a year and went back to Harmony.

Dr. Simeon S. Dana was there in 1852; moved to Clover Hill in 1854.

Dr. John Leavett, from 1847 to 1854; went to Baptistown.

Dr. John Sharpe, from 1854 to 185 , a native of Greenwich; a young man of splendid talents, of which he was not aware; died at Phillipsburg, leaving a widow and one child; he is buried at the Straw.

Dr. Luther C. Bowlsby was there in 1858 or 60; removed to Vienna, Warren county.

Dr. Amos Harris, a Pennsylvanian, from 1860 to 1862; went to Riegelsville and thence to Springtown, Penn., and thence to Hellertown.

Dr. W. H. Drake, from 1862 to 1871, when his health failing, he retired from practice.

Dr. Nathan Case, from January, 1871, to present time.

JOHN S. HUGHES. Dr. Hughes, at one time a very successful practitioner of medicine, in both Hunterdon and Warren counties, and Pennsyl-

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vania, was the son of Hugh Hughes, Esq., and Martha his wife, of Hughesville, along the Musconetcong creek, a wealthy gentleman of Welsh descent. who for several years was engaged in the manufacture of iron at that place, He married and had a large family of children, among whom were Dr. Hugh Hughes, of Bloomsbury, and his successor in the practice, Dr. John Beatty Hughes.

Dr. Hughes is spoken of as a skillful physician, and in surgery ahead of many of his cotempoaries. He rode extensively, over a hilly country and rough roads, and lived at a time when strict temperance was not expected in the profession. He was genial in his habits, but never descended to lowness or vulgarity, although he expressed his opinions with the utmost freedom. He possessed the faculty of enforcing strict obedience to his orders from nurses and attendants on the sick.

On a beautiful rising ground, on the road from Hughesville to Carpentersville, is a small cemetery or rather family burying ground of the Hughes family, where the progenitors of the family, as we are told by the inscriptions on their tombs, rest. It is about 50 feet by 25 feet, inclosed with a stone wall, now going to decay; after scaling of which, for want of a gate, I find inscribed on a stone—

Sacred
to
The memory of
Doct. JOHN S. HUGHES,
who departed this life
July 7th, 1825,
aged 55 years, 6 months
and 3 days.

Jesus, my great High Priest, has died;
I seek no sacrifice beside:
His blood did on once for me atone,
And now he pleads before the throne.

And by its side—

Sacred
to
The Memory of
MARIA,
wife of Doct. JOHN S.
HUGHES, who departed
this life Feb. 21st, 1838,
aged 65 years 4 months
and 20 days.

How blest the righteous when he dies,
When sinks the weary soul to rest;
How mildly beams the closing eye—
How gently heaves the expiring breast.

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JOHN BEATTY HUGHES. Dr. Hughes was the son of Dr. John S. Hughes and Maria, his wife; studied medicine with his father, and on the decease of his father succeeded to the practice with very flattering prospects of success, and managed the practice much to the satisfaction of his numerous patients and employers.

He was of a very genial, social turn, good company—every one welcomed him to their hospitality; but with the cares and exposures of a large practice he broke down, and for some years previous to his decease was unable to attend to practice.

He married Miss Harriet Fine, daughter of John Fine, Esq., whom he left a widow with five children, namely: one son, John (and he not in the profession), and four daughters, who all now reside in Hunterdon, near Finesville.

His remains were interred in the beautiful cemetery attached to the church in Rieglesville. A stone at the head of the grave, bears this inscription:

Doctor
JOHN B. HUGHES,
Born
Oct. 21st, 1799,
Died
May 4th, 1858.

Our Father sleepeth, when
Will the morning dawn?

The village of Asbury has been a medical location for many years.

Dr. —— Holmes was practicing there the latter part of the last century, he built the house in which —— Plotts now lives, and moved to New Hampton early in this century.

Dr. Heintrelman was there several years in the early part of this century, part of the time engaged in store keeping. The most of the practice was attended to by Dr. John Ball, who lived there until 1834, doing a very extensive and laborious practice, from which he retired and went to Newark, thence to New Brunswick, where he kept an apothecary shop, and thence to Andersontown, Warren county, where he died. He practiced largely in Hunterdon county, married a Miss Hunt, daughter of Daniel Hunt, Esq., left several children—three sons, none in the profession.

Dr. Alfred Gale located in Asbury in 1834 and is there still.

Dr. Henry Southard located there at the same time, but did not remain long.

Dr. Wm. E. Mulhollan located there, stayed several years, viz: 1843,

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1844, &c., and removed to Brooklyn, where he died May 8th, 1872, in his 53d year.

Dr. John Sloan was there a short time.

Dr. T. Dirling settled there in 1844 and stayed till 1847.

Dr. John Leavett practiced there from 1846 to 1847.

Dr. Robert Bethel Brown practiced there from 1846 to the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he went into the army.

Dr. Thomas M. Bartolette from 1864 to Sept. 29th, 1866; he died there.

Dr. Frederick Shepperd commenced practice there in 1866, continuing until his death, 1869.

Dr. S. A. Welch commenced the practice in 1869 and continues until the present time.

Dr. Nathan Case commenced in Asbury in 1869 and continued until 1871, when he removed to Riegelsville.

In the Cemetery at Asbury is a beautiful marble obelisk, which, besides commemorating mother, son, &c., bears the following:

DR. F. P.
SHEPPERD,
Born
Nov. 1st, 1844
Died
May 12th, 1869,
aged 24 years, 6 mos.
and 11 days.

And in the grave-yard attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church, a head-stone, reading as follows:

Sacred
To
The memory of
CYRUS ARNDT, M. D.,
Son of
John and Ann Arndt,
Who departed this life
October 20th, A. D. 1845,
Aged 24 years & 14 days.

In bloom of life I bade farewell
To parents, friends, and all,
And willingly resigned my breath,
When Jesus did me call.

He was the pupil of Dr. R. M. McLenahan, graduated in New York, and practiced in Somerset county.

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In Washington there was located in 1816:

Dr. Hugh Hughes from 1816 to 1823, when he moved to Bloomsbury, in Hunterdon county.

Dr. John Sloan from 1822, stayed some time, and went to New York and kept an apothecary shop.

Dr. Jacob Sharpe was there in 1828, and was my neighbor until 1834, after which he removed to Camden.

Dr. Wm. Johnson was there several years, doing a good business.

Dr. Cole settled at Port Colden many years ago, has always had a large practice and is active yet.

Dr. Glenn removed from Broadway to Washington some years since.

Dr. Jos. Cook, son of Dr. Cook from Hackettstown, has practiced in Washington several years.

Dr. Herrick is an active practitioner, and been located here some years.

Dr. Jennings keeps an apothecary shop, and attends to practice occasionally.

Dr. Sowerby lately located there with good prospects of success.

Dr. Mattison has been here several years.

At Andersontown:

Dr. Robert Beavers was settled and practicing when I first settled in Hunterdon. He was son of Moses Beavers, Esq., of that neighborhood; he was very popular as an obstetrician. Genial as a companion, jovial and merry among the boys, and a great favorite among the ladies. He went West in 1835 and was reported as having been drowned.

Dr. John Ball was there a short time afterwards, and died there.

Dr. Perry practiced at Stevensburg, and it is said Dr. Holmes practiced there a short time early in this century.

Dr. Blackwell practiced there several years, but is said now to have removed to Hackettstown.

And we have frequently exchanged services with the Drs. Cooks and Reas of Hackettstown.

In German Valley (now Middle Valley):

Dr. Ebenezer Sherwood practiced from 1814 to 1844, when he relinquished practice and moved to Peapack, where he lived nine years and died and was buried there. He, at one time, had a private institution here for the cure of insanity.

Dr. Samuel Willet studied with Dr. Cop, and practiced there many years. He lived in what is now termed Upper Valley.

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Dr. Cop, a portly, genteel looking man, and fully aware of all his professional acquirements, practiced here several years. He made the treatment of dropsy a specialty, and boasted of his powers in completely mastering it. He died of general anasarca of the system, in 1834.

Lefert Willet, son of Dr. Samuel Willet, practicing there.

Wm. P. Woodruff from 1836 or 1837 stayed short time, went to Ohio and died there.

A. S. Combs, a native of Franklin county, N. Y., commenced practice here in 1844 and remained until 1849, doing a large business, when he removed to Ohio.

Middle Valley—Levi Farrow from 1866 to the present time.

Pottersville, situated where Morris county and Somerset corners in the Hunterdon line, is supplied by Dr. Sutphin.

Head of the Raritan: Dr. John F. Schenck practiced from 1821 to 1822, when he moved to Flemington.

At the North Branch, Dr. James B. Van Derveer practiced several years. He died in 1865, and was succeeded by J. Fred'k Berg, now practicing there.

At South Branch, Branchville, Dr. A. T. B. Van Doren practiced from 1852, and died there June 30th, 1853. Dr. John Robbins located there in 1857 or 8; staid several years, and was succeeded by Dr. Merrill in 1869, who is there still.

The Neshanic practice was held and managed for many years by the Drs. Schenck, Henry Senior and Jacob Rutsen. Their residences were situated about midway between Neshanic Meeting House and Clover Hill. And at the village of Neshanic, from 1852 till lately, by Dr. Henry Smith, and since that time by Dr. Richard Ludlow to the present time.

HENRY H. SCHENCK. Dr. Schenck was born at Millstone, Somerset county, N. J., in August, 1760. Studied medicine with Dr. Lawrence Van Derveer, at Roycefield, Somerset county, N. J., attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and joined the United States Army as assistant surgeon in the Revolution, and remained with the army until the close of the war.

After leaving the army, he commenced the practice of medicine on the banks of the Hudson, in the neighborhood of Esopus. He was there but a short time, removing to Neshanic, Somerset county, N. J., where he remained until his death, in 1838. For his services during the war, he received a pension of forty dollars a month until his death.

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He married Miss Ellen Hardenberg, daughter of Rev. Jacob R. Hardenberg, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. The daughter never married.

The sons all entered the profession—Henry H. Schenck, Jr., Jacob Rutsen Schenck and John F. Schenck.

Dr. Henry H. Schenck was, and Dr. John F. Schenck is a member of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon county.

Dr. Henry Schenck, Sr., was buried in a private burying-ground in that neighborhood. He was succeeded by his son.

JACOB RUTSEN SCHENCK. Dr. Schenck was born in 1783, studied medicine with his father, attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, located near his father, where he practiced until the time of his death. He left no children; an only child, a son, being accidentally shot and killed some years before his death.

Near Hopewell was James H. Baldwin. Dr. Baldwin was a Monmouth county man, born in 1798. Read with Dr. Gilbert S. Woodhull, attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, examined and recommended by the Board of Censors of Monmouth, April 24th, 1820. In or about the year 1822, he moved into Hopewell, then Hunterdon, now Mercer county, where he continued to practice till his death, which took place May 2d, 1869. His remains were interred in the grounds of the Baptist Church, at Columbia, of which he was a member.

Dr. G. W. Case was in his day one of us, (see members of Society), so was Dr. Israel Clark, of Lawrence who practiced to a good extent in Amwell and the surrounding country.

And the Drs. Blatchley, Dr. Lewis Springer, Dr. McNair, Drs. H. P. and E. and J. Welling, Dr. J. H. Phillips, all of Pennington, good and true men in the profession, were, and some are still, real neighbors.

At a time when Mercer had no District Medical Society, Dr. Phillips was a member of our District Society, although not living in our county; and this was the case with Dr. Henry Smith, Dr. Jacob Ludlow, and Dr. Richard Ludlow, of Neshanic, they living near and practicing among us, and preferring to be members with us.

The Drs. Blatchley were brothers, and a most remarkable pair of men. They came from the East—whence it said all the wise men came of old—

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and settled in Pennington at an early day, and practiced perhaps half a century or more. It seemed to be their determination to live a century a-piece, for their plans and aims were to reach that point. To this end they adapted their habits and diet, living on the plainest and simplest food, and when all around them were progressing, they remained unchanged, eschewing all luxuries, riding altogether on horseback. It was a long time before any young man ventured to grapple with them in the professional race, as they were like a well with two buckets, one was always ready.

They lived to be very old, said to be nearly a hundred years each. Neither of them married. They left a large estate, and a good record as physicians, being men of respectable medical acquirements, and had the confidence of the community as practitioners and as men.

This completes the circle of our neighboring professional brethren, and brings my work to a close. I now present it to you with all its imperfections. I have endeavored to do the best with the opportunities offered, consistent with my feeble health, and the difficulties attending such cases.

At the same time, I feel constrained to mention the names of some from whom I have received information since my last report to you, namely: Miss Helen Johnson, Dr. W. S. Creveling, Dr. Cramer, Dr. Cicero Hunt, Dr. Sprowl, Dr. Pitinger, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Nightingale, O. H. Hoffman, Esq. Dr. Armitage, Hon. J. G. Bowne, Dr. McCauley, Dr. C. W. Larison, Dr. Farrow, Mr. J. C. Holder, Jos. Thompson, Esq., Dr. Thomas Johnson, Dr. Honeyman, Dr. Race and J. M. Voorhies, Esq., to them I owe a debt of gratitude for their assistance to rescue the memory of our departed brethren from oblivion.

Which having been read before the Society at its annual meeting, 16th April, 1872; the Society adopted the same and referred it to the committee heretofore appointed for that purpose, to be by them presented to the Medical Society of New Jersey for their action at its annual meeting, about to be held in the city of Paterson, 28th May, 1872.

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To the President, Officers and Members of the Medical Society of New Jersey, at their annual meeting, as now assembled in the city of Paterson, this 28th May, 1872:

We, the undersigned, being a committee for that purpose, appointed by the District Medical Society for the County of Hunterdon, herewith present your honorable body with the "History of the District Medical Society for the County of Hunterdon from its organization in 1821 to the Annual Meeting in 1871, together with the Medical history of the County, (as its boundaries now exist,) from its first settlement to the present time" 1872, for such action as your honorable body shall see fit to adopt in the matter.

The committee reserving the right, and the return to them, or the historian, of all papers herewith laid before you, either when the same shall be published or otherwise disposed of by your honorable body.

JOHN BLANE,
SAM'L LILLY,
H. B. NIGHTINGALE.

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REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The District Societies of Somerset and Union have furnished no reports to the Standing Committee. Valuable communications have been received from the other Counties of the State. Ten reporters are entitled to seats as members of this Society, and their certificates are in the hands of the Secretary.

BERGEN COUNMY

reports the prevalence of Pneumonia in Hackensack and vicinity, either alone or complicated with pleurisy or bronchitis. It prevailed from October to April, assuming a severe form and of sthenic character. Scarlet Fever was endemic, but of mild form with more or less grave sequelæ. In Park Ridge and Schraelenburg, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers have been general.

Dr. Thornton, of

BURLINGTON COUNTY,

says: "We are never rid of Periodic Fever." At all seasons the "Ague struck" are to be found both on the ridge-land and the fens, Other diseases assume a periodic form, particularly fevers, neuralgia, and sometimes even urticaria. He further remarks, that a disease affects a great number of women, independent of age or social status, which he terms Spinal Hyperæsthesia, perverting the functions and

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causing numerous and varied morbid symptoms. Whil recommending several methods of medication, he states that a satisfactory treatment has not been found. He reports the occurrence of a few cases of Small Pox, imported from Philadelphia, leading the people to rely for protection upon vaccinia, which became during the Autumn the voluntary epidemic. The fact was noticed that a genuine vesicle was not more often produced on the old who had been previously vaccinated or inoculated, than on the young who had been subject to the vaccine or variolous influence. Those who used the virus from the cow preferred the humanized lymph as more readily producing pustules. The reporter details a case of vaccination. Though vaccinated when an infant, and the re-vaccination as perfect as he had ever seen, the patient was affected with confluent small pox and died on the fifth day after he saw him.

The general health of

CAMDEN COUNTY

has been above the average of former years. Malarial fevers both in the city and county have sensibly diminished, traceable to drainage by sewerage and other means. Small Pox appeared in the city of Camden in the month of August. There being no city law requiring the physicians to report their cases, no accurate data can be obtained as to the total number. The number may be stated at 1,000 in a population of nearly 23,000—deaths 157. The reporter observes that the course of the disease in Camden seems to confirm the popular idea that it is worse in cold weather. After every cold term there was a decided increase in the number of cases. The City Physician testifies that the mortality was always higher during extreme cold weather; patients who to all appearances

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were doing well during a mild period, suddenly became worse when the temperature became low. During the month of March for nearly a week the mortality in the hospital was nearly 50 per cent., and when the weather moderated it was very much lessened. During the warm weather of October, when the hospital was first opened, nearly all the cases recovered, the mortality increasing with the advance of the cold weather. The disease was very fatal among young children unprotected by vaccination. The neglect of this measure greatly increased the bills of mortality, the greater number of deaths being among the unprotected class. Those adults who took the disease had not been vaccinated since infancy. The reporter made careful inquiries of nearly all the physicians as to the protective power of the vaccine disease, and all agreed in its greatest possible benefit. Of the many thousands who have been vaccinated during the past six months, but *two cases* have been reported as contracting small pox, both of them having the disease in a mild form. Its protective power is strikingly manifest in the fact, that of all the physicians who have been exposed to the contagion, often in its most intense forms, for more than six months, not one had any symptoms of the disease. In regard to the comparative value of the virus taken from the heifer and the humanized lymph, the testimony was in favor of the latter, and *because*, while equal in protective power, it produces less local irritation.

The protracted cold of the winter was attended, in Camden, with an increase of diseases of the respiratory organs. Pneumonia was unusually prevalent, often attacking both lungs, and the mortality was above the average. It was for the most part of an asthenic character, requiring support by diet and medicine.

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CAPE MAY COUNTY,

Dr. Marcy informs the Committee, has experienced more than its usual amount of ordinary endemic disease. Some Pneumonia during the winter, and a few cases of Small Pox, imported from Philadelphia. The vaccine disease which was very generally endured by the people, resulted in intensely sore arms, both in the primary and secondary cases. In the unprotected, the true vaccine pustule was the exception, a large majority of them coming up with a frothy, yellow scab-by pustule, with imperfect areola, and followed by a succession of yellowish crusts for from four to eight weeks; though thus imperfect, they protected the subject against the vaccine disease.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The year in this district has been distinguished as healthy. During the winter, Pneumonia and Pleurisy have been prevalent. In Cedarville a peculiar form of Cold was epidemic accompanied by severe cephalic derangement and a severe and protracted Cough, which only yielded on the approach of an even temperature. Small Pox was endemic in Millville for a short time, but was arrested by hygienic and preventive measures. Sporadic cases occurred in other parts of the county, traceable in their origin to Philadelphia. The peculiar susceptibility to re-vaccination was noticeable; constitutions which had for years resisted the effects of the virus now yielded to its power.

Epidemic influences have been marked in

ESSEX COUNTY

over a large portion of the district during the year. From May 1, 1871 to April 26, 1872, 930 cases of Small Pox were reported in the city of Newark, 120 proving fatal. The

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largest number, 203, occurred in May; the smallest, 15, occurred in September. Between these months there was a gradual decline, since September there has been a gradual increase. In March the number was 111. On the 20th of May the disease appeared in Orange. From that time till May 1, 1872, 71 cases have occurred, all but 10 of them occurred before the 3d of August; of 61 cases 24 were fatal, 7 had been vaccinated, 15 were unprotected, of the remaining two, evidence of vaccination was doubtful; 2 of the fatal cases were puerperal. In 4 instances the patients had been re-vaccinated in from 4 to 6 days previous to the appearance of the disease, the vaccine disease appearing with its usual characteristics and following its usual course. One victim to the disease was an infant on whom four ineffectual attempts to inoculate with fresh virus were made previous to its exposure to variola. The reporter remarks that this case suggests reflection, before making the announcement, as is frequently done, that insusceptibility to the influence of the vaccine virus admits of exposure with impunity to the contagion of variola. In this connection it is appropriate to remark, that we know a man about 65 years of age, living in Orange, who states that he was vaccinated 11 times without success, and who we know, nursed seven cases of Small Pox in his family without contracting the disease.

Scarlatina has been endemic in many parts of the county, generally of a mild type. Three fatal cases occurred in puerperal women. One was attacked the day after confinement and died in 23 hours; in another the duration of life was a trifle longer; in the third case the disease appeared seven days after labor and proved fatal on the fifth day of the attack.

Pneumonia has been very frequent in Orange during the whole of the winter. It is not a frequent disease in that lo-

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cality. The dry cold which has distinguished the past long winter will reasonably account for the increased prevalence of the disease. It is also noticed in the report as endemic in Springfield. During the month of April and to the present time, there have occurred in Newark and in other parts of the county, occasional cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, at least one-third have been fatal.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

during the past year, and for several years preceding, has had an extraordinary exemption from disease, nothing which the reporter would call an epidemic; a few cases of Small Pox have been noticed, two of which were fatal.

HUDSON COUNTY.

To the usual epidemics of Measles, Scarlet Fever, mostly of mild type, and Whooping Cough, was added the extension of Small Pox, from its habitat of the last year. Few parts of the county have been exempt. Jersey City has chiefly suffered, the records of its Small Pox Hospital showing a large number of cases with a pretty heavy mortality. The average in Hoboken is quite unfavorable; the large percentage of mortality is due to the fact that the worst cases both in degree and surroundings, became hospital cases.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis is also reported—about fifty cases, one-half proving fatal.

Malarial diseases, from causes named in the report, have been increasingly prevalent.

Pneumonia appeared during the latter part of the winter and throughout the spring in an unusual degree, many cases of which were fatal.

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HUNTERDON COUNTY

has been characterized by epidemics in almost all parts, generally of a mild form. In the southern part of the county Typhoid Fever prevailed during the last spring and summer. The number affected was large, with few fatal results. In Lambertville, Scarlatina has been endemic, assuming the anginose form and generally mild. The majority of the cases (over 300) have occurred in a portion of the town where cistern water is in very general use, and to this is attributed in some degree the spread of the disease. During March a sweeping epidemic of Influenza pervaded a portion of the county. Prominent symptoms—intense pain in the head, stupor and fever for the first 36 hours, after this diaphoresis and a copious flow from the mucous surfaces; several of those attacked became insensible during the earlier period of the disease.

Tuberculosis in this county is stated by the reporter to be steadily on the increase. In his own locality (Ringoes) he says that it is assuming fearful proportions.

MERCER COUNTY

has experienced a more than usual amount of sickness. Small Pox invaded the city of Trenton in the month of July, and became an alarming epidemic. It first appeared in the central and most thickly populated portion of the city, and among the better class of citizens. Its origin is unknown. The disease was of a severe type, and the average of deaths large, being about one to six. Measles and Whooping Cough have been endemic in Trenton throughout the year. During the winter, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia were more than usually prevalent. There has been much Intermittent and Remittent Fever in Trenton. In February,

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Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis made its appearance in the same city; it seemed to assume three grades of severity—mild, severe and malignant. The most of the cases were of the mild form and very readily yielded to treatment, getting well in 10 or 15 days. The severe cases, after the distinguishing symptoms of the disease disappeared, sank into a low typhoid condition, and run a course varying from 4 to 12 weeks. The malignant form was usually fatal in from 6 to 24 hours. Scarlet Fever and Measles, of a mild form, were endemic in Hightstown. In

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

there has been an unusual amount of sickness. Early in 1871, Rheumatic complaints prevailed. During the summer malarial influences were marked; Intermittent disease appearing in localities where it was comparatively unknown, attributable to the turning up of the soil for purposes of sewerage. During the winter, Bronchitis has abounded. Anginose affections have been severe, and Rheumatism has been persistent, with uncommon fatality. Small Pox occurs in a limited degree, but a decided tendency to the disease is manifest. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis has recently appeared in a few marked cases. The above report relates to the city of New Brunswick. In Amboy, miasmatic disease to a large degree, has been manifested throughout the year, having been very little influenced by the frost and winter cold. The extensive salt marshes abounded in sulphuretted hydrogen.

Influenza was prevalent in January and February in South Amboy, generally ushered in by a rigor as distinct and characteristic as a malarial quotidian chill.

MONMOUTH COUNTY,

during the early months of the last year, had less than the usual amount of sickness. During the autumn, Typhoid

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Fever occurred, in some districts mild, and in others in malignant form.

In Squan village, Intermittents have been more general than for many years, attributable to the overflowing of a large tract of meadows by the closing of Squan River Inlet. The winter months were marked by numerous cases of pulmonary disease. Diphtheritic Sore Throat, Measles and Whooping Cough were epidemic. In Holmdel an epidemic occurred with all the symptoms of Scarlatina except the eruption, and was followed in many cases by the sequelæ of that disease.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis occurred in Mattewan, in March, in 8 cases, all in one family—2 were fatal.

PASSAIC COUNTY

has been visited by no severe epidemic. Malarial fevers were common during the fall, but not more so than usual. In Paterson the autumn and early winter were remarkably healthy. During the spring, Pneumonia of a severe form has been frequent. Small Pox has not proved epidemic in Paterson, as in the neighboring cities. There have been 24 cases in all—11 fatal; 9 had not been vaccinated, all children, and of these all but one died. Of those known to have been vaccinated one only proved fatal, a pregnant woman, who miscarried during the progress of the malady. Not a single case occurred in a person who had been twice successfully vaccinated.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis appeared in a few cases in Paterson during the spring.

SUSSEX COUNTY

has been more affected by malarial influences in the form of Intermittents and Remittents, than for some years past, especially along the line of railroads in process of construction. In Deckertown, Typhoid Fever has been endemic. It was

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severe in form and fatal in a number of cases. During the summer, Scarlatina of mild type, prevailed generally throughout the county; in the fall and winter it assumed in many places a graver form. In

WARREN COUNTY,

Whooping Cough, Mumps and Measles have been the epidemics of the year. Small Pox invaded the town of Phillipsburg, where it prevailed to a considerable extent, a few cases only occurring in the rural districts. Influenza was very general in February, being associated with the symptoms of a bilious condition, and an intermittent febrile element. The reporter notices a form of anomalous Intermittent, not uncommon during the prevalence of malarial fevers, known as intermittent coma, to which attention is invited.

We have cursorily noticed, in this review, the reports from fifteen counties. The ordinary endemics, as Scarlatina, Rubeola, Pertussis and malarial Fevers have, in their frequency, nearly corresponded with their history in former years. They have been generally characterized by mildness of type, and a very limited mortality. Bowel Complaints have been unusually rare. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, though nowhere very prevalent, has during the present spring been knocking at the doors of many portions of the State.

Small Pox has proved itself the scourge of the year. The intimate relations which the two extremities of the State bear to the two great cities to which they are tributary, have doubtless proved a leading cause of the propagation of the disorder. It cannot be denied, however, that there is an epidemic tendency to the contraction of the disease; manifested as it is, in the almost universal susceptibility to the poison of the vaccine virus, producing vaccinia in the unprotected, and the vaccinoid disease in those protected.

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In regard to the protective power of vaccination, the testimony of medical observers is uniform and positive, and suggests the serious inquiry, whether something cannot be effected, whether the Medical Society of New Jersey cannot effect something in the way of securing universal vaccination throughout the limits of our State. If objections to this may be urged, growing out of ignorance and prejudice, no valid or reasonable opposition could prevail against a statute making a properly certified vaccination an essential prerequisite in the reception of children in the public schools.

We notice some of the suggestions in the report respecting

MODES OF TREATMENT.

Dr. Thornton recommends chloral to relieve post partum pains, and illustrates its beneficial effects in the case of a patient who could not tolerate opium in any of its forms, and being an intense sufferer from after-pains. Beginning two hours before the birth of the child, he gave her 15 grains, and repeated the same every half hour. Nine doses were taken. She escaped the pains which in former labors had prevented her from sleeping for 2 or 3 successive nights.

Dr. Morgan has used the Hypo-Sulphite of Soda in the treatment of Small Pox, with very satisfactory results, given in 7 grain doses every 3 hours, with Syr. Ipec., Paregoric and Spts. Mindereri, commencing its use upon the first appearance of the eruption.

Dr. Larison has used Cundurango in a case of Schirrus. He says, "it did not meet my wishes." He discovered no benefit to his patient from a three months' use of the drug.

Dr. Vought, in report from Monmouth, commends the use of skimmed milk with meat and bran bread, as a diet in Diabetes Mellitus, and cites a case of several months duration, in which the benefit was immediate.

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INTERESTING CASES.

We notice one of Traumatic Tetanus and recovery, by Dr. Linn, of Sussex county. The course of treatment was essentially the same as that reported last year, by Dr. Cook, of the same county. The patient was wounded on June 27, 1871. In 14 days thereafter he complained of stiffness of the jaws, and in 3 or 4 days the tetanic symptoms were fully pronounced. The treatment consisted in hypodermic injections of morphine, moderate stimulants, and good nourishment, keeping the bowels open with enemata of spirits turpentine and castor oil.

Dr. Cooper, of Camden, relates a case of Cyst of the right Kidney, in a person over 70 years of age, to which his attention was first called 7 years ago. Upon his death, in January last, the post mortem revealed an enormous cyst of the kidney, occupying a large portion of the abdominal cavity, displacing the intestines and diaphragm. On being opened it was filled with a reddish brown fluid with large quantities of a thick sediment. This was so abundant as to be taken out by the double-handful, and resembled a lateritious deposit. All traces of the natural structure of the kidney were obliterated. The tumor weighed 42 pounds.

Dr. Simpson, of Bergen reports a case of injury from a fall from a tree, diagnosed as dislocation of the vertebræ. The interest of the case lies in the fact that paralysis of the lower extremities and of the sphincters of the bladder and anus, were followed in about five weeks by partial restoration, which has continued to increase till he is now, with the aid of a brace to his back, enabled to work at his trade as a mason.

Dr. Haring, of Bergen, gives the medical history of a lady aged 54, who was attacked with Coma after eating a meal of indigestible food, followed by paralysis of the right side. The urgent symptoms continued for a week, when she became par-

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tially conscious, and moved the paralyzed side to a slight degree. At the end of 8 weeks she was able to attend to her household duties, but was left with the following disabilities: She can articulate distinctly, pronouncing almost any word dictated to her. Her ideas are apparently clear, but it is difficult for her to give them expression. Though an intellectual woman before her attack, she has now forgotten the letters of the alphabet, and cannot distinguish one word from another. She has forgotten and cannot recall the names of her children and friends. In attempting to give expression to her ideas, she gives utterance to sounds which are wholly unintelligible, and then seems amazed that her meaning cannot be comprehended. She can sing any tune she ever knew, but cannot apply the words.

There are many other valuable reports of cases in the hands of the Committee, which would be marred by a concise description in this report. These with other papers upon medical subjects, by Dr. Ryerson and others, are referred to the attention of the Society.

NECROLOGY.

The record of deaths for the year is as follows: June 20th, 1871, in Beverly, Jno. W. Bryan, aged 45; Oct. 15th, 1871, in Plainfield, Jno. W. Craig, aged 76; Nov., 1871, in Burlington, Chas. Ridgeway, aged 80; Dec. 24th, 1871, in Newark, Abner Reeve, aged 61; March 22d, 1872, in Millstone, Peter D. McKissack; April 22d, 1872, in New Egypt, Geo. F. Fort, aged 62; April 20th, 1872, in Hoboken, Jno. C. Taylor; Jas. Riley, Succasunna Plains; Lewis A. Hall, in Trenton.

STEPHEN WICKES,
J. E. CULVER,
JNO. WOOLVERTON,
Standing Committee.

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APPENDIX

TO

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

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In Memoriam.

JNO. W. BRYAN, M. D.,

Died in Beverly, N. J., June 20, 1871, aged 45.

JNO. W. CRAIG, M. D.,

Died in Plainfield, N. J., October 15, 1871, aged 76.

ABNER REEVES, M. D.,

Died in Newark, December 24, 1871, aged 61.

PETER D. McKISSACK, M. D.,

Died March 22, 1872.

GEO. F. FORT, M. D.,

Died in New Egypt, N. J., April 22, 1872.

LEWIS A. HALL, M. D.,

Born October 2, 1794. Died May 23, 1872.

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OBITUARIES.

JNO. W. CRAIG, M. D.

BY ROBERT S. SMITH, M. D.

The Somerset District Medical Society, with a very large circle of his friends, is called to mourn the loss of Dr. JNO. W. CRAIG, who, after a tedious and painful illness, died at his residence on the morning of October 15th, 1871, in the 76th year of his age. Nearly half a century had passed since Dr. Craig settled in Plainfield, then a village of some 500 or 600 inhabitants: he located there in 1823. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Possessing a good education, and an affable and kind disposition, by an attentive and persevering attention to his professional duties, he soon won the confidence and love of the people, which he retained not only as long as he was able to serve them, but until the last of his life. About four years after settling in Plainfield, he married the daughter of General Ludloe, a distintinguished citizen of Morris county. Being a young man and full of energy, and the village of his adoption then in its infancy, he immediately identified himself with the improvements and growth of the place, and became a leader in the establishment of those institutions so necessary to the success and the moral and religious improvement of a place. He was particularly interested in the erection of the First Presbyterian Church, with which he subsequently became connected, and remained an exemplary and consistent member till death.

Dr. Craig represented the county of Somerset in the State Legislature, with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was President of the State Medical Society in 1829, and as a matter of course ranked as a Fellow from that time, with all its privileges. He was punctual in his attendance at the meetings of the Society as long as his health permitted, as well as at the meetings of the District Society. He was unselfish, possessed a high sense of the dignity and responsibility of his profession, and devoted himself, both by precept and example, to the support of professional character, opposing empiricism in every form.

His funeral was attended by the Society of which he had been so long a member, as well as by a large concourse of the most intelligent citizens of Plainfield and the surrounding country.

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PETER D. McKISSACK, M. D.

BY H. F. VAN DERVEER, M. D.

PETER DITMARS MCKISSACK, of Millstone, Somerset county, New Jersey, died on the 22d day of March, 1872. By his death the profession of medicine has lost a devoted practitioner, and his patients a physician and friend whose skill and fidelity had obtained their entire confidence. Dr. McKissack came of a medical family. His father and grandfather gave their lives to the practice of physic, and each in his day was distinguished among the medical men of Somerset. With the subject of this memoir the line for the present is broken; but the son left behind him, yet a child, intends to follow the profession of his ancestors, and to emulate their career of usefulness by practicing medicine in his native home. Thus, while in our country and times, novelty and change for the most part obtain, yet among the old families of Somerset the mantle of the father falls upon the son, and generations of patients are born and die under the care of the same hereditary line of physicians.

Dr. P. D. McKissack graduated in 1842 from the medical department of the New York University, and commenced practice with his father at Millstone. This association lasted for ten years, when upon the death of the father, Dr. Mosier became his partner. Upon his removal, Dr. Mattison succeeded to his place, and he was followed by Dr. Van Deursen, who was associated with Dr. McKissack at the time of his decease. The practice of Dr. McKissack was the most extensive in the county, and he enjoyed in a singular degree the confidence and regard of his patients—a regard and confidence fully merited by his professional attainments, and his devotion to their interests. His labor was exhausting, often excessive, and doubtless caused the repeated attacks of severe illness which from time to time suspended his labors and finally ended his life.

It is impossible to express in a memoir like this, how Dr. McKissack was beloved and confided in; or how his loss is felt by the large circle who were accustomed to commit their lives and health to his care. The memory of his skill and kindness, of his successful combats with disease, and of his high-souled generosity, will be long cherished in Millstone.

EX-GOV. GEO. F. FORT, M. D.

(*From Medical and Surgical Reporter, May, 1872.*)

EX-GOV. GEORGE F. FORT, M. D., of New Jersey, died at his residence, New Egypt, April 22d. He was born in Burlington county in that State in

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1809, and practiced medicine in Burlington and Monmouth counties for a long time.

In 1844 Dr. Fort was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. In the same year he was elected to the House of Assembly, and in 1845 he was elected State Senator for three years. While a member of the House and Senate he served on the Judiciary Committee, and was honored for sagacity, prudence, judgment and discrimination. In September, 1850, he was nominated for Governor by one of the most enthusiastic conventions ever held in Trenton, and in November was elected. At the expiration of his term of office, he retired, leaving behind a record honorable to himself. He was subsequently appointed a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, which office he held for the full term. Since retiring from this position he has held no public office.

Dr. Fort never entirely abandoned the duties of his profession. He was respected and beloved as a physician.

LEWIS A. HALL, M. D.

Dr. HALL was born in Salem county, New Jersey, October 2, 1794. He studied medicine under the celebrated physicians, Drs. Parrish and Physic, of Philadelphia, and graduated at the Pennsylvania University in 1820. In April, 1821, he was admitted a member of the Medical Society of New Jersey. The first thirty years of his professional career were passed in Middlesex and Essex counties, having moved to the city of Newark in 1834. He remained in that city, and held high rank as a physician and surgeon, for nearly twenty years. He removed to Trenton in 1852 or 1853, and while there gave his attention principally to agricultural chemistry. At the breaking out of the war he took an active part in the establishment of military hospitals, and was for a short time in charge of the military hospital at Norfolk. The last few years of his life were spent in Philadelphia, where he had many and warm friends. His company was sought after by the younger members of his profession, to whom he was always ready to impart information; and from his long experience and scientific knowledge, it was invaluable.

Dr. Hall was in vigorous health until prostrated by a severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia, which resulted in his death. He died in Philadelphia on the 23d of May, 1872, in his 78th year. He was a gentleman of excellent literary and scientific attainments, a kind neighbor, and of very fine social qualities. He was an ardent advocate of temperance, and wrote frequently and forcibly on the subject.

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REPORTS OF DISTRICT SOCIETIES.

BERGEN COUNTY.

The town of Union has been practically free from all forms of sickness, with the exception of the usual spring and autumnal fevers. These prevailed to a much greater extent than for several years previous to last year; but so far as my observation has gone, the cases were not so numerous or severe as last year, and yielded readily to the sulphate of cinchona.

Dr. Hasbrouck reports that *pneumonia*, either alone or complicated with pleurisy or bronchitis, prevailed to an unusual extent and of unusual severe form all last winter, or from October, 1870, to April, 1871. A few cases occurred in April and May, and one fatal case as late as June. Recently, October 1st, 1871, the Doctor writes, this disease has assumed a more sthenic character, reminding him of the pneumonia of twenty-five or thirty years ago, when blood-letting was regarded as an essential means of cure. He did not resort to the lancet, but was not deterred from doing so from want of confidence in the remedy, but because we have a very sufficient substitute for it in the veratrum viride. This drug, given early in the disease, in doses of from five to eight drops every hour or two, until the heart's action is reduced to fifty or sixty times a minute, and then in smaller and less frequent doses, so as to keep up its effects for two or three days, I am confident that the disease is occasionally "aborted." At least, I am sure that some cases will thus get well without any condensation of the lungs sufficient to develop the slightest whiff of bronchial respiration.

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Dr. Hasbrouck also reports fifty-three cases of *scarlet fever*, but the fever has at no time assumed an epidemic form. Most of these cases were scarlatina simplex. In a few, the anginose symptoms prevailed; and in three or four cases, the fever assumed a malignant type. Most of the cases have been followed by more or less grave sequalæ. The Dr. reports the diseases usual to the "section and seasons," and that they prevailed in a mild form, yielding readily to treatment.

From Park Ridge, Dr. Near reports that *remittent* and *intermittent fevers* have prevailed very generally, and in many instances, in a severe form. He relied on the sulphate of cinchona, in treating this fever, and was not disappointed in its action. During the summer, diarrhea and cholera infantum were prevalent.

From Schraalenburg, Dr. J. M. Simpson reports "unusual prevalence of *Intermittent Fever*;" otherwise his district was "remarkably healthy." He has had the opportunity of testing the effect of bromide of ammonium, in treating per tussis, and was pleased with its action. He reports four cases of inflammatory rheumatism, and five of pneumonia. He reports the following case, which is given entire.

ROBT. STEWART, *Reporter*.

RUTHERFORD PARK, May, 1872.

CASE BY J. M. SIMPSON, M. D.

DISLOCATION OF VERTEBRÆ.

On the evening of the 4th of last October, I was called in haste to see Mr. J. C., aged 21 years, who, while threshing nuts off a chestnut tree, had lost his balance and fallen some twenty-five or thirty feet, striking upon his shoulders and back upon the hard ground. While busy climbing out on a limb, he seemed to become suddenly light-headed, and fell; for he says he does not remember anything after he started out on the limb, and his sister, who was with him at the time, states that he did not attempt to save him-

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self, but pitched off head foremost. When picked up he was insensible, and remained so until after he was carried into the house, which was only a few rods away. When he did recover, he complained terribly of pain in the back, shooting around into the hypogastrium, and down the left groin.

When I arrived, which was about two hours after the accident happened, I found him lying partially on his right side, with the knees drawn up and but little power to move them. On examining the back, I found a few slight bruises and scratches, and I thought a slight displacement forward of the vertebræ at the lumbo-dorsal junction. Sensation in the lower extremities was diminished, but not obliterated. Pain in the back and abdomen intense. Ordered cold applications to the back and liq. opii. co. 40 drops every two hours during the night, to keep him as quiet as possible. In the morning sent for Dr. Hasbrouck, to see the patient with me. He thought there was a partial dislocation of the vertebræ, but did not think it safe to attempt to reduce it for fear of making matters worse. He ordered the continuance of the opiate in sufficient doses to relieve pain and restlessness and pot. iodid. in 5 gr. doses every four hours, and watch the development of symptoms.

The first night after receiving the injury, he passed water, but after that, his bladder became paralyzed, and he had not the power of voiding his urine, and the same was the case with his bowels. I continued to draw off his water twice a day for ten days, when he recovered the use of his bladder, and was able to void it with some straining. Neither enemas or medicines by the mouth, seemed sufficient to move the bowels until I introduced my finger into the rectum and broke up the hardened fecal matter that had accumulated there. After twelve days, the bowels began to move of their own accord, and gradually all of his symptoms began to improve, with the exception of the deformity of his back. This increased and became very marked. In about three weeks from the time of the injury, he began to sit up in bed, and in four or five weeks, he began to walk around the house with the use of a cane. His back remained quite weak during the fall and early winter, and when walking, he generally placed his hand on his back, as a support.

During the month of January, I took him down to the city to a friend of mine, Dr. D. C. Carr; had a brace fitted to his back, and he is now working at his trade—a mason, and says that he could not do without his brace, but with its support, feels as well as before the injury.

SCHRAALENBURG, March 26th, 1872.

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Cases by J. J. Haring, M. D.

Two or three small but rather peculiar cases have come under my observation, recently.

In a family in which the father and mother were both in ordinary health, and without any peculiarities, I found two children, aged two and three years, respectively, entirely destitute of teeth, except two small round and sharp rudimentary ones, in the upper jaw. In both cases, the gums were very small and the alveolar edges of the jaw wanting. The children were in good health, and in other respects well developed.

Per contra to these cases, I saw an infant born with two large, well developed incisor teeth in the lower jaw. The child is now about eight months old, and has three or four other teeth developing regularly.

In three cases of twins, occurring recently in my experience, the second child presented by the arm. In two of these the first children were footling cases.

In two of the cases of arm presentation, version was adopted.

In the third and last twin birth I had, the first child presenting by the feet was delivered in the ordinary way, followed by the after-birth. The second bag of waters presenting, it was ruptured, and an arm presentation was detected. Hastily arranging my arm, I introduced my hand into the vagina, with a view to version, when a strong expulsive pain occurring, considerably to my amazement, the child was expelled in a sort of doubled up position, quite in violation of all the rules which ought to govern in such cases.

The explanation, I suppose, is that the pelvis was capacious, and the child small, not weighing over four and-a-half pounds.

Two or three years ago, I had what I considered a remarkable case of suspension of the secretory action of the kidneys.

It occurred in a rather delicate little boy aged eight years. In the third week after the commencement of an attack of scarlatina, he became anasarcous. He had the usual symptoms—pallor of countenance, loss of appetite, difficulty of breathing, &c. The urine became albuminous, high colored, and bloody. For two days, the quantity voided was very small, and con-

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stantly diminishing. At the end of this time, the secretion of urine was entirely suspended, and for three days, (seventy-two hours) no urine was passed. During this time he was in an extremely low state, constantly threatened with convulsions, but still his mind remained tolerably clear. Bowels acted once daily. At the end of the time above named, he passed a small quantity of urine, from which time the kidneys very gradually resumed their functions. The treatment in this case, consisted in keeping the bowels soluble, in nourishing the patient, giving ferruginous tonics, making counter irritations over the kidneys and immersing the body in warm baths every six or eight hours. These baths were continued for about twenty minutes, after which he was wrapped in warm flannels. After each bath, he perspired freely, and to this fact I have no doubt, his recovery was due. The entire suspension of the action of the kidneys, for so long a period, with subsequent recovery, made it, I think, a very remarkable case.

Mrs. D., aged 54, had enjoyed fair health. About two hours after she had eaten of a full meal, consisting of warm bread and other indigestible food, she became stupid and showed evidences of an oppressed state of brain. The following day she could scarcely be roused, and answered questions slowly and in monosyllables only. Twenty-four hours later, she became unconscious, and at this time, there was entire paralysis of the right side. The excretions were involuntary, the pulse feeble and irregular, and other symptoms were extremely unfavorable. No change for the better occurred for nearly a week; then, however, she became partially conscious and again moved the paralyzed side slightly. From this time, she rapidly regained the use of her side, and at the end of eight weeks from the commencement of the attack, could sew and attend to almost any household duty. She articulates well, being able to pronounce distinctly almost any word dictated to her. Her ideas are apparently clear, but it is difficult for her to give expression to them. Though an intellectual woman before her attack, she now has forgotten the letters of the alphabet, and cannot distinguish one printed word from another. She has forgotten, and cannot recall the names of her own children and friends. In attempting to give expression to her ideas, she gives utterances to sounds which are utterly unintelligible, and then seems amazed that her meaning cannot be comprehended by her hearers. She can sing any tune she ever knew, but cannot apply the words. The case in many respects differs from any I ever saw.

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I was called to see Jacob Erb on February 26th; saw him at about 8 o'clock. He was insensible, with stertorous breathing, laboring pulse and the usual symptoms of compression of the brain. On examination, I found a contused and lacerated wound over the upper part of the nose. The wound was bleeding quite freely. After sponging it, I found the bones of the nose badly fractured, showing that it must have resulted from a violent blow with a hard instrument.

The body was placed in the most favorable position; the mouth and throat cleared of blood and mucus, warmth applied to the extremities and such other general directions given as were deemed appropriate. An examination of the barn where the wounded man was found, discovered an iron bar stained with blood, and other evidences that a murderous assault had been made. The wounded man died at about 10 o'clock, A. M.

I made a post mortem in the afternoon. In dissecting the scalp and soft parts, an extravasation of blood was found under the origin of the temporal muscles. The blood being sponged away, a fissure was detected in the outer table of the skull sufficient to admit the sharp edge of a scalpel. The skull was then removed in the usual way. A clot of blood was found the size of an egg underneath it at a point corresponding to the fracture spoken of. The fissure involved both tables of the skull and was about two and a half or three inches in extent. A small section of the inner table was detached but not depressed.

The immediate cause of death was evidently the compression of brain caused by the extravasated blood. In commencing the autopsy, I expected to find that the skull had yielded under the direct force of the blow, and that the ethmoid bone had been fractured and driven in upon the brain. A careful examination, however, failed to show any fracture or change of parts at this point. It was, therefore, clearly case of counter fracture. The skull not yielding to the direct force of the blow at the stronger point, but giving way at the weaker point, though more remote from the seat of direct violence.

Though in my judgment there was not the slightest evidence of a second blow having been received, still the medical testimony failed to reconcile in the minds of the jurors at the inquest, the position of the fracture with the idea of a single blow, and they therefore rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a blow or blows on the head and face.

There have been two rather sudden and rather unusual deaths in my practice, in both of which I was fortunate enough to obtain a post mortem

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examination. The patients were brothers, aged respectively fifty-four and fifty-nine years. Their deaths occurred exactly one month apart. Both died on Saturday; the funeral obsequies of both occurred on the Thursday following, and they were deposited side by side in the same vault. There were other coincidents that seemed very remarkable. But to a brief account of the cases.

Mr. C. N., the younger, was a man in apparent high health, extremely regular in his habits, and led a very active useful life. For about ten days before his death, he complained of pain in the precordial region, occurring in paroxysms of more or less severity, but at no time severe enough to unfit him for his ordinary duties. Happening to meet his old family physician in New York, he stated his symptoms, and the opinion was expressed that he was suffering from gastralgia, and remedies were prescribed for the same. On March 2d he had been unusually active the whole day, and returned at about 8 o'clock. At 9 he had an attack of pain of unusual severity, which in a measure passed away, and, as was supposed, he fell asleep. At 10 he had another attack of the same kind. It not yielding after an hour or more, a messenger was sent for me. Before I reached the house, he expired. I expressed the opinion that death ensued from some form of heart disease, and I urged the propriety of a post mortem. Being seconded by some friends of the family, the post mortem was agreed to and made.

The first organ examined was the heart. It was found to be of natural size and in a normal position. Its walls were of proper thickness, showing slight but not very well marked softening. All the valves were carefully examined and tested, and found perfectly natural and acting well. Somewhat nonplussed, the investigation was about to be directed towards other organs, when the idea was suggested to examine the coronary arteries. This being acted upon disclosed the fact that the anterior coronary artery was for some distance thickened or cartilaginous, and at one point its calibre was so nearly obliterated as hardly to admit of the passage of a small probe. *The posterior artery was more or less in the same condition.*

The result of this condition of vessels was, that the heart must have been very imperfectly nourished, and that its action was probably greatly disturbed. This lesion being commonly accepted as one the most frequent causes of Angina Pectoris, the conclusion arrived at was, that this was the cause of death. This opinion was confirmed by finding the other vital organs in a normal condition.

The other case of sudden death was that of the brother before alluded to.

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His health had been impaired somewhat for several months. There was a hesitancy in his manner of articulation; a somewhat sluggish action of mind, and other symptoms, indicating, as I thought, brain trouble. He also had hematuria at different times, to such an extent as to reduce his strength materially. He complained at times of a pain in the right side, which, however, was never very severe, and which he had been led to regard as rheumatic in its character. On March 30th, he got up at his usual hour, and ate his breakfast. During the morning his sister and others called to see him, and he expressed himself as feeling unusually bright. At half-past twelve o'clock his daughter took up his lunch, to him and left him partaking of it while she went down stairs to attend to some duties. About ten minutes later she heard a rather unusual jar, and on going up stairs, found him lying on the floor, as she supposed, in a fainting condition. I reached the house a half hour later, only to find the body cold and lifeless.

A past mortem was also advised in this case, and consent thereto readily obtained. The autopsy was made forty-eight hours after death. In this case I expected to find a clot in the brain or some other lesion of that organ, sufficient to account for death; notwithstanding the suddenness of his death could scarcely be reconciled with this theory. The only pathological condition of brain was a slight but well marked softening at two points, which accounted for some of his symptoms, but did not account for his death. Attention was, therefore, diverted to other organs. In turning up the sternum, a large quantity, (perhaps two pints and a half) of clotted blood, was found in the right side of the chest, which excited the suspicion of the rupture of a blood vessel. A further examination disclosed the existence of a large aneurismal sac communicating with the aorta. This sac had burst at the most posterior and dependent portion, and had resulted in almost instant death. The kidneys showed some evidence of trouble; the other organs were found healthy.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Chairman of the Standing Committee, &c.:

The Reporter of the District Medical Society of Burlington county, *ex officio*, regrets that its members are absolutely free from the cacoethes scribendi, for their reports to him attest

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this by "postulate illation." Their recorded therapy and psychological evolutions would form an interesting and valuable medicative history of our county. Reports call forth a general esprit de corps—supersede crude generalities, improve flimsy opinions, and establish the successful treatment of our climatic diseases.

We are never rid of Periodic Fever.

At any season in the county there are the ague-struck, who do not even visit the fens; and yet are agued early in the spring, as well as in the summer. Indeed, in the winter and spring, it is probable that as many cases can be found far away from the fens as in the inhabited fen districts.

Other diseases assume a periodic form, particularly fevers, neuralgia, and even urticaria often is secundam.

Inflammatory rheumatism is comparatively scarce; the nervous form more frequently appears, and neuralgia is ordinary.

No malignant endemic has disturbed us, and excepting the enteric or typhoid fever, the diseases were not generally intractable.

As farmers and their laborers by machinery now cultivate, gather and thresh their crops, drink iced water and less alcoholic stimulants during the harvest time, and more generally practice hygienic laws than formerly, I believe they are consequently more healthful.

A disease that affects a great number of women, independent of their age and social status, is *spinal hyperœsthesia.* Upon this state of the nervous centres many perverted functions of the organs, tissues, etc., depend. And to it, by analogical reasoning rather than pathological research, must be attributed many and various symptoms.

Medicines seldom cure it; for a time only counter-irritation is beneficial; and with its repetition the patient becomes disgusted and discouraged, hence it is abandoned.

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Rest is absolutely demanded in most cases.

For the emesis, oxalate of cerium has often been useful.

Iodoform does not particularly tend to its cure.

As we are sometimes ignorant whether the cause be centric or peripheric—an anæsthetic or hyperæsthetic condition of some distant part, a satisfactory treatment has not been found.

For the prevention of *post partum pains*, chloral has been efficacious. To those parturients whose post partum pains exceeded in duration and severity their ante partum ones, and to those also with whom other narcotics disagreed, chloral has become a *sine qua non* for this much of the "martyrdom of maternity." To one whom I attended in several labors, and who suffered more from the post than the ante partum pains—and more than any other from these I have ever attended—I gave December 31, 11 P. M., fifteen grains of chloral, and repeated this quantity nine times, every half hour. The child was born at 1 A. M., January 1; at 3½ A. M. the pupils were contracted as much as possible. Breathing stertorous, and from the lethargy I could not arouse her. At 4 A. M. I obtained muttered and monosyllabled answers. Orders were given to repeat the dose as before, if need be. In the evening I visited her, found her drowsy, and that one dose only had been given, and that at her request.

She was very complimentary and thankful for her escape from pains, which at such times had prevented her from sleeping for two or three days and nights successively.

Opium, nor any of its preparations, she could not tolerate, because of the violent emesis they caused. Neither could the administration of chloroform be entrusted to inexperienced and ignorant nurses.

During several years I have administered chloroform to almost all the parturients, and have never had cause to regret its administration; and those who have taken it once never

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object, and often insist on its inhalation at subsequent labors.

When the os uteri is thin and unyielding, I believe it expedites its expansion.

And if it prolong the last stages of the expulsion of the child, the forceps are applied with great advantage.

Constant intercommunion with Philadelphia during the epidemic of *variola* lately existing there, and a few cases here of this disease, warned the community of the importance of their self-protection. Hence in October, Vaccinia became the voluntary and popular epidemic. It increased for six weeks to a great extent, and during the following six gradually died out. Whole families, old and young, became vaccinifers; and in this region round about never was vaccination to so great an extent practiced before. On the old, who had been many years before previously and successfully vaccinated or inoculated, a genuine vesicle was not more often produced than on the young who had previously had vaccinia or variola.

Revaccination with the primary crust produced the same proportional results in this District, as vaccination with the secondary lymph in the English cases reported in The British Medical Journal, August 19, 1871. Fifty to the one hundred and fifty were entirely unsuccessful; eighty-six terminated in papules and small spurious vesicles, and only fourteen yielded true primary vesicles.

But by oft repeating the vaccinating, a papule or spurious vesicle could be finally produced in those who had been recently unsuccessfully vaccinated. Revaccinations ran two days ahead of the primary, often resembled furunculus, and the phlogosis sometimes equaled that of anthrax.

Those of this Society who had tried the virus from the cow, preferred that from the child, because by the latter pustules were more readily produced.

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A distinguished Emeritus professor, in his popular "Practice of Medicine," states: "So far as my observation has gone, and I believe the same result has been obtained by others, that if the vaccine virus be inserted so early after exposure that the vesicle shall appear before the variolous fever has occurred, the small-pox will either be prevented altogether or will be so far modified as to be harmless." I had so often seen this assertion confirmed, that I believed it infallible until I attended this case, viz.: D. Vansciver, age twenty-six years, was, October 17, 1871, exposed to variolous contagion. When he was an infant he was vaccinated by my father. October 24th I revaccinated him; 31st was requested to visit him professionally. He had as genuine a vaccine vesicle as I had ever seen, and surrounding it much inflammation. Although he had the prodromic symptoms of variola, I could not admit it because of my belief in the above dogma, and because he himself was then an exponent of the protective powers of vaccinia, and this, too, in the lyterian stage; yet at this time he was affected with variola, and died on the fifth day from the time I first visited him, of malignant confluent small-pox.

Case.—Because of its singularity, I will report the following case:

Lately I visited a young man, who complained of pain in his back and head. He was apyretic, and the disease was considered neuralgia.

In a few days the pain left the back and was concentrated in the right temporal region. There it was intense and incessant. The pain, soreness of the scalp, emesis of the cerebral type three or four times daily, and insomnia were the principal symptoms until the 21st of the month, which was also the tenth day of the sickness.

At 10 A. M. of this day I visited him, and found him for the first time nearly free from pain in the head. An hour

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afterward he was hemiplegic—intellect undisturbed. Whilst tying his arm for venesection (for his pulse was full, slow and strong), I found on it several small and acuminated pustules. These were found on his scalp, body, limbs, and on his face one only.

On the following day Dr. R. J. Lewis, of Philadelphia, saw the case with me in consultation. Aborted variola was his diagnosis, affecting principally the brain. The doctor informed me that during the last epidemic in Philadelphia of variola, there were many such cases. The poison of the disease was expended on the brain; the cerebral symptoms and not the eruption—for frequently no eruption existed—were the principal and often only ones.

The high authority and experience of this physician entitles his opinion to a most respectful consideration.

My ignorance of this form of variola forbids apparent egoism on my part. Apparently, the Ferri. Subcarb. was the only medicament which remedied the pain. This had been taken twenty-four hours when he was paralyzed.

When the left side became palsied, the temporal pain ceased. Two or three days afterward the pain returned to the right superciliary ridge, and the iron was resumed. The pain left, and aphemia followed.

I state this because Dr. Jackson (Hughlings) wished "emphatically to teach that when hemiplegia attends loss of speech, the palsy is almost invariably on the right side of the body."

S. C. THORNTON, *Reporter.*

MOORESTOWN, MAY 4, 1872.

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CAMDEN COUNTY.

To Chairman of Standing Committee, &c.:

During the first half of the year 1871, the general health of Camden county was above the average of previous years.

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, which in former years have been so prevalent, were scarcely seen at all, and only in sporadic cases of no great severity. The spring, succeeding a winter of great severity, was at least a fortnight earlier than usual. The heats of summer were not excessive, and the earth was refreshed and the atmosphere cooled by copious and repeated showers. Sun-stroke, which in some previous years was of very common occurrence, often proving rapidly fatal, was scarcely seen. We believe no fatal cases were reported in the city of Camden, where, in the previous year, a number of fatal cases were met with.

Cholera Infantum and Diarrhœa were not nearly as frequent as in former years, and were much more amenable to treatment.

Remittent and Intermittent Fevers were seen in the rural districts to a limited extent, but were not at all prevalent in the city of Camden itself. This exception of Camden from intermittent and remittent fevers has now continued for several successive years, and can, we think, be fairly attributed to the better system of surface and underground drainage so generally adopted over the whole city, which has been mentioned in the reports of previous years.

Dr. Bramin, of Blackwoodstown, reports that *Bilious Fevers* of a protracted type, were very often seen in his circle of practice; many of the intermittents running into this form of disease. He also mentions that typhoid fever, of a mild type, was frequently met with, commencing as typhoid *ab initio* and not as a sequence of other fevers.

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As a general thing our malarial fevers have very much diminished within a few years, owing, we believe, to a better system of cultivation and drainage in the county, as well as an improved system of sewerage in the city of Camden: the number of acres of swamp and marshy land being very much diminished within the last few years. A striking instance of the increased health of a neighborhood may be mentioned in this connection: Newton Creek, which was once a navigable stream, was dammed off at its mouth more than eighty years ago, in order to save the expense of meadow bank along its margin; the outlet to the river was by means of sluices with doors to keep out the tide. The bed of the stream, for want of a sufficient current, gradually filled up to a mere ditch, and the meadow lands at the head of the stream were often covered with back water for days at a time, after heavy rains, and the meadows became wet and marshy. During the hot weather all the inhabitants along the course of this stream were habitually afflicted with intermittents and remittents during the summer, and quite late in the fall. Two years ago the embankment at the mouth of this creek was carried away during a freshet, and the whole extent of meadow land amounting to seven hundred acres, was flooded twice during every twenty-four hours with a fresh overflow of water. Since this has been the case the health of the inhabitants has very much improved, and intermittents have ceased to a very great extent. So well convinced are the residents that their increased health is owing to the removal of the stagnant water, that they have neglected to repair the break in the embankment, and have procured legislative authority to entirely remove the dam, and let the tide have free access to the channel of the creek, preferring to incur the expense of putting up banks for their meadows for the sake of the great improvement in their health.

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During the month of August, *Small-pox* made its appearance in the lower part of the city of Camden, in a neighborhood inhabited mostly by colored people. This part of the town had been only recently annexed to the city of Camden, and its sanitary and hygienic condition was bad in the extreme. The houses and yards were small and filthy, with pig-pens and privy-wells often overflowing, in close proximity to the houses, and a large portion of the houses unprotected by vaccination. Under such adverse circumstances, it was no wonder that the disease spread in this locality. The sanitary committee of the city councils took charge of this district, and had it thoroughly cleaned, and the nuisances removed as far as practicable, and for a time the disease seemed to be held in check, until some time in October, when it increased and spread to the surrounding districts. This was coincident with a rapid increase of the disease in the city of Philadelphia, where the weekly mortality increased from eight or ten to sixty-five, and soon assumed the character of an epidemic of unusual severity and fatality. The constant daily intercourse of a large portion of our citizens with Philadelphia no doubt tended greatly to increase the number of cases. So great was the increase in the number of cases, that a small-pox hospital was opened, and has continued in operation to the present time. It was placed under the charge of Dr. R. W. Morgan, one of the members of our District Society, from whom we have obtained some valuable statistics in regard to the disease and its mode of treatment; and it is but just to him to state, that the ratio of mortality of the cases under his care compare very favorably with other small-pox hospitals. The number of cases up to the present time treated in the small-pox hospital was 133, with a mortality of 18.02 per ct. The cases treated at their own homes by the city physician was 104, with a mortality of 16.04 per ct. The mortality

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among the unvaccinated was 34 per ct; this compares favorably with the statistics of the small-pox hospital in Philadelphia, where the total mortality of the whole number was 29.34 per ct.; and taking the unvaccinated cases the mortality was 65 per ct. Both in public and private practice much the larger part of the mortality was among the unvaccinated. Most of the deaths among those who had been vaccinated were from some intercurrent disease.

Notwithstanding all that has been said and written on the protective power of vaccination, it must be confessed that there is still a great prejudice against it, especially among the less intelligent part of our population. Vaccination was freely offered to all who were unable to make pecuniary compensation for it, by the city authorities, yet many refused to avail themselves of the offer, and cases of natural small-po were constantly met with during the whole winter.

A published mortality of 1,000 persons in the month of December alone in Philadelphia, attest the extent of the disease, as well as its fearful mortality; and we are still far from realizing the boast of the immortal Jenner, who, in the first burst of enthusiasm caused by his great discovery, announced that we now had it it in our power to banish from the earth one of the most loathsome as well most fatal diseases to which the human family were subject.

There being no law in the city of Camden compelling physicians to report the cases of small-pox, we are without accurate data to ascertain the total number of cases but, as far as could be gathered from consulting the different physicians, the total number of cases of small-pox may be stated as one thousand in a population near twenty-three thousand. The deaths from small-pox have been 157, showing quite a large mortality from what has been considered by many as a preventable disease.

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At the present time the disease has almost entirely disappeared from our midst. It may be remarked that the course of the disease this year, seems to confirm the popular idea that *small-pox is worse during cold weather*—it was certainly so here. After every cold spell there was a decided increase in the number of cases; and Dr. Morgan, the city physician, informs us that the mortality was always higher during extreme cold weather. Patients who, to all appearance, were doing well during a mild period, suddenly changed for the worse when the thermometer out of doors sank low. He says that during a very cold spell of weather during the month of March, lasting over a week, the mortality in the hospital was near 50 per cent., and when the weather moderated it was very much lessened; and that during the warm weather of October, when the hospital was first opened, nearly all the cases recovered, and that the mortality increased as soon as the cold weather commenced in November.

Some peculiarities of the disease may be mentioned: Many of the cases were decidedly malignant in their character. In such cases the eruption made its appearance about the third day, not in the ordinary vesicular form, but as if the skin was detached, filling up with a reddish colored fluid, not rounded and well-defined, but flattened and rather shriveled in appearance, with a red color around their base, very much resembling purpura, with considerable tumefaction in the cellular tissue; hemorrhage from the mouth, nose, and in some cases from the vagina, were met with, with a small, feeble and frequent pulse, much cerebral disturbance and general prostration. Such cases were almost uniformly fatal in forty-eight or fifty-six hours from the first appearance of the eruption. Another class of cases went through the stage of maturation until the 12th or 13th day, when the pock had a black look, on the top, very much resembling India ink. This blackness

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extended over the whole body, and the cases often terminated unfavorably about the 18th or 20th day, often with great effusion in the lungs, which began with an irritation of the larynx, with much œdema about the glottis, causing great difficulty of breathing. In many of the cases, the bowels were obstinately constipated from the commencement. Very few of the cases were troubled with the secondary fever, so much spoken of by some authors. The fatal cases mostly being in those of the malignant character, terminating as we have already mentioned in 48 or 56 hours, or from some intercurrent disease at a later period, generally in the respiratory apparatus.

It may be mentioned that the disease was very fatal among young children, who were unprotected by vaccination; and the neglect of this operation in many families very much increased our bills of mortality; in fact, as we have already mentioned, much the greater number of deaths were among those who had it in the natural way. Those adults who took the disease had never been vaccinated since infancy—in such cases the protective power of vaccination had been lost by time.

Your Reporter has made special inquiries from nearly all our physicians, as to the protective power of vaccination and revaccination, and all agree that it is of the greatest possible benefit. Of the many thousand persons who have been revaccinated during the past six months, but *two cases* have been reported as taking the small-pox; that is of those who have been revaccinated before exposure to the contagion. Both of these did well, and had the disease in a mild form. So that we may fairly infer, that although we have had so many cases during the past six months, had vaccination and revaccination been universally practiced we should have had very little of the disease. The experience of European countries

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where compulsory vaccination has been fairly carried out is, the disease has almost entirely ceased for a number of years.

As a striking instance of the protective power of vaccination, we need only allude to the case of our own physicians, all of whom have been exposed to the contagion for more than six months, often in its most intense form, without a single one of them having the least symptoms of the disease. How different this from epidemics of yellow fever and cholera, where physicians so often fall victims to the disease.

We have also made inquiries as to the comparative value of the virus *taken from the cow*, with that of the *humanized* virus, and all agree that the latter is just as good a preventive as the former, without the great disadvantage of the much greater local irritation which the virus fresh from the cow almost always produces.

As regards the *treatment* of small-pox, it may be said that the disease was rather of an asthenic type, and in consequence the treatment was supporting rather than depletory. During the cold weather hot drinks, such as hot lemonade, was very useful in favoring the development of the eruption, but in warmer weather it was not necessary. Spiritus mind., in combination with neutral mixtures, was of advantage. Most of the malignant cases, as we have already stated, were fatal in an early period, but stimulants, such as punch, with brandy or whiskey, with beef-tea, were essential. A good, substantial diet was of great benefit after the maturative stage was over. Glycerine was very frequently used, both externally in combination with laudanum, to allay the local irritation, and internally as an alterative in combination with syr. ipecac, spiritus mind. and solution of morphia. Dr. R. W. Morgan informs us that he has within the last month used a new remedy with the most satisfactory results; it is the Hyposulphite of Soda. He gives it in seven grain doses every

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three hours, in combination with syr. ipecac, paregoric and spiritus mind. He gives it on the first appearance of the eruption; within 24 hours, he assures us, that the pustules show a decided shriveling, and run their course much sooner than when left to themselves. He states that he has used it in a number of cases, both in hospital and private practice, with very satisfactory results. He explains its action as that of an antiseptic, and was induced to use it from its having been used in scarlatina and other malignant diseases. Should further experience confirm the favorable report of this remedy, it will be of great value in the treatment of this loathsome disease.

As the consequence of a cold and protracted winter of unusual severity, diseases of the respiratory organs have been of great frequency. *Pneumonia* especially has prevailed during the whole winter to an unusual extent, and the mortality from this cause has been much above the average. It has often attacked both lungs at the same time; such cases were often fatal. For the most part it was of an asthenic character, requiring a supporting treatment, both as to medicine and diet. Quinine was used with much advantage in this, and in fact in most of our winter diseases the use of quinia seemed to be followed by the happiest results; many forms of disease seeming to be periodic in their character. This was the case especially with rheumatism and neuralgia; at least there seemed to be periods of aggravation of the disease and then an apparent amendment. In such cases quinia was used with great advantage.

Cases.

But few cases of special interest have been reported.

Dr. Alex. M'Cray reports a case of severe and protracted narcotism from the hypodermic use of one-third of a grain

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of sulphate of morphia, given to a patient who was suffering from schirrus of the uterus, and who had previously partaken largely of McMunn's elixir opii ; it was overcome after a few hours by the use of two grains of extract of belladonna, given in divided doses by hypodermic injection.

A case of enormous *Cyst of the right kidney* in a person over seventy years of age, under the care of your Reporter, may not be without interest. My attention was first called to it in the summer of 1865; at that time there was a well-defined tumor a little to the right of the umbilicus, extending upward toward the false ribs. He stated that he had noticed it more than a year previously, but as it gave him no particular inconvenience he had said nothing about it. It had rapidly increased in size within the last few months, and his general health had been failing. It was about as large as a child's head, and gave no particular pain. On manipulation it was immovable and evidently contained a fluid. Having recently met with a case of enormous hytadid of the liver, I was under the impression it might be of the same character, but confessed myself unable to make out a satisfactory diagnosis. He was put on the use of the iodide of potassa, followed by iodide of iron and quinine, and a general tonic treatment to rebuild his general health, without any special reference to the tumor. Under this plan he became much better in health, but the tumor gradually increased in size. He could walk without any great inconvenience, but riding always gave him great pain. During the last six months of his life he was confined to his bed with partial loss of power in the lower extremities, which I attributed to the increasing weight and pressure of the tumor, which had now attained enormous dimensions. The bowels were obstinately constipated, and could only be moved by purgatives, and the fœces were of a

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flattened ribbon-shape. He died in January, with symptoms of strangulation of the bowels, as there was decided stercoraceous vomiting the last two days of his life. The autopsy, made twenty-four hours after death by Drs. Schenck and Marcy, revealed an enormous cyst of the right kidney, occupying a large portion of the abdominal cavity, displacing the intestines and pushing up the diaphragm; the ascending colon was directly in front of the tumor, fastened to it by strong adhesions, and completely flattened out between the tumor and the abdominal walls. On being opened, it was found to be filled with a reddish brown fluid, with large quantities of a thick sediment at the bottom; this was so abundant as to be taken out by the double handful, and resembled somewhat a lateritious deposit. All traces of the natural structure of the kidney were obliterated. The tumor with its contents weighed forty-two pounds.

RICHARD M. COOPER, M. D., *Reporter.*

CAMDEN, April 27, 1872.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Chairman of Standing Committee, &c.

Although we have had a good deal of sickness throughout our county during the past year, it has consisted so almost entirely of our ordinary endemic diseases, and has been so free from epidemics of any kind, that there is but little of interest to report. Intermittents, which were so prevalent a year or two since, have pretty well subsided, and are at about their ordinary average. During the winter we have had some little pneumonia, with the other ordinary diseases of the cold term. A little of scarlatina and also of measles and whooping-cough, but nothing so far as I know approaching an epidemic. A few cases of *Small-pox* were imported into the

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county from Philadelphia, but did not extend beyond the persons first attacked. Our ratio of mortality has been very small.

The only thing of special note that I have to mention is the singular course of the *vaccine* disease in both the revaccinated, and those who had been vaccinated when children. The fright of the people drove almost every one to revaccination, and made parents anxious to secure it for their children. In the cases of the revaccinated, I never saw such intensely sore arms, often being swelled from shoulder to elbow with an areola of equal extent—no doubt erysipelatous, but occurring so frequently as to be an almost daily occurrence. But with the unprotected the true vaccine pustule was the exception; a very large majority coming up with a frothy, yellow, scabby-looking pustule, with an imperfect areola at the proper time, and followed with a succession of yellowish crusts for from four to eight weeks before perfect cicitrization would take place; leaving a very imperfect mark or pit. Other physicians of the county have spoken to me of the same difficulty and irregularity. Query: How far will such vaccinations protect against the small-pox? They protest against repeated vaccinations.

VIRGIL M. D. MARCY.

Cold Spring, Cape May Co., May, 1872.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Chairman of Standing Committee, &c.

We have enjoyed another year of remarkable healthfulness in our county; during the winter, however, owing to its being so protracted, and the temperature so changeable, diseases of the respiratory organs were more prevalent than usual, especially pneumonia and pleurisy. In Cedarville, Dr. Ephraim

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Bateman reports a peculiar form of cold, epidemic in character, accompanied by severe cephalic derangement, and a severe and protracted cough, which resisted remedies, and only subsided on the approach of an even temperature.

Small-pox prevailed for a little while, quite extensively in Millville, but by careful hygienic measures, and a system of general vaccination and revaccination, was soon checked. Several deaths occurred. One very severe case, in the practice of Dr. Tomlinson at Roadstown, died, and two cases of severe varioloid recovered. There were several isolated cases reported, occurring in different parts of the county, mostly traceable to Philadelphia as the place of their origin. A case of varioloid of much severity occurred in Bridgeton, and was the means of bringing forth from their resting places many venerable (by age) lancets, and the "sore arm committee" all over the county was indeed numerous. The *peculiar susceptibility to revaccination* was marked. Many who felt themselves secure from the dreaded disease found the revaccination to take finely. Arms that for years had refused to be affected by the virus, showed unmistakable evidence of its power.

Dr. Elmer, of Bridgeton, used in the treatment of small-pox, with gratifying results, sarracenia purpura (pitcher plant) as a drink.

Our County Society still meets semi-annually in April and October; the interest in the meetings increasing, and we all find the gatherings both pleasant and profitable.

At our last meeting Dr. J. Barron Potter read a very interesting essay on "The Medical Aspects of our City and County."

Reports on epidemics and interesting essays being called, *varicella* was reported as having prevailed to quite an extent in a small village lying between the cities of Bridgeton and Millville (Gouldtown)—twenty-five or thirty cases; and as

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small-pox was raging in the latter city, it gave rise at first to quite a panic among its inhabitants. Cases of scarlatina and rubeola were reported, though not nearly so many as in other years.

Pneumonia seemed to have been quite common, and the questions as to bleeding from the arm freely in the first stage was discussed, and all excepting one advocated prompt and free bleeding in the earliest stage of the disease. One member preferred the *veratrum viride* to the lancet.

Dr. H. W. Elmer reports success in several cases in the treatment of sprains by the use of *sulp. atropiæ, hypodermically.*

A very interesting case of aneurism of the aorta was reported by Dr. Smith. The diagnosis made a year previous to the patient's death was proven correct by a post mortem examination made by Drs. Smith, Potter and Sheppard. I had hoped to have had a detailed account of this case from Dr. Smith to have sent you.

Time will not allow a more extended report from me.

SAM'L G. CATTELL, *Reporter.*

DEERFIELD, May 1, 1872.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Chairman of Standing Committee, &c.

The medical history of Essex county, for the year ending May 1, 1872, exhibits the fact that epidemic influences have prevailed to a considerable extent, over a large portion of the district, during the entire period.

From May 1, 1871, to April 26, 1872, nine hundred and thirty cases of *Small-pox* were reported in the city of Newark, one hundred and twenty of which proved fatal. The largest

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number (two hundred and three) occurred in May, 1871; the smallest (fifteen) in September. Between these three months there was a gradual decline in the number of cases. Since September there has been a gradual increase, the number in March, 1872, reaching one hundred and eleven.

On the 20th of May, 1871, the same disease made its appearance in the city of Orange. From that time until the present, seventy-one cases have been noted—sixty-four cases occurring before the 3d of August.

I am indebted to my friend, Dr. Lloyd, for the facts which follow in relation to this epidemic.

Sixty-one cases came under his observation; of this number thirty-seven only had ever been vaccinated. Twenty-four cases were fatal; of these, seven had been vaccinated, fifteen had not been; while evidence concerning the remaining two, in this particular, was doubtful.

The ages of patients who had been vaccinated, ranged as follows:

Between 1 and 10 . . .	2	Between 50 and 60 . . .	2
" 10 and 20 . . .	10	" 60 and 70 . . .	2
" 20 and 30 . . .	12	" 70 and 80 . . .	1
" 30 and 40 . . .	7		
" 40 and 50 . . .	1	Total, ...	37

Two of the fatal cases occurred in puerperal women.

In four instances, the patients had been revaccinated, from four to six days previous to being attacked, the vaccine disease appearing with its characteristic pustule following its usual course.

One victim to the malady was an infant. I am informed by Dr. L., that he made four ineffectual attempts to inoculate the child *with fresh virus* previous to its exposure to variola.

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It will be seen from the foregoing observations, supposing the cases referred to to have been properly vaccinated, that if there be no doubt as to the protection which vaccination insures, the period of time during which its protective power lasts is quite variable. In twelve instances certainly, if not in more, it had spent its force in less than twenty years: in two, in less than ten years. Occasional attempts at revaccination, therefore, cannot be too strongly urged. The last case referred to suggests reflection before making the announcement, as is frequently done, that insusceptibility to the influence of the vaccine virus admits of exposure with impunity to the contagion of variola.

Scarlatina has not been uncommon in many parts of the county. Deaths have not been infrequent, although the cases have been, in the main, of a milder type. A case occurring in my own practice, the day following the patient's confinement, terminated fatally twenty-three hours subsequent to the first manifestation of the malady—vomiting. Dr. Pierson, Jr., of Orange, reports a similar instance; the duration of life being but a trifle longer than in the case referred to above. A third case of similar character, and fatal, occurred under the observation of another physician in Orange.

Epidemics of *Measles* appear to have prevailed wherever there was no dearth of material.

Dr. Jobs, of Springfield, writes that since the commencement of the present year, he has encountered an unusual disposition to diseases of the respiratory organs in his practice. *Pneumonia* and Bronchitis have been common; in some instances the attacks have been severe; they have, however, yielded kindly to the usual mode of treatment. At the time of his writing (April 19th) an epidemic of *Whooping-cough* was raging in Springfield. Adults and old people were not exempt; many bearing testimony, deemed reliable, that they were for

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the second time victims of the disorder. The so-called specifics Dr. J. found of no service whatever in the treatment.

Within the past month, in different parts of the county, there have appeared quite a number of cases having the following characteristics: A febrile movement, pain in the head and along the spine, delirium, vomiting, tetanic symptoms, cutaneous hyperæsthesia, petechial spots, etc., leaving no doubt that the disease is *cerebro-spinal meningitis*. I have not been able to obtain statistics as to this apparent commencement of an epidemic. At least one-third of the cases are believed to have been fatal. I have been advised of only one instance of a post mortem examination. In this subject the cranial cavity alone was examined; all the lesions of acute meningitis were found.

The treatment has been far from uniform; nor has any particular plan furnished evidence of its superiority. The following formula has been recommended on theoretical grounds, and employed with variable success:

℞

Ext. Belladonnæ Fluidi.
" Conii Fluidi ā ā ʒi.
Tr. Physostigmæ ʒii.

M. S. 20 drops, frequently repeated.

Opium has its advocates; the salts of quinia are freely employed by others, while ergot and the bromide of potassium have been thought by some to exert a favorable influence over the progress of the disorder.

The remarks of the reporter for the year ending May 1, 1871, as to miasmatic affections, are equally applicable to the year just closed.

There have been few stated meetings of the County Society during the year. This *apparent* lack of interest in the discus-

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sion of scientific matters is to be accounted for by the fact of the existence of two social organizations, whose monthly meetings for professional improvement are fully attended.

FRANK WILMARTH, *Reporter.*

EAST ORANGE, May 1, 1872.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

To Chairman of Standing Committee, &c.

The county of Gloucester the past as well as several years preceding it, has enjoyed an extraordinary exemption from disease. There has been nothing that I should be willing to call an epidemic.

There have been some attacks of bilious fever, pneumonia, measles, whooping-cough—a few cases of *Small-pox*, two only reported as having died; they were men past the meridian of life, and farmers, who contracted it in Philadelphia, no doubt, as they were frequently there to sell the produce of the farm. One of them recovered from the disease sufficiently to go out and attend to his business about the premises: one evening complained of feeling unwell, and died in a few hours, in great pain in the lumbar region. None of the usual remedies, even when administered heroically, I am told, seemed to afford any relief. The other terminated fatally on the tenth day. The pustules never filled. Every effort was made by Dr. Ashcraft to bring them out and fill them up, but all failed. It at first assimilated with what down here we call "a bad cold." Was treated with a mild cathartic, after which the usual diaphoretics, containing a small portion of antimo., and then the pustules could be seen; but nutritious diet and warm drinks would not cause them to fill. The other cases recovered under the common treatment.

Dr. S. Fisler, of the southerly part of the county, near Vineland, informs me that within a few months eight persons,

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past the middle age of life, have died. They lived in Cumberland, near the county line, in the small towns—the outshoot of Vineland—and filled with emigrants, mostly from New England. Were attended by physicians from that same New England. The general features of the disease were relaxed bowels and sallow skin for a few days—and without any marked change would sink and die, notwithstanding the use of, at first, small doses of calomel and Dover powder, followe with tonics—but I understand death overtook them at an unlooked-for moment, and before it was expected. There was an investigation on the premises as to the cause, but nothing in the water or in any of the surroundings was developed to account for it. Several others were similarly attacked, but were relieved by the above remedies.

In conclusion, I will report a case I had under treatment a few weeks ago. There was nothing very remarkable in it that I know of. Mrs. Shoemaker, a married woman and in easy circumstances, residing in this village, aged 47 years, had been complaining about a year, passing through the change of life—had not menstruated for that length of time. A bilious coat on the tongue, pain along the whole course of the spinal column, more severely in the lumbar region; loss of appetite; suppression of urine, almost entire for the six weeks previously to my being called; great flatulency; skin sallow, almost yellow; abdomen much enlarged, in the latter part of the day; lower extremities œdematous; bowels considerably constipated; the uterus low down in the vagina. After making a thorough examination of the case, I put her under the following treatment. Living near the patient, I had the prescription carried out fully:

℞ Verat. ʒi.
Uugt. Cerate, ℥j; rubbed well together.

Rub a piece as large as a common cherry along the spine, morning and evening.

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℞ Hyd. chlorid. mite ℈ ss.
Quinine sulph. ʒ i.
Morph. sulph. gr. i.
Strichniæ, gr. i¼.
Arsen. acid gr. iss.
M. Pill xx. One before each meal.

℞ Chloral Hyd. ʒ ss.
Bromide potass. ʒ j.
Aquæ distl'd ʒviij.

A table-spoonful in three of sweetened water, at bed-time.

Before I was called, she had been prescribed for by a German doctor in Philadelphia, who charged her twelve dollars for a bundle of medicine which she had taken without improvement.

After using the above remedies about a week, she urinated freely. A flow of the catamenia was set up. *Her mouth became very sore, much resembling ptyalysm from calo.* The flatulence ceased; patient recovered rapidly. In connection with the above, I procured one of Everett's abdominal supporters, the use of which enables her to walk and be in a standing position without any disturbance in the lumbar region. This was one of the most rapid recoveries I have ever witnessed from such a complication of complainings. As soon as her mouth would allow, she could eat almost any thing without producing the unpleasant feeling it formerly did. And now, in the fourth week she continues to be relieved from all the pains, aches, choking sensations, etc., of which she complained in the beginning.

JNO. R. SICKLES, *Reporter.*

MANTUA, May 8, 1872.

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HUDSON COUNTY.

Chairman of the Standing Committee, &c.:

In presenting a history of diseases prevailing in Hudson County for the past year, I am met at the outset with the difficulty of unreliable or rather deficient registry. By an act of the last legislature, however, a record is henceforth to be kept at the County Clerk's office, which will, I trust, prove of future if not immediate benefit. Hitherto, no certificates of death were required previous to interment, and if demanded by outside authorities, were sometimes made out and signed by the undertaker in lieu of the physician. This and other abuses of unlicensed and ignorant pretenders to medical skill will we hope be abated by law.

We have had during the past year not only our usual epidemics of measles, scarlet fever (mostly of a mild type), and whooping-cough, but also an extension of *small-pox* from its habitat of last year. As we had reason to fear from the eminently unhealthy region of its existence in Hoboken last year, it has more widely extended its ravages, and few parts of our county have been entirely exempt from its effects. Jersey City has suffered pretty severely; the records of its small-pox hospital showing a large number of cases, with a pretty heavy mortality. The figures from Hoboken are, I believe, quite as unfavorable. The large per cent. of mortality (not quite 400, as one cynic observed) is mainly due to the fact that not all cases were sent to hospital, and selection was made of the worst, both in degree and surrounding circumstances; and the hospitals themselves were not proper places, either in interior arrangement or situation.

In addition to these epidemics, we have been visited with *cerebro-spinal meningitis*, in common with most of neighboring

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communities. I regret I cannot give the approximate number of cases. From what I learn in professional intercourse, I should think the number over fifty, about one-half proving fatal. Treatment has been various, and to most, unsatisfactory. Quinine, opium, bromides of calcium and of potassium, turpentine, calabar bean, chloral—*et id omne genus*—have so succeeded and so failed as to leave *the* remedy still to be determined by each practitioner for each case.

Malarial diseases seem to become more prevalent each year, whether due to a more general, widely-spread miasm or to particular local but extensive improvements in grading, excavating and reclaiming, is difficult to determine. Immense quantities of street sweepings, redolent with all the odors of decomposition, of both animal and vegetable matters, are still used to fill in the low lands of our shore. Sunken lots, so made the receptacle of all that is offensive to the eye and nose, become foul fountains of disease and death; so that the wonder in some neighborhoods is, not that there so many sick, but that there are any well.

We have been mercifully spared from epidemics specially affecting the bowels. During the latter part of winter and throughout the spring, an unusual number of cases of *Pneumonia*, many of them of fatal tendency, developed.

The meetings of our District Medical Society have been for the most part interesting and well attended.

I append a few cases contributed by fellow members.

S. R. FORMAN, *Reporter.*

JERSEY CITY, May, 1872.

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CASE.

VESICO-VAGINAL FISTULA. OPERATION.

BY DR. J. W. HUNT.

March 14, 1870.—I was consulted by Mrs. P., aged 21 years, for incontinence of urine.

Previous history. Her trouble dates from her confinement, previous to which her health had been uniformly good. She was taken in labor (first pregnancy) August 13, 1869. Attended by a midwife. The pains were regular but not violent, at intervals of from half an hour to an hour, and continued without cessation or apparent result, except exhaustion, until the 22d of August, when they became very violent and frequent. The midwife becoming alarmed, a physician was called in on the 23d, who delivered her with forceps *in four minutes* (the doctor's words) of a very large, still-born child.

Twenty-four hours after, there was great swelling and extreme tenderness of the vulva and vagina, and inability to void her urine. The bladder was evacuated by the catheter, leeches were applied to the vulva, followed by warm fomentations.

The following day still unable to pass her water, and again relieved by the catheter. She states that from that time until the present she has been unable to retain her urine, but has been kept constantly wet with its never-ceasing flow, and she has not passed a drop voluntarily since her confinement. For months she has been so excoriated by the napkins saturated with urine which she was obliged to wear, that she could hardly walk.

Present appearance of the patient, medium size, fair physical development, somewhat emaciated and anemia.

An examination revealed extensive excoriation of the proximal surfaces of the thighs, buttocks and integument surrounding the vulva. An attempt was made to pass a No. 6 bougie through the urethra, but encountered a firm, hard obstruction at the neck of the bladder.

The speculum revealed a vesico-vaginal fistula, its long diameter transverse to the vagina, entering the bladder at its junction with the neck; its edges thickened and corrugated, were covered with exuberant granulations; the opening sufficiently large to admit the little finger.

With some difficulty, I succeeded in passing a small pocket-case probe through the urethra and cicatrix at the neck of the bladder, and its point slightly curved readily presented in the vagina through the fistula.

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Treatment. The exuberant granulations surrounding the fistula were cauterized; dilatation by the urethra commenced, and cerate simp. directed to be applied to the excoriated surfaces after sponging with weak solution of sodæ bi-carb., with the view to operate as soon as the patient is in proper condition.

May 19, 1870. The urethra being sufficiently dilated to admit a No. 12 bougie, with Drs. Chabert, Reeve, Morris and Vondy for assistants, I operated, using Bozeman's speculum. The edges of the fistula were refreshed by removing a complete circle of the hardened tissue surrounding the fistula; the edges were then brought together and held with Bozeman's button suture. No anæsthetic was administered to the patient, and but little pain complained of.

A No. 8 gum-elastic catheter was introduced into the bladder and retained in the usual way.

May 29. Patient doing well. An examination was made with the purpose of removing the sutures, but the apparent want of firmness in the union of the wound deterred me, and they were permitted to remain. The urine has been passed exclusively through the catheter, which is still used, but removed and cleansed twice every twenty-four hours.

June 9. The sutures were removed, and though there was perfect union except at one little point, which could be covered by the end of a probe, and no urine could be discovered escaping, I feared my operation was a failure. The catheter was removed and she was permitted to sit up.

June 20. She has had no trouble in retaining her water; passes it at will; can retain it all night.

August 3. Patient says she is well. I examined the cicatrix, and could find no fistulous opening.

January 25, 1872. The patient called upon me, and informed me that she expected to be again confined in February.

February 13. She was delivered of a fine boy, weighing nine pounds, after a natural labor of six hours' duration.

February 20. Had no trouble in retaining or passing her urine—doing well.

April 12. Called to see Mrs. P., and found her as she expressed it, "as well as ever."

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Case.

Frost Bite, with Gangrene and Pyemia. Double Amputation and Recovery.

BY THOS. J. M'LOUGHLIN.

William Harrison, of Jersey City, aged 22 years, by occupation a carpenter, having some misunderstanding with his master mechanic, left his employment. Being advised by some friend that he could obtain work and do better in our Western country, he resolved to go thither at once, and left Jersey City for Michigan City on the 22d of February last.

While traveling westward, he stopped at Pittsburg, on Sunday the 25th, ate his dinner at 3½ o'clock, laid over there during Sunday night, and at 7½ o'clock on the following morning, set out for Jackson, Michigan. At a station between Cleveland and Toledo, on Monday the 26th, he had a lunch, which was all he ate since Sunday afternoon. Riding thence to Jackson, Michigan, on the night of the 26th, he laid down on some vacant seats, soon fell asleep, and did not awake till he was aroused half a mile beyond Jackson, whither the cars had gone to switch off for the night. The cars were then empty, the other passengers having got out at the station, and walking back, he arrived at Jackson at 12 P. M. He with twenty other passengers slept that night on the seats in the depot. On awaking next morning felt very hungry, and, wishing to have some breakfast, he searched for his money, but to his great agony found that it ha t been taken from his pocket. He believes it was stolen while sleeping in the cars between Jackson and Toledo. Without breakfasting, he took the cars for Michigan City, expecting assistance when there, where he arrived by the evening of the 27th of February. Saw the party he was directed to that evening, but, in that dull season, he could neither give nor obtain him work. Still fasting, he set out the same night at 11 o'clock, for Chicago, hoping to obtain work, which he reached by 5 o'clock on the morning of the 28th. Feeling hungry while walking the streets of Chicago, he chanced to put his hand in his pocket, and, to his great relief, found five cents. With this he bought four buns which he ate. He searched to procure work during all day of the 28th, but was unsuccessful. Failing, he thought if he could go to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he had a friend, he might be more fortunate. In this strait he applied to a railroad conductor, stated his distress, that he was a railroad employee, had no money, and asked if he would be kind enough to take him there in the caboose attached to his freight train. The conductor replied he could not do so, as it was

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strictly prohibited, but added if he could find a grain car bound east, he could get in one; that the doors were never locked, and that he could get in and out when he pleased. On searching around he found a car loaded more than half full with corn, and marked New York. Into this he climbed, lay down on the corn and fell asleep. In the course of the night (February 28th) the weather became very cold, and so continued for a few days.

During this period the thermometer fell, in Jersey City, to six degrees below zero, a difference in twenty-four hours of fifty degrees.

He awoke in the night feeling his feet very cold; took off his boots, and one of two overcoats which he wore, and wrapped it over his feet, and laid down to sleep again. On the following morning the cars left Chicago. During the day his feet felt very cold; noticed them swelled; took off his stockings, rubbed and slapped them, trying to get them warm. Toward the evening of the 29th, feeling very hungry, he tried to eat some corn and soon after fell asleep. When he awoke the cars were stopped, and seeing a man outside opposite to his car, he called to him to let him out. The latter asked where he wanted to go, and on his replying to Fort Wayne, said that he had passed it, and that he could not let him out because the car door was locked and sealed; adding, at the same time, what business had he to get in a sealed car, etc. Afterward he tried to make a noise and attract attention, but as no one approached he thought it was useless, and laid down to sleep again for the night. Next day (March 1st) he noticed his feet continued to swell, more—they had already ceased to pain him. On that day he made all the noise he was able at the stoppings, by shaking the door and calling out, but he either attracted no attention, or received some short answer, as the party could not open it. It was states-prison offence to break the seal—served him right—had no business to get in there, etc. Being now the fifth day since he had eaten his last meal, he felt himself growing very weak. He suffered dreadfully from thirst, but could satisfy his cravings only by scraping up the snow that blew in through the door-crack and swallowing it. He tried to eat some corn, but it was very hard, hurt his teeth and made him sick. The following day (March 2d) noticed his feet continued to swell and take on a dark, livid color. During that day, also, he made some noise, but no one came to offer any assistance. Slept the greater part of the day and night. The cars arrived in Pittsburg that night (Saturday, March 2d), and laid over there till Sunday night. Tried to get out during the day; called to a man who passed by his car, of whom he begged to let him out, for that he was frozen and had nothing to eat for six days. He replied that he could not, but that if he could outstand it he would reach New York the next night.

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Believing that he could not get any aid till he reached Philadelphia, where he thought he might be identified, he concluded to make no more noise till he arrived there. The cars left Pittsburg on Sunday night, March the 3d. Meantime the feet continued to swell, and grow of a dark mottled color. He slept the greater part of the next two days, March the 4th and 5th. When not asleep he tried to occupy himself and so relieve his distressful condition of mind by throwing a key from one end of the car to the other, then groping for it till he found it. Or, tired of repeating this, he would lull himself to sleep by humming some stanzas of hymns or snatches of songs he used to know. In his sleep, he says, toward the last he had some most beautiful dreams and visions of the most beautiful images.

By the evening of Tuesday, March the 5th, the cars arrived in Philadelphia. At Mantua Junction, one mile outside the city, he summoned up his remaining energy, and commenced again to make all the noise he, in his present feeble state, could. He succeeded in attracting the attention of two men to whom he told his distress, that he was six days in the car without eating and drinking, that his feet and hands were frozen, and earnestly begged to be let out as he was dying. Pitying his distressful condition and dying accent, they quickly obtained a hammer and chisel, broke the lock and seal, and helped him out.

As he was put upon his feet his head became dizzy; the landscape was seen as through a maze, and objects appeared to swim round before him, while his ears rang with a singing noise. With assistance he walked, in his stocking feet, across rails and over broken stones, to a shanty at some distance. Here they laid him down in a warm room, moistened his lips with brandy, gradually gave him some food and drink, and rubbed his feet with coal oil, which they continued to do till morning. His thirst was excessive; he constantly called for water, from the moment he left the car, and drank, he says, a pail-full that was placed near him that night; would drink more, but was restrained. For nine days previously he had eaten nothing but the lunch and buns alluded to, as he could not the corn, it being hard, and having made him sick.

On Wednesday morning, March the 6th, he was put in the caboose of a freight train, and sent to his friends in Jersey City, where he arrived by 8½ o'clock P. M. Having been let out of the car he, with assistance, walked in stocking-feet to his home, a distance of three long squares.

I saw him at 8½ o'clock P. M. His appearance was striking and painfully impressive; the glaring hollow eyes, the sunken cheeks, the prominent cheek bones and chin, the angle of the mouth drawn down, the coal-dusted face

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and disheveled hair, combined with a naturally long countenance, gave him a wild, weird expression, as if he had been disentombed. His feet were swelled to more than twice their natural size, the skin being of a dark, livid color, to a distance of three or four inches above the ancle, which part was stone cold to the hand, and completely insensible to impressions. As he had been in a warm room during the previous twenty-four hours, it was concluded to put him in a room of very moderate temperature. Having partaken of some food, his feet were washed for some time with cold water; afterward bathed with alcohol, followed by an application of camphor and turpentine liniments, and then wrapped in cotton wool. For the next few days an effort was made to bring on reaction slowly, making friction from time to time with the liniments above mentioned. By degrees the circulation returned to the stagnant capillaries, the weakened vessels became again pervious, and as the red ærated blood permeated their ramifications their contents were taken up by the vitalized blood, and the dark color of the feet was succeeded by a congested, glazed red color. With this engorgement of the capillaries the legs swelled, the distended vessels unable to contract on their contents caused an edematous condition of the whole leg, with the same glazed erysipelatous appearance. They were painted with the tincture of iodine and wrapped in cotton wool and oil silk. He partook very well of nourishment at this time, which was given in gradually increasing quantities, and consisted of ordinary diet, with milk, eggs and beef tea. On the the third day he had a sharp attack of colic during the night, and his bowels were opened several times, causing him considerable suffering. From these he was relieved by the exhibition of camphor and opium. The reaction continuing, the weakened, congested vessels relieved themselves by the excretion of the serous part of the blood into the cellular tissues and under the cuticle. In the course of the fourth day vesicles began to form in some of the parts where the circulation had returned. By the sixth day it had returned feebly as far as the toes. The toes did not wholly recover their circulation, only a few small spots of a dusky red appearance could be seen on them, showing the feeble effort made to recover their vitality. Blisters formed on the whole of the right foot, which appeared to have suffered most. The left presented the same erysipelatous glazed red color, but only a few blisters. Their size varied from that of a cent to that of the palm of the hand. The surface of these blisters was of a deep, purple color. There was an entire absence of painful sensations, as tingling, itching, aching, etc., accompanying this process of reaction. The part that underwent those changes recovered their natural

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temperature, but the toes either remained cold and discolored, or but imperectly recovered from these states. While the parts above them were swelled, engorged with blood, with tissues infiltrated and of a deep red, erysipelatous glazed color, and covered with blisters, they remained dark, cold and shriveled, except at a few points. The sole of the right foot, under the heel and ball of the foot, showed less vitality than the other parts; the blisters formed at these points were larger and more purple than those on other parts, and soon developed into gangrenous ulcers, with a foul, gray surface, constantly extending. I believe this to be due to the fact that those parts were bruised while walking barefooted over hard surfaces and broken stones. The blisters were opened and painted with the tincture of iodine, which with the liniments formed the dressing at this period.

As his capacity for digestion improved, he received an abundance of beef tea, milk, eggs, oysters, and meat when he desired to use it. Under this regimen he acquired flesh, and was in very good spirits—hoped he would only lose a few toes, if he lost any part. At the same time his pulse acquired strength and volume, ranging between seventy-five and eighty-five, and he had but very little fever. About the seventh day the reaction seemed to have lost some of its force; the circulation became slower, and stagnation took place in the toes, which with the ulcers in their vicinity assumed a gray, lifeless appearance. They were dressed with a solution of the chloride of lime, and nitrate of silver applied to the ulcers above that part. On the same day he was put on a solution of carbonate of ammonia and chlorate of potash in tincture of bark, with a decoction of bark, every four hours; besides stimulants, first brandy and after porter. Next day they showed more evident signs of gangrene; the ulcers became of a foul gray color, and the toe shriveled. The patient now began to despond at the thought of losing his toes, and Dr. Varick was called in consultation.

He approved of the constitutional treatment, and advised locally, Nelaton's solution of Venetian turpentine as a dressing, with tincture of iodine, and keeping the leg wrapped in cotton and oil silk. He thought he must lose part of the feet, at least, and advised support and waiting until the line of demarcation had formed. This treatment was punctually carried out during the subsequent fortnight. For some time after his pulse and general condition continued good; he took his nourishment with relish, and his medicines regularly. After some days, however (about eight), the ulcers began to extend more rapidly, and to discharge very freely. The discharge was of a foul, gray, shreddy character. The line of separation steadily advanced; the foot being unable to set up any limiting boundary, or make

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any reparative effort. It was not a clear, well-marked line extending through the feet; the surface only sloughed, while the tissues beneath were feeble and unable to resist the advancing ulcerative action.

During the third week his bowels began to be open again, and were with difficulty controlled, thus reducing him considerably. They were, after the failure of several remedies, controlled by the tincture of the chloride of iron, which was thenceforward used as a tonic.

In the beginning of the fourth week the sloughing process began to extend in every direction, eating up the integument, and advancing up the feet toward the ankle joints, which, we thought before, would not be lost. The patient again began to grow uneasy, as he knew he must lose more of the feet, and thought if the ulcers could be prevented from advancing, a reparative process might be set up, as the flesh beneath looked red, and to him appeared sufficiently healthy.

Under these circumstances I concluded to apply the acid nitrate of mercury, so highly recommended in gangrene, and see what might be gained by its use. This was applied every other day to the ulcers, which were in the meantime dressed with Nelaton's solution, or a solution of the chloride of lime on lint, and tincture of iodine to the parts above. The ulcers when dressed with the nitrate of mercury ceased to discharge, and for a few days there was an apparent improvement. But instead of granulations and cicatrization forming under the part touched, ulcerative action appeared beneath it, and the tissue was cast off layer after layer, revealing a gray, sloughy surface. This was repeated till near the end of the fourth week, when the stomach became irritable and refused to tolerate all liquids. I then gave him ice, which he relished very much, and solid food. At the same time the carbonate of ammonia and bark were changed for quinine and the bisulphites, in addition to the tincture of iron he was already using. Within twenty-four hours after this state of the system had begun, the sloughy condition was much increased; the feet presented one foul, gray slough externally; and in thirty-six hours the line of demarkation advanced three or four inches. He had at the same time slight shiverings once or twice a day. His friends now became satisfied that his feet could not be saved, and I suggested amputation as the only chance of saving his life. He readily consented, and after became anxious to have them off, as he was given to understand that they were the cause of his severe sufferings, and the inevitable result if the operation was delayed. Dr. Vauch, who was first associated with me in the case being unable to attend, Dr. Watson saw the case with me, as did

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also Dr. Wolfe, both of whom were of opinion that amputation was his only chance. As the case did not admit of delay, the operation was performed by Dr. Watson, assisted by myself, that afternoon, April the 3d. Both the legs were removed in the middle third of the leg. In this we were kindly assisted by Drs. Miller, McGill and Wolfe.

The operation performed was the lateral flap operation, both of the legs being amputated at the same time. He was kept under the influence of ether one hour and a half. He rallied from the shock very slowly, although he received stimulants in considerable amount. In the course of the night some improvement became manifest in his general condition; the irritability of the stomach and other symptoms of pyemia ceased, and he was thenceforward able to retain some nourishment. But he continued very restless, and was unable to sleep, though he received large doses of morphine and afterward chloral. During the second, but especially the third day, he had much delirium, was constantly tossing his arms about, elevating the stumps, and if left alone swinging them in the air as fast as he could. On unbandaging the stumps the third day, we were surprised to have obtained union by first intention throughout, and we found it necessary to separate the edges of the wounds in the dependent parts to allow drainage. They were then dressed with a weak solution of carbolic acid. By the fourth day he became calm and gradually took nourishment; his pulse ranged at the same time between ninety-five and one hundred and ten per minute. On the fifth day the left leg was threatened with erysipelatous inflammation; it became swelled and ademato us. The pulse at the same time advanced to one hundred and twenty per minute.

The case was watched by myself and Dr. Watson, who was associated with me in its charge since the operation, with great anxiety. From his very weak condition the result looked very doubtful. The leg was painted with tincture of iodine in the beginning;—it continued to swell, and after two days was almost twice as large as the other. After painting it with iodine we wrapped it in cotton wool and oil silk. During the night it perspired freely. About the fifth day the stumps were dressed with the Balsam of Peru, and the wounds now began to discharge a thin purulent secretion. This, together with the sweating, reduced the leg considerably. The swelling gradually subsided, but not wholly in the entire progress of the case; and the condition of the discharge improved till a healthy granulating surface was left discharging laudable pus.

From this time forward he had no serious retardment, but an abscess formed in the popliteal space of the same leg, which caused him considerable

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suffering. It was opened and a pint of pus evacuated from it. After the abscess went down, he made rapid progress.

He is now—May the 10th—doing well, and the stumps are nearly all healed.

Before concluding, I desire to note a few interesting features in this case, connected with the amputation, and deserving observation as to the course pursued. First, it will be noticed that the course pursued differs from the ordinary line of surgical procedure in cases of gangrene. The rule laid down by surgical writers to guide in such cases, and that carried out in practice is, that before operating a distinct line of demarcation should have formed. In this case no well-marked line was formed; and it was the opinion of several physicians who saw him, that if the feet were not soon removed, the increasing pyemia would destroy him. We have by this means been fortunate enough to have saved a life.

The second feature noticeable is, that, although pyemia was developed, and the result looked very discouraging, surgeons being usually very unwilling to operate under such circumstances, the performance of the operation suspended the pyemic symptoms, and the result proved highly gratifying. The result in such cases, as reported by surgical writers, is not at all encouraging.

Cases by F. F. Morris, Jersey City.

Dec. 8, 1871. Being in attendance upon Mrs. F., she requested me to see her daughter, who, she said, was very much out of health, lower extremities very much swollen, headache, and soon becoming fatigued when any household duties were imposed upon her. She looked anæmic; her face was somewhat puffy; limbs œdematous. Requested her urine for examination, which, when nitric acid and heat were applied, almost became solid. At my next visit gave her pulv. jalap comp. in drachm doses, repeated every three hours, until she had large watery stools, and as the nephritis was of some days' standing, all acute symptoms having subsided, directed also acetas potass., in 20 gr. doses every three hours. At this visit one other child was presented to me, vomiting, rapid pulse, great heat of skin, with sore throat—and at once recognized that I had scarlatina to deal with, and then confidently believed that the nephritis in the first was due to this as a cause, and my prognosis was favorable. Two more of the children, the following two days, were stricken down with the disease, and then a fifth. Three of

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the children succumbed to the dreadful poison. But as my intention is to relate the history of the first case, I return to that. Her urine was tested from time to time, and always with about the same result. At one of my visits her mother said, that she thought her *stomach* (using her own expression) was becoming very large, and I therefore proceeded to make an examination, and was much surprised to find not only water, but an impregnated uterus. My patient was sixteen years old—five months pregnant, which she admitted when informed that I so expressed myself. Now felt that her condition was very precarious, and was a little at loss to know what next to do. Was inclined to induce labor, and consulted some of my medical friends, whose experience in such cases had been larger, and was advised not to interfere, but carefully watch my patient; stimulate the excretory organs to the full discharge of their duty; give vegetable acid to counteract non-elimination of urea by kidneys; regulate diet—and hope for the best. I continued to do this up to January 24th, 1872, when I was summoned to the bedside of the—now Mrs. ——, and found her in the throes of labor, os fairly dilated, dilatable, and every thing seemingly to promise speedy and safe delivery, without any untoward circumstance to endanger her life; but my hopes were soon dissipated. Some strange ejaculations were uttered, and soon she was writhing in a terrible convulsion. Sent immediately for forceps and ether, and, as soon as messenger returned, delivered, not using ether as the coma was so profound as to render it unnecessary. Child was born alive and survived for a number of hours. If my recollection serves me aright, she laid for half an hour after delivery in a stupor, when she was again seized with spasm, which continued at intervals for about 48 hours. During this time she had steam baths, active cathartics and bromide potass. The second day after delivery, at my morning visit, considered her condition hopeless; cyanosed, pulse very rapid and feeble, complete stupor. Left the house, expecting at the next visit to find her dead. On the way from the house met my neighbor and friend, Dr. Hunt, who, by the way, had seen her with me on the day previous, and as we chatted together, informed him of the condition of my patient. He suggested to tap her; and, as I had already made some suggestions in that direction to her friends, felt confident that they would permit me to do whatever was, by us, thought best. We, therefore, procured a trochar, and returned, and drew from the abdominal cavity a large pail full of water (three or four gallons). Patient wholly unconscious to all that was being done. Respiratory organs were relieved from pressure, and the cyanozed condition gradually disappeared. She remained for a number of days in a semi-conscious condition. Nourished her as best

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we could. Attended to relief of bladder twice a day; insured evacuation from bowels by injections; at intervals subjected her to a steam bath; administered but little medicine—bromide or iodide potass. being used with some irregularity on account of the difficulty of inducing her to swallow any thing—and she gradually recovered, and was discharged February 12th. At that time there was no trace of albumen in urine, and at this writing is in perfect health.

Have had under my care during the winter months a large number of cases of scarlet fever, severe in type, and a great proportion of the cases have been followed with desquamative nephritis. But I do not now recall one death from this sequela.

Have also had a number of cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, both in hospital and private practice. At this time (being on duty at St. Francis' Hospital) two cases are under my care, to neither of which has much medicine been given. Warm applications have been applied to spine with marked satisfaction and comfort to the patient; counter irritation over spinal column with Oil Terebinth., and in one case Emp. Vesi. applied for three hours, followed with warm poultices; bromide potass. to induce sleep; milk and beef essence *ad libitum*, and both cases are looking favorable at this time.

Rubeola and variola are epidemics with us.

In hospital, a large number of cases are suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. Malarial and typhoid fevers, or shall I say, malarial *with* typhoid symptoms, are also presenting themselves to our notice. And what next we may expect, after the hard and laborious work of the winter months, I leave to conjecture.

Before closing will, from memory, relate a case which may be of some interest to our medical brethren. Mrs. J. H., about Christmas, sent for me to see her in reference to an ulcer over instep, the origin of which was, for a number of months she had been suffering from what is termed erythema nodosum. One of these protuberances, or nodes, made its appearance at this locality; was chafed and irritated, and when seen by me was in a sloughing condition; whole foot swollen; all around and about ankle inflamed; suffering but very little pain. Directed perfect rest, warm poultices, constitutional treatment, tonics and alteratives. Under this treatment, during the coming week all redness disappeared, slough was thrown off, and on New Year's day, by my permission, was allowed to go in a carriage to her brother's to dine. Soon after I was sent for, and found her complaining of some stiff-

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ness about the jaw. She was somewhat apprehensive of tetanus. Ulcer was looking healthy, and rapidly by granulation filling up. To all my questions her response was, that she felt first-rate. She was placed upon anodynes; but during the next forty-eight hours or thereabouts, her jaw became more firmly set, and my friend Dr. D. L. Reeve saw her with me. Anodynes were continued; bromide potass. in large doses was tried. Tinc. Cannabis Indicus in half drachm doses, repeated every two hours; chloroform administered would relax spasm; aqua ammon. friction was applied to whole length of spinal column—but she continued to go from bad to worse. Opisthotony was marked after the first three days, and continued to increase till exhausted by spasms, she died, fully conscious to the last moment.

Report from Charity Hospital.

BY DR. J. W. HUNT.

By the new city charter, the control of the Jersey City Charity Hospital was taken from the Board of Councilmen and placed in the hands of the Board of Police Commissioners, in May, 1871. The institution has, however, in no manner suffered by the change, as will be seen by the following statistics, taken from the hospital records.

There were admitted during the year, from May 1, 1871, to May 1, 1872, 897 patients; of whom 723 were discharged, in good health; 118 died, and there were under treatment in the wards, May 1, 1872, 56 patients.

Of these 161 were admitted with small-pox; 90 recovered and were discharged; 51 died, and 20 were still under treatment.

During the year, 22 amputations were performed, and also operations for caries of tibia, of metatarsal bones, for removal of epithelioma (involving almost the whole of lower lip), for facial neuralgia, and for strabismus.

There were treated 40 cases of fracture, and 6 dislocations

In the Dispensary, 2,793 patients were prescribed for.

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HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Chairman of Standing Committee, &c.:

During the past year, throughout this county, diseases have assumed a mild form. Epidemics have prevailed in almost all parts, but they have generally been amenable to treatment; and in many cases have hardly required the aid of a physician. My communications with physicians in various parts of the county lead me to believe that rheumatism has been much less met with the last two years than usual; but tuberculosis seems to be steadily on the increase. This ailment in this locality is assuming fearful proportions. Erroneous notions in regard to dress and diet seems to be the causes that lead to the disease in very many cases; but not a few that we meet with are of hereditary orgin.

Zymotic diseases generally have been mild, and have, as a rule, run their several courses rapidly—requiring very little medication.

In the southern part of the county, during the latter part of spring and the whole of summer, an epidemic of typhoid fever prevailed. The number attacked with the ailment was large; but from it there occurred very few deaths. Dr. A. Armitage, of Woodsville, to whose charge a large number of this class of patients fell, tells me that he observed nothing peculiar in this epidemic, and the remedies that he relied on were those commonly recommended in this disease. In my own practice, the most remarkable features were the mildness of the type, and rapidity of its course. The remedies consisted of anodynes and phosphoric acid.

We have been almost entirely free from colitis in this section, but along the Delaware, in the vicinity of Frenchtown, this disease made its visitation, rather earlier in the season than usual, and assumed rather a grave form.

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At Lambertville *Scarlatina* has prevailed since early in January. It assumes the anginose form, and is generally amenable to treatment. Drs. Larison and Studdford, to whose charges have fallen over three hundred patients, state that the majority of cases have occurred in the upper part of the city, in a region where the people generally use *cistern water*, and seemed inclined to believe that the use of such water has much to do with the disease

In my own practice this ailment was first noticed in February, and has since been gradually on the increase. In all the cases the patients suffer from sore throat, and, in by far the majority, this is the chief difficulty. In the treatment, the ordinary line laid out for this disease has seemed sufficient.

Dr. A. S. Pittenger, of Clover Hill, states that in his practice, scarlatina did not make its appearance until in March, and it seems that having Lambertville in the south-western part of the county as the starting-point, it has slowly traveled eastward through the red shale valley until it has now reached the Somerset line. At Lambertville, whose altitude is much below the rest of this valley, and whose drainage is the Delaware river, the ailment has not only afflicted a greater number of individuals in proportion to the population, but it has been much severer, and the cases have been a longer time in running their course.

Nothing unfavorable has been reported in the sequelæ of the patients in this epidemic.

Pertussis has continued among us since last year, but the attacks have been very mild.

Measles made its appearance early in the winter, but was mild, and ran its course rapidly.

In the vicinity of Lambertville there have also occurred a few cases of mumps, also a few cases of varicella.

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Small-pox, too, has visited the above-named village; out of *ten* cases, one died.

During the month of March an epidemic of Influenza prevailed in this locality, which was very sweeping in its attacks, hardly a family escaping its influences, and oftentimes every member of the family would be compelled to house up for a few days. The prominent symptoms of the ailment were intense pain in the head, stupidity and fever, for the first thirty-six hours, after which diaphorisis and a general flow of the secretions from the mucus membrane of the air passages. Several of the patients became insensible within a few hours from the time of the first manifestations of the disease.

The course of treatment consisted in counter-irritations, cold applications to the head, free ventilation, saline cathartics and the following:

℞

Pulv. potassæ Nitrat, ʒii.
Pulv. opii, gr. xiv.
Pulv. sanguinariæ, gr. xiv.
M. et in chart. No. xiv div.
S. One powder every three hours.

There were no deaths from this disease, but in some cases convalescence was slow, and the patients required for a long time tonics and stimulants.

Cundurango, in the treatment of cancer, did not meet my wishes. I witnessed the use of this so-called medicine in a case of schirrhus. The article was taken for a long time. The effects upon the system seemed to be anodyne, diuretic, slightly diaphoretic, slightly contracted the pupils, and produced constipation. It seemed to me to act very much like a combination of opium and chimaphila.

I could see no advantage from the use of the drug—the

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cancerous deposit continuing to form as rapidly during its use as prior to it or subsequent to it. After a three months' trial it was abandoned, and the patient put upon a general course of tonics.

C. W. LARISON, *Reporter.*

RINGOES, May 1, 1872.

MERCER COUNTY.

Chairman of Standing Committee, &c.:

The health of this county during the past year has not been as good as the previous one. Especially has this been true of the city of Trenton.

In the month of July our city was invaded by an alarming epidemic of *Small-pox.* It first made its appearance in the central part of the city, in the most thickly populated portion and among the better class of citizens. But how it came, or by whom it was brought here, is a mystery which has not been satisfactorily solved. It seemed for a time to be confined within a narrow circle of the business portion of the community; but notwithstanding every precautionary measure was immediately taken by the Board of Health and the Common Council to prevent the spread of the disease, it gradually spread until isolated cases were found in almost every part of the city.

Immediately upon the invasion of the disease, many of our citizens who from carelessness or from other causes, had never been vaccinated, were now anxious to have it done, and as the number was found to be so large, and the necessity for speedy action so great, two physicians for each ward were appointed by Common Council to vaccinate those who could not or would not pay for having it done, thus affording them a sure and perfect protection from this most loathsome disease.

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Hundreds availed themselves of the privilege afforded them by the authorities of the city, who would not have been vaccinated had not this provision been made for them. This timely vaccination of so many who were unprotected, together with the pretty general revaccination of the citizens, soon arrested the progress of the disease.

The disease was of a very severe type, and the number of deaths in proportion to the number of cases quite large, being about one to six.

Measles have been very prevalent during the winter and spring, especially in the southern part of the city; but they have been of a very mild type, requiring little or no treatment.

Whooping-cough has prevailed during the whole of the year to a considerable extent, and a number of deaths have occurred from it in consequence of its becoming complicated with bronchitis or pneumonia.

During the months of January, February and March, *Catarrhs*, *Bronchitis* and *Pneumonia* were much more prevalent than usual.

We have had a good deal of *Intermittent* and *Remittent Fevers*, but very few cases of Typhoid fever. There have been a few cases of Scarlatina and Diphtheria.

Dr. Deshler informs me that *Scarlatina* and Measles prevailed at Hightstown and vicinity, but of a mild type.

About the first of February, *Spotted Fever* or *Cerebro-spinal meningitis* made its appearance in *Trenton*. There seem to be three grades of the disease, the mild, severe and malignant forms. We have had all three of the forms; most of the cases, however, have been of the mild form, and very amenable to treatment—generally getting well in about ten days or two weeks; while many of the severe cases, after the marked symptoms of the disease disappear, sink into a low typhoid

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condition, and run a course varying from four to twelve weeks. Dr. Elmer and I have each a case of this variety under treatment at the present time. Dr. Elmer's case is an exceedingly interesting one, and I hope he will at some future time give a full and complete history, as well as treatment of the case, to the profession. The malignant form is almost invariably fatal, generally carrying off its victims in from six to twenty-four hours.

In the treatment of this disease, opium in some form and in doses sufficiently large to quiet the patient and produce sleep, is absolutely necessary.

The following interesting case is reported by Dr. Waldburg Coleman.

C. SHEPHERD, *Reporter.*

TRENTON, May 12, 1872.

UNUSUAL RECOVERY FROM FRACTURED LEGS, SACRAL CONTUSION AND SLOUGH.

BY WALDBURG H. COLEMAN, TRENTON.

William Whitehead, aged —, a laborer employed by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, was injured near Trenton, September 16, 1871, by the sliding of a bank of earth. He was working in a deep excavation where they were sinking the railroad track, when the earth, on the side he was standing, loosened by a rain on the night before, suddenly gave way and came sliding down. It carried him along with it, forcing his feet under the rails. The weight of the mass upon his body bent him over, causing a fracture of both legs, about midway, and almost completely burying his whole body.

The workmen who were present at that time, went at once to his assistance and quickly extricated him, but unfortunately in so doing, one of them hit him a severe blow with a shovel on the back, over the sacrum.

On first seeing him, I found both legs badly fractured. The right twisted completely around, so that the toes pointed backward.

The left suffered a compound fracture, and considerable blood oozed from the wound.

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When the bones were restored to a natural position, the circulation was active enough to give good hopes of saving both. The legs were placed in pasteboard splints, and made as comfortable as possible by constant attention. He did not, at that time, complain of any other wound, except some slight bruises here and there upon his body.

For a few days afterward every symptom was apparently favorable; the bowels moved slightly at times, and the legs were doing well. On the sixth day he became feverish, and had great pain in the back, besides, said he was passing blood from his bowels. I had him at once raised by three assistants to examine, and found that there was a great slough going on over the lower portion of the sacrum, where he had been hit with the shovel. The skin, cellular tissue and muscles were all involved—the levator ani muscle so interfered with as to be devoid of action, and as a result the lower part of the rectum was filled with fœcal matter. I removed with a scoop all that could be reached; dressed the wound with Tagg's salve and lint, and had his hips supported on a ring of padding, so as to remove all pressure from the back.

His condition at this time was so desperate that I despaired of any recovery. Dr. James B. Coleman, who also saw him in consultation, agreed with me as to the probable fatal result.

Matters remained in this state for three weeks, the slough enlarging, exposing the sacral bones, and the whole anatomy of the part. Every day the bowels were emptied with the scoop, and the back dressed thoroughly, although with great difficulty. At the end of the fourth week there was a change for the better, and there was some little hope. As he had to be handled so carefully and frequently, requiring three men each time to lift him while the fourth dressed the wound, it was found that the pasteboard splints would not retain the legs firm enough to prevent the fractured ends moving upon each other. I therefore had them bandaged in muslin dipped in plaster-of-Paris liquid, additionally supported by strips of pasteboard also dipped in the liquid, placed in front, back and on the sides. This dressing extended quite a distance up the thigh, so as to make both leg and thigh move as one when lifted, and thus keep the knee perfectly stiff. The left leg case had a vent in the centre, so as to allow any discharge to come freely from the part beneath.

The slough had now reached its limit, and granulations were springing up at all points. Carbolic acid dressings were used, and the health supported by the usual tonics.

At the end of the second month the back was healing rapidly, the scoop

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was dispensed with, and the bowels acted naturally. The splints were taken off at the end of the tenth week, when the bones were pretty firmly united, but the muscles of the legs were so much atrophied as to lead to a doubt of their future usefulness. At the last of the third month he could sit with his feet on the floor for a few minutes, but not longer, as the œdema became so great as to interfere with the circulation. This soon improved so as to enable him to sit up half the day. When he began his first attempt at walking, after a week's trial, he could by a chair, stick and some little assistance manage to shuffle along, dragging one foot after the other, a distance of three yards, when he would become perfectly exhausted by the effort. This distance daily increased; he could soon walk across his room, with nothing more than a stick for support.

On the eighth of April I called to see him. He had gone to the polls to vote, a distance of half a mile from his home, his only support being a cane.

I have since seen him; the wound on the back has healed perfectly, and leaves a cicatrix of more than three square inches, and of irregular shape.

There is some œdema of the feet, and a small ulcer of the left heel, which in all probability will disappear in a few weeks. He has the employment of flagman for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, near Trenton.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Chairman of the Standing Committee, &c.:

The unusual amount of sickness which has prevailed within the bounds of Middlesex, compels the reporter to depart from the usual comment on the salubrity of our locality. During the early part of the year 1871, *Rheumatic complaints* prevailed, also a gradually increasing tendency to malarial diseases. The exanthemata have not been very prevalent or very severe. During the summer, the ordinary diseases, incident to elevated temperature, were less violent and less abundant than usual. During the month of August, *Malarial influences* were more pronounced, a number of cases of Intermittent developing in localities where it was comparatively unknown. This may be explained by the fact, that

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in the city of New Brunswick (the locality above referred to), sewerage has been in progress, and large quantities of new earth exposed to the atmospheric influence, thus developing malarial disease. *Croup* prevailed to a limited extent during the fall. *Bronchitis* became very prevalent during the same period; occasionally we met a case of *Pneumonia.* No marked Diphtheritic tendency has existed during the year, although occasional cases are met with. The unusually protracted winter has told severely on the constitutions of all who were predisposed, by inheritance or otherwise, to pulmonary ailments. *Bronchitis has abounded.* Anginose affections *have been severe. Rheumatism has been persistent, and mortality unusual.* During the spring of 1872 the sickness continues unabated. *Small-pox* is found, but not in large degree; still a decided tendency to the spread of the disease is manifest. This is especially noticed in the ready response of the revaccinated to the vaccine disease. During the present month, some marked cases of *Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis* have been observed. *Measles* has invaded our locality, but is mild and manageable. Herewith is transmitted a case of inversion of the uterus, by Dr. Treganowan, also a case of small-pox in utero, by Dr. Baldwin.

HENRY R. BALDWIN, *Reporter.*

NEW BRUNSWICK, May, 1872.

CASE OF SMALL-POX IN UTERO.

BY DR. BALDWIN.

Was called on March 9th, 1872, to see S——, aged 22, of healthy antecedents, with symptoms premonitory of small-pox. Patient was vaccinated in infancy, which was said to have taken well. The case developed into a bad case of confluent small-pox, which terminated fatally on the 20th inst. As soon as the nature of the disease was known, or about the 11th inst., the whole family were revaccinated. The sister of the before mentioned (then

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about five months pregnant) took well. On the 25th of March she was seized with severe lumbar pains, and a small number of pustules, not exceeding a dozen in all, made their appearance upon the body. She was not, however, confined to her bed at all. On the 16th of April she was taken in labor, and after a brief period gave birth to a dead fœtus, which was flabby and shrunken in appearance. There were no pustules upon this child. In about fifteen minutes afterward, a second bag of waters presented, which was ruptured, and a second fœtus expelled. This fœtus was covered with a large number of small-pox pustules, fully maturated; they existed upon the head and covered the body, and were discrete in their character. The body was plump, swollen and intensely red. There were separate placentas. It was evident from the condition of the scalp, cranial bones and decomposition which was generally present, that the child first born had died first. It was apparent that both had been dead for several days. The mother made a good recovery.

Communication by Dr. Treganowan.

During the past year there have been no diseases prevailing in this town or vicinity, of an especial or unusual nature, excepting the very large amount of miasmatic disorders, of periodic type, which prevailed during the summer, and, strange to say, the entire winter period. Indeed, I never saw those diseases so little affected by the frost as this winter. We have extensive "salt marshes" in this vicinity, and I never knew them to give out such strong evidences of, in walking over them, sulphuretted hydrogen gas, as last summer and fall. In some instances a jet of gas would burst up so forcibly as to almost take my breath. One afternoon in about the middle of October, I think it was, I went on one of those marshes for the purpose of "detecting" some of the evil influences that might be hovering around and over them. My object was food for the microscope. I went down and set my trap thus: A large glass-stopped jar was filled with broken ice, and the external surface cleaned with scrupulous care, and set in a glazed earthenware receiver or dish, also as clean as I could make it. This apparatus was set at 5 o'clock, P. M., and allowed to remain about two hours, when there was *condensed* from the surface of the bottle or jar and caught in the receiver below, about a teaspoonful of fluid, this fluid was then placed in a small glass-stopped bottle that had been prepared for the purpose, and there can be no doubt

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about its being free from any and all extraneous matter. I now started for home, about a mile distant, had my tea immediately upon reaching home, and right away thereafter began with the microscope to examine the fluid between "thin glass" with ¼ inch object glass. The fluid in the bottle was at this time free from any *apparent* matter, but inside the microscope it presented ever-changing and fraternizing crystals until little irregular heaps would be found, having no other shape than that of a pile of stones we see by the road-side. Upon taking out another specimen from the bottle for examination, I was surprised to find a decided precipitation of a yellowish substance, and sandy to the touch, in the bottom of the bottle. As such a change had been worked in so short a time, I now decided to allow the fluid one hour to tell its own story, at the end of which time there were formed about 15 globules, varying from the size of a small pin-head down, of beautiful specimens of sulphuret of iron. I have nothing to present except to connect the presence of sulphuret of iron with the characteristic odors of such marshes.

During the winter months of January and February, there prevailed epidemic influenza, generally ushered in by a rigor as distinct and characteristic as a malarial quotidian chill. At present (March), Parotitis and Pertussis are prevailing.

Case of Procidentia Uteri,

Resulting in the Death of the Patient:

I do not mention this so much for its extreme rarity, but as a precautionary case against the unskillful interference of the physician or midwife in certain conditions pertaining to the process of delivering the placenta, after the very rapid delivery of the child.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, November 30, 1871, I was urgently requested to see Mrs. C., twenty years of age, of well-developed physique, said to be suffering in difficult labor with her first child. On my arrival I was informed that the child had been born nearly two hours before, the labor being a very rapid one, but that the placenta was retained, and "the string had gone up." Glancing at the patient I was surprised to see her blanched to a death-like pallor, pulseless, and apparently breathless, but closer inspection proved her breathing. Throwing back the heavy coverings that were over her, I found every thing completely saturated with blood, from the top to the bottom of the bed, running through a thick feather-bed and collected in pools on the floor

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beneath. A very large funis was lying outside, torn from the placenta with pieces of it attached. Instant interference was the indication, although she was not flooding at this moment—indeed, she was well-nigh bloodless. Introducing my hand, I encountered a placental presentation just engaging the inferior strait, and tracing it up to get above it that the one manipulation should be sufficient to break down any adhesions that might exist, I was surprised to find no resistence from or the presence of anything like the uterus, but rather an indefinable dome-like cavity, with the placenta nearly surrounding and attached to a large pedicle pendant from the fundus of the cavity, and movable in any direction. I decided to withdraw my hand, in order to give myself a minute's review of the situation, for I confess myself to have been utterly confounded. In withdrawing my hand, however, over the back or sacral face of this presenting mass, it passed over a portion that was evidently not placental. The pressure of the hand being partly the cause of the terrible tenesmus she was then suffering from, I did not stop long to explore it. My first impression was that it must be a uterine fibrous tumor that had been encompassed within the adhesions of the placenta during gestation, and that they were both descending together. But then, where and what of the uterus? As soon as practicable, was given ½ oz. of the fluid extract of ergot, in a little spirits and water, and everything made ready for the ligation and extrication of the mass, should it prove to be an extraneous uterine growth. Examining again, the tumor was found pressing hard upon the perineum, at the same time the poor woman seemed to throw her little remaining vitality into one constant and persistent tenesmus. Introducing a couple of fingers, and making the slightest traction, the whole mass was thrown violently without the vulva and low between the thighs.

My analysis of the protrusion was now plain as to its composition and condition. The uterus was completely inverted and pretty well contracted, the placenta firmly adherent and so drawn around it as to almost completely encase it, with the funis torn out as before mentioned, presenting a large, torn and ragged bleeding surface to the extent of at least four inches in circumference. Seeing the inevitable consequences of the case depicted in the patient's countenance, and being rather undecided in my course of action, I with some difficulty returned the mass entire to the pelvic cavity, feeling that she had not an ounce more of blood to lose, and that the proposed operation of peeling off the placenta and reducing the inversion would necessitate the loss of some blood, independent of the shock in such a procedure. Returning the mass, however, was intended to be but for a little

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while, until the woman rallied somewhat, if possible—but I am persuaded that I should not again reduce a similar condition of parts to the pelvic cavity, under any circumstances, without first freeing the placenta and restoring the uterus to its proper condition and position.

The patient soon after this was evidently in articulo mortis, and she rapidly sank, dying about twenty-four hours after delivery.

In this case we do not esteem the procidentia as the cause of death, but rather the hemorrhage.

The lesson to be learned from this case is plain and important. It is a well-acknowledged fact among surgeon accouchers, that the too sudden expulsion of the fœtal mass at first term from the uterus deprives that organ of its ability to immediate contraction, and as a rule, in surgical parlance, it is "shocked," and remains for a longer or shorter time powerless and relaxed. In this case we have no doubt powerful traction was made upon the cord whilst the uterus was in this condition of positive "shock," or *inertie de la matrice*, consequcnt upon a too rapid delivery.

Upon the occurrence of such cases in practice, the indication and its prompt fulfilment is unquestionably to free the uterus from the placenta and reduce the inversion.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Chairman of Standing Committee, &c.

The early months of the past year were marked by a less amount of sickness than usual, this being especially true of the three summer months, which presented but few of the diseases incident to the season. Dr. Long, of Englishtown, informs me that he saw only four cases of cholera infantum during the summer, and in our vicinity there were but few cases and those of a mild type, yielding readily to simple means of treatment.

During September and October, the usual amount of Typhoid fever prevailed in our neighborhood, but there were a less number of severe cases than during the preceding

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[illegible]

[illegible] more than [illegible] being the [illegible] diphtheritic [illegible] epidemi- [illegible] which pre- [illegible] the eruption. [illegible] scarlatina. In [illegible] the disease he found [illegible] and also in two [illegible] gratified in its use. [illegible] and whiskey as an [illegible] in this affection.

[illegible] a severe case of diphtheritic [illegible] great benefit from frequent inhalations of vapor [illegible] from time the patient being enveloped in a sheet and [illegible] placed underneath.

Dr. [illegible] reports a case of [illegible] of several [illegible] which has been greatly benefited by confin- [illegible] meat and bran-bread. [illegible] immediate benefit from this treatment. [illegible] under treatment for three weeks, he now [illegible] the quantity of urine he did pre- [illegible] and is improving in general health.

Dr. Laird, of Squan village, reports that he has treated more cases of *Intermittent fever* than in many years previous. He attributes this increase in the number of cases to the closing of "Squan River Inlet" last summer, overflowing a large tract of meadows.

Dr. Travers, of Matawan, reports during the month of March three cases of *Cerebro-spinal Meningitis*, occurring in the same family. The three cases were in children, and two

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of them terminated fatally. Dr. Travers also reports a case of opium poisoning successfully treated by belladonna, notes of which are appended.

D. McLEAN FORMAN, M. D., *Reporter.*

CASE.

OPIUM POISONING TREATED BY BELLADONNA.

BY DR. TRAVERS.

On the 25th of March, 1872, at 5 o'clock in the morning, I was sent for in great haste to go three miles in the country to see a child whom the father informed me he thought was dying. On arriving at the house, I found the patient—a boy of three and a half years—suffering from opium poisoning. Inquiry revealed the fact that, to check whooping-cough, the child had taken a teaspoonful of cough syrup containing the one-tenth grain of sulphate of morphia about "every two hours," until five doses were taken, making in all a one-half grain of the drug. The symptoms were alarming in the extreme. The pupils were scarcely larger than the head of a pin, the breathing stertorous, with scarcely any pulse at the wrist, whilst the respirations did not exceed four to the minute. In a word, I thought the patient really dying, but determined to do my utmost to save life, knowing that the most extreme cases had been reported as getting well.

Fortunately I had in my pocket a bottle of tinc. belladonna. Not having my hypodermic syringe with me, I put ten drops in half-teaspoonful of water, pushed the spoon well down the throat, and had the satisfaction of seeing him swallow it. I next put mustard to the spine and extremities. Ten minutes after giving the first dose of tinc. belladonna I gave him half teaspoonful in an equal quantity of water, and after remaining in the mouth a short time the most of it found its way down the patient's throat. At this time every breath seemed as though it would be the last. The parents stood by the bed bathed in tears, and looked on the child as dead. Finally there was a struggle, then the muscles relaxed, respiration ceased, the mouth fell open, the pupils dilated to the fullest extent, and I was about telling the mother he was dead, but at this time discovered pulsation at the carotid artery (the pulse at the radial artery long since having ceased). At this time there were several deep respirations: the pupil again dilated. I now

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used artificial respiration for some time, but the symptoms not improving, I desisted in despair, thinking there was no possible hope, and all of us supposed life would soon be extinct.

Having a severe headache, I walked in the adjoining room and stood sipping a cup of tea, when the father came in and said, "Doctor, Johnny has come to." On approaching the bed, I found the pupils again dilated, and the breathing much improved, with a feeble pulse at the wrist. I gave 20 drops more of the tinc. belladonna, then took a seat by the patient and watched with the deepest interest the alternate *contraction* and dilatation of the pupils. I could think of nothing but a battle going on between the morphia and belladonna. When the one would get the mastery the pupils would contract to dilate a few minutes after, when the other got the advantage of its antagonist. Finally the belladonna triumphed, and I left my patient at 10.30 A. M. entirely rational, pupils dilated, but inclined to doze. The next day he had recovered from the effects of both drugs.

It may be interesting to state, in connection with this case, that the whooping-cough was not at all mitigated whilst under really *poisonous* doses of belladonna; and this leads me to doubt if this much lauded remedy has any control over this troublesome disease.

Nothing could be more satisfactory than the action of belladonna in this case of poisoning by opium.

The stomach would not have responded to the action of emetics, and if it had, or if a stomach-pump had been at hand, and that organ entirely emptied of its contents, it would not have saved the patient, as there had been enough of the poison already absorbed to produce death, notwithstanding the employment of any amount of artificial respiration, electricity, counter-irritation, &c. I am convinced that nothing but belladonna could have saved this child's life. It proves to my mind, beyond doubt, that this drug counteracts the effects of opium, and most beautifully illustrates the rapid march of medical science. Ten years ago this child would have surely died within an hour, if treated only by the means employed in such cases at that day. Indeed, if I had not by chance have had the bottle in my pocket, he must have died before the fleetest horseman could have procured it. No patient could have been nearer death. The father's remark, "Johnny has come to," clearly proves this fact, and will give a correct idea of his condition.

It should teach us never to despair in similar cases, as long as there is life, if belladonna can be procured. If the patient cannot swallow, the remedy should be given hypodermically.

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PASSAIC COUNTY.

Chairman of Standing Committee, &c.

During the past year Passaic county has not been visited by any severe epidemic, although there have been some cases of the usual forms of fevers, and contagious diseases.

Through the spring and early summer of 1871, an extensive epidemic of *Measles* prevailed through all parts of this city, but the cases were generally of only moderate severity, many of them being very light, and severe pulmonary complications and sequelæ being not often observed. Occasional cases of scarlatina have occurred throughout the year, some of a light, and some of a malignant type, but the disease has not spread or assumed an epidemic character, possibly because most of the susceptible material had been exhausted by the severe epidemic of the previous year. Whooping cough made its appearance early last fall, and still continues to exist, although the cases are not numerous at present. Typhoid fever, which prevailed very extensively during the summer of 1870, has been seen in very few instances during the past year. Cases of malarial fevers were numerous during the late summer and early autumn, but not more so than is usual at that period of the year, and they were confined chiefly to those persons who lived or worked in the suburbs of the city. Through the summer there was the usual amount of diarrhœal complaints of adults and children, but no special epidemic influence. The autumn and early winter were remarkably healthy, and there was very little sickness of any kind then. During the present spring there have been many cases of *pneumonia*, of a very severe nature, and also a large number of catarrhs of the respiratory organs.

Although *small-pox* has prevailed for many months past in the neighboring cities, we have fortunately, as yet, been

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practically exempt from it. Several cases have occurred in different sections of the city since January 1st, but the disease has seldom spread beyond the house or family in which it originated, although no efficient system of isolation or protection has been enforced. On the appearance of the first cases, that portion of the city in which they occurred was at once thoroughly protected from the spread of the disease by house to house vaccination, but in subsequent cases no such precautionary measures were taken by the authorities. The disease is now slightly on the increase, and it is much to be feared, lest it may become extensively prevalent. There has been a great neglect of proper vaccination among our citizens, and although for the past four months many have been frightened into appreciating its value and necessity, still a large portion of our population is practically unprotected. Possibly our profession may be somewhat to blame for this, as its teachings and practice on this point have not been certain and uniform; some undervaluing its repetition, and others performing it too frequently. Medical opinion seems now to be settling down to the conclusion, that successful vaccination in infancy, successfully repeated at or soon after the age of puberty, is requisite for protection against small-pox, and is almost sure to afford it. The cases that have occurred here, are in accordance with this opinion, as will be seen. Up to the present date there have been twenty-four cases in all eleven of which proved fatal. Nine cases had never been vaccinated—all children—and of these all but one died. In one other fatal case, it was unknown whether the patient had been vaccinated or not. Of those known to have been vaccinated only one has proved fatal, and this was a pregnant woman, who miscarried during the progress of the disease. Not a single case of small-pox has occurred in a person who had been twice successfully vaccinated.

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A few weeks ago *cerebro-spinal meningitis* made its appearance here; thus far there have been five or six cases, some of which are now under treatment.

The statements embraced in this report, relate only to the city of Paterson, as I have received no information from physicians in other parts of the county, of the diseases of their vicinities.

E. J. MARSH, M. D., *Reporter.*

PATERSON, N. J. May 1st 1872.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Chairman of Standing Committee, &c.:

Sussex County, during the past year, has nothing especially interesting to report.

During the summer months *scarlatina* of mild type, except in a few cases, prevailed generally throughout the county. *Intermittents* and *remittents* we have had more of than for some years previous, especially along the line of railroads in process of construction. During the fall and winter months, *scarlatina* assumed a graver form in many localities, and a number of fatal cases are reported. We have likewise had measles and whooping cough, mild, except when complicated with organic inflammation. Quite a number of cases of scarlatina fell under my care, some grave, but the majority mild. In regard to the treatment, I made but little use of drugs. I sometimes use small doses of chlorate of potassa, not that I have much faith in its virtues, but because every body else does. I think the same amount of common salt quite as efficient. I have so often failed in severe cases, in the employment of this and that specific for scarlet fever, that I become entirely impatient of laudatory reports of special

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remedies. I sometime ago learned the value of masterly inactivity, since which I have been more fortunate.

I do, however, believe in hygienic measures; rooms well ventilated, and of an even temperature; sponging the surface frequently with cold water; the application of ice to the neck in severe anginosa; clean sheets, &c. Cold water will bring out the eruption with marvelous promptitude, while warm water has no effect, or retards it. This I am well satisfied of. Some of the sequelæ, however, I have treated with great energy. I had, in the fall of the year, two cases of uremic convulsions, girls, aged respectively 9 and 13 years, both of whom recovered under the prompt employment of warm baths and brisk purgation.

There has been but little *Typhoid Fever* in the county, so far as I have learned, except in *Deckertown*, where it has been quite severe in form, and a number of cases were fatal. In January and February an unusual amount of inflammatory diseases existed.

I enclose report of case with communication by Dr. Ryerson.

L. D. MILLER, *Reporter.*

Case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, with Recovery.

BY DR. ANDRUSS, OF SPARTA.

Mrs. T., aged about 20, previously strong and healthy, but had complained of slight chills and pain in back a week before taken sick. On December 4th was called to see her. She had been suddenly attacked, as the messenger reported, with congestion of lungs, and chills. Found patient lying upon the sofa, laboring severely for breath, at times movements of respiration nearly suspended; great pain in left cerebral region; also at dorsal region of spine, and shooting into the upper extremities; fits of muscular jerkings,

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similar to tetanus; head thrown back on pillow; motion of the body causes severe pain; quietude insures comparative relief from pain; pulse 180; prescribed calomel cathartic and castor oil, iodide potass. 10 grains every 2 hours; blister to spine.

Dec. 5th. All symptoms aggravated; passed a restless, painful night; bowels had moved, but no relief to the pain; frequent fits of starting and jerking of muscles over whole body; intense pain in head and along the spine; stiffness of muscles of neck and jaw; pupil on left side dilated; much stupor; same difficulty of respiration; pulse same as yesterday; tongue dry and brown; skin cold and moist; difficulty in urinating. Prescribed cal. 1 gr. every 2 hours, with occasional doses of morphine to procure rest.

Dec. 6th. Patient passed quite a comfortable night, and says she feels better; pulse down to 90; respiration less laborious; there is a moist, clammy feel of the skin: left pupil still dilated; considerable anesthesia of whole left side, with seeming paralysis, or loss of motion, of same side; brown spots appear over the face, neck, back and arms, and other portions of the body; less pain on motion; less jerking of the muscles. Continue treatment.

Dec. 7th. Apparently better in every respect; bowels moved freely after dose castor oil; no difficulty with urine; left pupil less dilated; entire loss of power in left arm. No affection of the gums from the constant use of calomel. Continue treatment.

Visited my patient again on the 8th December, and found her very much improved every way. She continued growing better constantly until the 13th Dec., when, against orders, she left her couch and walked across the room, and sat in a chair most of the day. This imprudence brought on a relapse, with a repetition of the same symptoms. I had left off the calomel on the 8th, and prescribed quinine. I now resumed the calomel and blisters to the back, and in a few days she was again convalescent. Relapses occurred, however, again and again, for a long time. Her skin retained the clammy feel, and the jerking of the shoulder and arm was always present when sleeping. Her present condition, May 4th: Appetite and digestion good, still has a good deal of headache; feels pretty stout, able to do light housework; has a great deal of pain in the spine, which she continues to blister occasionally; and there is still jerking of the muscles of left side of the body, when asleep, but there is much less of it, and it seems to be gradually wearing off.

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Traumatic Tetanus.

BY DR. WM. LINN.

Last year a case of recovery from traumatic tetanus was reported by Dr. Cook, details of which may be seen in the report of Dr. Johnson, in last year's transactions. The patient's home being in Sussex county, was there treated. It may be interesting to know that we have another case of recovery to report, and that the course of treatment was essentially the same. Mr. C. received his wound June 27th, 1871. July 11th he first complained of stiffness of the jaws, and in three or four days had general tetanic spasms. The *treatment* consisted in the sub-cutaneous injection of morphine, stimulants moderately given, and good nourishment, keeping the bowels open by enemata of turpentine and castor oil. I commenced using the morphine in ¼ gr. doses, about every four hours, which had to be increased to nearly one grain. The morphine was gradually withdrawn, as further use of it was not deemed necessary without much inconvenience to the patient. The man is now enjoying his usual health, May 6th, 1872.

Newton, May, 7th 1872.

Communication by Dr. T. Ryerson, Newton.

Conclusions on three subjects, drawn partly from my own practice, or by it confirmed, as presented in systematic treatises.

First, *in surgery*. I am led, from the anatomy of the inguinal canal, and from the aid to the reduction of its hernia afforded by anæsthesia, to conclude that one great obstacle to reduction is an involuntary—perhaps spasmodic—contraction of the abdominal muscles, induced by the pain produced by the taxis. This contraction seems to arise from an instinctive effort of the patient to withdraw the abdominal wall from the surgeon's finger. It is evinced by the "catching and holding of breath" by the patient. This contraction shortens the conjoined tendon, and makes the stricture tighter: for this tendon, in passing from before the internal ring, inward, downward and backward, to become the posterior boundary of the external one, takes a spiral turn around two-thirds of the circumference of the canal. This remarkable construction was doubtless intended to prevent protrusion, when the abdominal muscles are made tense in the act of straining, as in lifting heavy weights and like efforts, and is one of the beautiful illustrations of the infinite wisdom of the Creator. And very probably, it is by relaxation

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of this tendon that venesection, or powerful nauseants, or the full action of anodynes, or anæsthetics, aid reduction.

In taxis, after relaxation of the parts involved in the stricture, by position or anæsthetics, two things become requisite, viz.: to grasp the whole tumor and endeavor to squeeze it into a smaller bulk, and, at the same time, with the thumb and fingers of the other hand, applied parallel to the cord, to make a steady pressure on the portion of the rupture lying within the canal. The unremitted pressure empties the tumor of its blood and other fluids (except in absolute strangulation), whilst the compression of the neck in and a little below the canal prevents jamming. Keeping up this pressure along the canal, and drawing the hand at the same time upward and outward, then reapplying and repeating the manipulation, whilst the other hand keeps up its pressure, the hernia is generally reduced. To knead the protrusion with the finger-ends, in attempting to crowd successive portions within the ring, tends only to contuse and inflame the parts.

The second subject I present, is the treatment of the *anasarca*, and especially the *uræmia following scarlatina*. Plainly, this treatment should be to give to as many organs as possible a vicarious office, with reference to the kidneys. It is known that nitrogen is constantly eliminated, to a small degree, by the lungs, intestines and skin. The constant association of chronic fatal diseases of various organs with Bright's disease—diseases formerly considered idiopathic—is now explained by the hypothesis of attempted vicarious function, to compensate for the inability of the degenerated kidney.

Without now entering upon the consideration of the proximate cause of scarlatina, and the pathology of its kidney disease, it satisfies the present design to say, that after the other symptoms have passed away, the tendency of this "kidney disease" and its manifestations is to recovery. When fatal, it is mostly soon after the primary disease, and through uræmia, or aqueous oppression of some vital organ. Therefore, the usual practice is to trust these cases mainly to the "*vis medicatrix.*" But recovery can be aided, and ought to be always; because the mild and the threatening cases cannot always be distinguished. Œdematous patients have been known to die suddenly, and when on the floor participating in childish amusements, or being amused by their companions. The most instructive symptom is the presence of albumen in the urine, and treatment ought to be continued until all trace of it has disappeared for several successive days. It is not uncommon for it to disappear for two or three days, or at least to be diminished to a mere trace, and yet reappear.

The lungs, which excrete pure nitrogen and nitrogenous compounds, must

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be aided by having the air just so dry that evaporation shall not be impeded, and yet not stimulated so as to interfere with exosmosis. Impure, noxious gases must be prevented from contaminating the patient's atmosphere. The bowels should be kept as free as possible without impairing digestion, or producing intestinal irritation. The great benefit of catharsis in uræmic eclampsia is doubtless due to the carrying away, in a modified form, of the urinary constituents.

But the most marked effects upon the nephritic sequelæ of scarlatina are produced by acting upon the skin. Whether nitrogenous compounds are thus eliminated is, as yet, only inferred from the effects of treatment upon the general condition, which is thereby benefited, not only as to the aqueous effusion, but the uræmic symptoms; even amaurosis and violent and prolonged convulsions disappear very rapidly when treatment is instituted. This treatment may be simply the ordinary warm bath at 80 or 85 degrees F., used for ten minutes twice in the twenty-four hours. And here I shall repeat the recommendation of Smith, in his "Wasting Diseases of Infancy," that the bath-tub be covered with a cloth, upon which the child can be lowered into the water, unterrified by the sight and instinctive dread of it. Better than these, however, are vapor baths. And a very simple yet effectual method of administering them, is by placing the child (having on only a single, light, muslin garment) on a cane-bottomed chair, under which is a vessel of hot water, kept in rapid evaporation by hot stones or irons. The vapor is confined by a blanket, which envelops chair and child, excepting its head.

Better still is the hot-air bath. For this I sometimes use a frame of lath, put over the patient in bed, leaving only his head exposed. This is covered by the bed-clothing. Through its foot, of solid board, is introduced a tin pipe, coming up over the side of the bed, with an elbow, from a tin generator—in shape and size like a half-gallon oil-can—having an opening on one side to admit air, and a tea-cup or other vessel. In this is burned alcohol, which heats and drives into the lath frame a strong current of very hot air. But in winter-time, in houses heated by a furnace, and for patients capable of sitting up, the hot-air register may be very effectually used, by placing him over it, as over the pail of hot water. By either method a copious perspiration may speedily be excited, giving great relief. I use these hot-air baths, also after puerpural convulsions, where there is often a persistence of albuminous urine, explaining a continued invalid condition, otherwise unaccountable. So also are these baths greatly palliative in chronic Bright's disease. This treatment after eclampsia is important, and may prevent an otherwise inevitable degeneration of the kidneys.

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The third subject upon which I would remark, is the difficult labor caused by the occipito-frontal position of the fœtal head. This is the most frequent cause of protracted delivery. And though most of these cases will, at length, terminate in the presentation of the vertix at the inferior strait, yet they are always exceedingly painful, as well as protracted, and sometimes end in forehead or face presentation, the first being far worse than shoulder presentation, even if contractions can be so far controlled as to admit of version, or if it terminate by its very fortunate spontaneous conversion into a face delivery. But even this species, with the chin posterior, is a very difficult labor, full of risk to the perineum.

It is very important that these cases be recognized early, before the head becomes locked, or the occipito-mental diameter comes to engage. They may be always suspected where a multipara, whose previous labors had been easy, has a protracted first stage, notwithstanding good pains and a dilatable os. In these cases, the existence of proper contractions may be unperceived, because the impringing head does not descend, while by compressing the uterine walls against the brim, it keeps the os flaccid, even during a pain. It is here very important to determine the existence of contractions by manipulations through the abdominal wall. From neglect of this precaution, opium or ergot are sometimes injuriously given—one to quiet "false pains," the other to excite true ones.

Finally, the os is dilated, and the second stage begins. The practitioner may not have arrived until now, and may be unable to determine whether the vertex is anterior or posterior, (important as that knowledge may become,) because, owing to the advanced development of the frontal bone, and the obliquity of the coronal suture, relative to the sagittal, the anterior fontanelle may be triangular like the posterior. In this case, however, the occiput may be recognized by feeling the parietal bone over-riding the occiput, at the lambdoidal suture. But even if a corrugated scalp prevents this recognition, the question may be settled by the greater breadth of the head between the parietal protuberances. But if the head has flexed sidewise, so that both parietal and temporal sutures are felt, and yet the patient's sensitiveness, or the closely adapted head prevents reaching the ear, or clearly distinguishing the fontanelles, the diagnosis may be made by means of the greater corrugation occurring over the sagittal suture, by the curvature of the temporal suture, the absence of any fontanelles at its extremities, or the over-riding of the parietal bone over the occipital.

The diagnosis having been made, the position should, if possible, be rectified immediately. The vertex should be brought down, and, if posterior, it

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should also be assisted to rotate, as soon as it fairly impinges the pelvic plane. In my experience, these indications can seldom be fulfilled with the unaided hand or with the vectis, although sometimes rotation of the vertex forward may be accomplished by the first two fingers pressing against the over-riding parietal bone. Nor is version a desirable practice, except where the choice is between that and the crochet. It has been, indeed, often recommended, and I practiced it successfully, before I had learned how to accomplish the delivery with the forceps. Further: if we were morally certain of the death of the fœtus, we would choose perforation and the crochet before version, as less dangerous to the mother. It is more difficult than in shoulder presentation, and requires the relaxing effect of full anæsthesia, in order safely to push back the head and reach the feet. It is, however, preferable to the use of the forceps, as ordinarily used, in cases of normal presentation. I have never seen a description of any manipulation with the forceps, where the kind of traction recommended would not tend principally to the production of an occipito-mental presentation.

These instruments may, however, be used with general success. But, first, their application must follow only a perfect diagnosis of the position. If this cannot be made, and exhaustion is imminent, or even likely, version should be chosen, even with all its objectionable features. Perforation is for the mother only; when the child is living and viable, the mother must take part of the risk, which, in version, is divided between the two. Fatal exhaustion is more than a possibility, and must be prevented. I have seen one case, in a labor of this variety, where it was so far advanced when I arrived, that I was able to turn with the greatest ease and speed, because of the entire cessation of pains. Although the operation roused the patient, and caused the uterus to contract upon the child leaving it, thus preventing hemorrhage, yet the most powerful stimulation could not keep up reaction.

The forceps are, of course, to be applied as nearly as possible with their second curvature, coincident with the pelvic axis. But where the occipito-frontal diameter is transverse, this will be very difficult; the grasp of the forceps will, in that case, generally be oblique. Where the head is so flexed sidewise that the temporal suture is within reach, the forceps must be firmly closed and vibrated in one direction, so as to bring the sagittal suture central, or nearly so, and then unlocked and readjusted centrally.

The occipito-frontal position may now be changed, the vertex being brought down by a vibration of the handles in one direction, that is, toward the child's forehead. If the first effort does not succeed, it must be repeated, after unlocking and readjusting the forceps, which, on no account, must be

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vibrated back. Nor is the least traction now admissible; it would aggravate the malposition; and if the handles were carried strongly backward, would endanger the perineum. After this rectification, the case might be left to nature, were it not that by laying aside the forceps, the patient would conclude unfavorably as to her safety and the practitioner's skill. It is therefore better to complete the delivery by joint traction and to-and-fro vibration.

The usual method of traction, in the direction of the handles strongly depressed against the perineum, not only tends to its injury, but to the removal of the occipito-bregmatic diameter from its normal position gained in the rectifying manipulation. A better method is to make the forceps a lever of the third order, by keeping the ends of the handles stationery as to traction, (although vibrating them to-and-fro,) and using those ends as the fulcrum, while the other hand at the lock—the forefinger between the blades—presses downward and backward toward the coccyx. This manœuvre acts on the perineum somewhat as the Sims speculum, and as the head does in a natural labor. In natural labor, the fourchette is brought forward; whereas, the strongly depressed handles of the usual practice tend to push it backward, and greatly endanger its integrity. In the above described manipulation, we apply force, as in the extraction of the placenta, holding the cord firmly with one hand, while with the finger ends of the other, within the vagina, we make traction on the cord downward and backward.

One word as to the to-and-fro vibration. Its efficacy used to be strongly urged by Professor Bedford, but its advantage is greatly over-estimated. And so we might suppose; because it does not imitate nature's efforts. I adhere to it because so taught; but I have never been convinced of its use. I suspect that Prof. B.'s impressions arose from seeing its effect in this variety of labor, where traction and vibration in one direction might bring down the vertex, while their joint use in the other direction would temporarily lock the head, and the forceps would merely glide over it.

While we bring the head down, we take the opportunity of the arrival of a vertex posterior at the pelvic plane, to bring it forward, by gently rotating the whole instrument like the axle of a wheel. This motion of the vertex is what it executes spontaneously in a natural labor; for it is not normal for a child's head to emerge with the vertex on the perineum.

If the forceps be firmly grasped in all these various manipulations, the facial or cranial integument will not likely suffer. But by a firm grasp is not meant such a pressure as would cut through the skin itself. But even

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if the head were thus a little injured, it would very rapidly heal, and the injury would be the accidental effect of a necessity; for the ordinary use of the forceps, in these cases, will only lock the head, a result which may also happen if the case is left to nature. It must ever be remembered that this variety of labor, though not technically preternatural, is abnormal. Although it is abnormal, it will, as before said, generally end spontaneously. Therefore it is the duty of the obstetrician to watch the tendency very closely. If the patient is not likely to become exhausted, and is not suffering greatly, and there is even the slightest advance of dilatation, the second stage will come, and be safely concluded. But the dilatation may cease when it has advanced far enough for the application of the forceps, and the os is plainly dilatable. In these cases the tendency is to an unfavorable change of position, and interference must no longer be delayed. In that interference, the choice is between the forceps, version, and perforator. If he chooses the forceps, and uses them in the ordinary mode, he will likely necessitate a resort to one of the other alternatives. If he uses them as above described, he may possibly, but only possibly, inflict a trifling injury upon the child, while he will almost certainly effect delivery. It is therefore easy to decide upon the proper practice.

In whatever use of the forceps, we must remember that they are hard, stiff and unyielding, and that the soft parts will highly resent improper, rude treatment. The sciatic nerve, ever ready to lift a warning voice, if the forceps are at fault, or if traction in a wrong direction, or on a head engaged in a position in which it cannot advance, ought not to be silenced by anæsthesia, in instrumental cases, or at least in forceps cases. It is a great safeguard to a woman to be able to say, "Doctor, you hurt me."

Finally, for ordinary use, forceps with widely open fenestra, wide thin branches, a strong second curvature, long blades, French lock, and short handles, are the best. They can be applied under the bed-clothing, and are sufficiently powerful and safe.

WARREN COUNTY.

Chairman of Standing Committee, &c.

The epidemic of Scarlet Fever, mentioned in the report of last year, ended in May, 1871, and did not reappear in this portion of the county. Whooping-cough, Mumps and Measles, often succeeding one another in the same locality, at short intervals, have been the epidemics of the year. In but

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one town, Phillipsburg, did *Small-pox* prevail to any extent. But a few isolated cases occurred in the rural districts—sufficient to arouse public attention to vaccination, which has been more thoroughly attended to than ever before.

The low temperature, persistent dry cold weather and frequent north-west winds of the long winter, caused an invasion of *Influenza* in February, which affected a larger proportion of the people than any other ailment of the year. Besides the symptoms of the respiratory system were those of the commonly styled "bilious attack," and a decidedly intermittent febrile element, requiring the old standard treatment by cathartics, diuretics and quinine.

Of the ordinary diseases, we have less Pneumonia than usual. No Typhoid fever within the year, and in the part of the county under my observation, fewer cases of Phthisis than for years past—with a greater tendency to recovery from those conditions which, in other seasons, were ready to develop a tubercular diathesis.

In absence of items of special interest from the other members of our Society, I note for the benefit of junior practitioners, a form of complication seen during the prevalence of our malarial fevers, alike rare and causing much anxiety, viz., *Intermittent Coma.*

The symptoms appear at the expected time of the usual paroxysm. The loss of consciousness is gradual, increasing from a placid, mental unconcern—such as we see in albuminuria, to a stupor from which for a time it is difficult to arouse the patient, and at times reaches complete coma. The respiration is regular but slow, with an occasional sigh. The pulse increases in slowness, from sixty-five to fifty in a minute. The extremities grow cool, but do not have the degree of cold which is reached in congestive fever; little restlessness; the secretions diminished or temporarily suspended; the general

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appearance that of gradually ebbing vital power. After a persistence of four to six hours, the patient revives; his appearance is much improved, and remains so until the next period. Ordinarily the recurrence has been of the tertian form; the paroxysms returning for about one week.

The pathological view is, that the malarial poison produces temporary paralysis of the solar plexus, and the part of the sympathetic nervous system which controls the secretions of the kidneys, with the attendant local capillary congestions.

The treatment must be active and persistent from the first onset. It consists of frictions, dry, and with stimulants steadily persisted in; revulsives or heat to extremities and spinal column; special attention to evacuation of bladder, calling the attention of the patient to the effort, and using the catheter with its excitant effect in arousing secretion; fomentations to the lumbar region are valuable for the like purpose. A blister to the epigastrium I consider a very efficient remedy for comatose conditions occurring in other diseases, as well as in that now described. The interval of consciousness is to be faithfully employed in the use of diuretics, of which a well solution of Tr. Ferr. Chlor. with Chlor. Potass. is a favorite, and a careful administration of quinine.

Nearly every case recovered; but the alarm of friends and the really critical condition of the patients, make these cases worthy of closest study and accurate pathological investigation.

Our County Society is in a flourishing condition; the attendance regular, and interest manifested to make our annual sessions worthy of attention.

J. C. JOHNSON, *Reporter.*

SOMERSET and UNION DISTRICT SOCIETIES have not reported.

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